12 1954

Miss. Legislature Votes $2,500 For False Imprisonment

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The Mississippi house of representatives voted its full approval of a senate bill to pay Archie Henderson of Hinds county $2,500 for the nine years he spent in the state penitentiary on a "mistaken identity" conviction, in action taken last week.

Henderson had been sentenced to life imprisonment for armed robbery but was later released by Gov. Hugh White when Wilson P. Minor, Jackson correspondent of the Times-Picayune, uncovered facts showing that another person and not Henderson had been the guilty party.

Earlier request for Henderson's release by law enforcement officials are said to have been "lost in the files."

$225,000 Awarded To Girl, 6

By ALFRED DUCKETT

A tiny, tan Cinderella, dressed in shabby clothes and sitting on the edge of a crochety old, crosspatch-quilted bed, drew herself up to full height and said: "I'm rich."

Fate has indeed dropped fabulous fortune into the lap of six year old Doris Jean Robinson.

Tuesday, in Chicago's Superior Court, the tot was awarded close to a quarter of a million dollars in damages, the consolation prize for being struck by a Chicago Transit Authority bus while crossing the street in front of her home in April, 1952.

The judgement, procured through the services of attorneys Director and Liebenson, of N. LaSalle street, is said to be the largest amount ever awarded in the State of Illinois in a personal injury action and the highest ever levied against CTA.

For Doris Jean, provided her stroke of fortune is not upset by a successful appeal, life will change complexion completely.

It will mean moving out of one airless room in a six-room apartment — a room also occupied by Doris Jean's mother, Rosetta; her sister, Juanita, 7, and two brothers, Willie, 10, and Eli, 11. It will mean some decent clothes.

It will mean that Doris Jean's mother, Rosetta, a courageous, buxom woman with a pretty smile, will no longer have to depend on city welfare for a livelihood; will no longer have to squeeze out the rent money — $48 a month— for the one room and use of kitchen—and contrive ways to feed five mouths and clothe five bodies out of a $70 monthly check.

It will mean that the family will no longer have to live under that merciless scrutiny to which welfare subjects its recipients.

Maybe the money will even help Rosetta Robinson to forget that her husband Eli left her and his children because he couldn't get along with his wife.

But life being what it is, all is not on the rosy side.

As the clock struck for Cinderella, so little Doris Jean undergoes her trials.

The reason the damages allowed were so tremendous is that doctors conclude the little girl will be affected for life by the accident. Damage was done to her nervous system. She is under the constant care of a skilled neurologist, Dr. Joshua Spiegel, of this city. Doris Jean's whole left side is paralyzed. She cannot use her left arm. Her arms and legs are scarred.

"Sometimes she seems all right. Other times, her little mind seems affected," Rosetta Robinson said sadly.

"She gets weak and falls down all the time," put in little Eli.

"You can't hardly ever touch her on her head," observed little Willie, not to be outdone.

Doris Jean's mother said a portion of the money will be spent to send Doris Jean to special schools. Mrs. Robinson has been in Chicago for eight years. She comes from Senatobia, Miss. The family might return to the southern state. Or they might remain here.

"Whatever we do," Mrs. Robinson said, looking around the one room which houses the family — with use of kitchen — "I'm sure going to buy these kids a decent home."

"And I'm gonna buy me some clothes," added Doris Jean with confidence. She scowled momentarily at her little brothers. "I ain't gonna buy them no clothes," she pronounced. "Because they're always fightin' me."

But then she smiled and the smile meant that she knew little brothers were always fighting little sisters as a matter of course and that little sisters who suddenly became rich were supposed to buy their little brothers some clothes regardless.

College in La. must admit all

LAKE CHARLES, La. — Federal Judge Edwin Hunter ruled last week that 16 persons who had sued for permission to enter and attend John McNeese State College here could not be denied admission because of their race or color.

He stated the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that on matters of education, segregation solely and only because of race or color is not valid.

HE POINTED out, however, that his ruling has no effect upon a constitutional amendment just passed by Louisiana voters in which they place continued racial segregation in schools under the "inherent police power and not because of race or color."

The amendment is slated to go into effect within the next two months, but many of those who voted for it have stated their conclusions that the law in that case was not in keeping with the Constitution.

12 1954

Award $80,000 To Man Accused Of Stealing

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A Union county jury in Elizabeth, N. J., last week ordered the Pennsylvania railroad to pay a former dining-car steward $80,000. The plaintiff sued for $600,000 charging he was unjustly accused of stealing a pound and a half of ham and dismissed from his job June 18, 1953.

Carl Jorgenson, Elizabeth, contended that three railroad detectives investigating pilfering seized him aboard a diner as he was carrying a piece of ham to the car's refrigerator at the end of a Washington-New York run.

One of the detectives said he found the ham wrapped in a company napkin in Jorgenson's personal bag. The plaintiff testified the ham was in his hand and never in the bag. The man said he has not worked since his dismissal and all efforts to get a job have been fruitless. Continually he was hounded with the story by railroad employes, neighbors and friends. He said he was also subjected to anonymous and humiliating phone calls.

Husband Died In Jail; Widow Awarded $5,000

COLUMBUS, Miss. — (ANP) — A circuit court jury Wednesday awarded $5,000 to the widow of a prisoner who died in the Lowndes county jail earlier this year. The decision was against Sheriff C. E. Farmer his bonding company and jailer Russell Scofield.

Mrs. Velma Busby asked $50,000 damages for her husband's death, charging he died as a result of neglect by the sheriff.

150 Golfers Fighting Ban

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Court of Appeals was urged last week to reverse an arbitrary lower court ruling which permits the maintenance of racial segregation on golf courses owned and operated by the City of Atlanta.

The court was asked to issue a clear-cut ruling barring all racial restrictions so that Negro players could enjoy the park facilities on the same basis as other citizens.

The request was made in an appeal filed with the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit on Nov. 27 by NAACP legal defense and educational fund attorneys on behalf of 150 Negro golf players in Atlanta.

From Magazine

Beauty Wins $15,000 Suit

LOS ANGELES—Pretty Ikalina Savoy was awarded $15,000 in total damages by a jury here Friday in her libel suit against a nationally known magazine. Miss Savoy charged she had been injured in her profession and reputation.



Miss Savoy

The action was the aftermath of a divorce suit filed by "Ikie" against Dr. Lincoln W. Shumate, and a subsequent article in the magazine entitled "Are Women Changing Our Sex Morals?"

In Dr. Shumate's counter suit, he originally charges his wife with intimacies with her employer. Later, however, Dr. Shumate made a public apology and withdrew the charges against his wife.

Through her counselors, Attorneys Branton and Vaino Spencer, Miss Savoy had asked for $100,000.

12a 1954

KENTUCKY

Siler Asks Appellate Court To Reverse Nun-Suit Ruling

Calls Teachers Church Wards, Not 'Pay Earners'

By HUGH MORRIS
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 2.—The Court of Appeals was asked today to reverse Franklin Circuit Judge W. B. Ardery's recent ruling upholding the right of garbed Roman Catholic sisters to teach in Kentucky public schools.

The plea was made in a brief filed with the Appellate Court by Eugene Siler, Williamsburg. He is attorney for the Rev. J. C. Rawlings, Bradfordsville, former president of the Kentucky Free Public Schools Committee.

Siler, the congressman-elect from the Eighth District, is a former judge of the Court of Appeals and until recently was moderator of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky.

Seeks Injunction

The suit, filed in Franklin Circuit Court, sought a permanent injunction against Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, and the County School Boards of Casey, Marion, Nelson, Washington, Meade, and Grayson counties.

The suit asked that these defendants be prevented from permitting public tax money to be used for support of their public schools because Roman Catholic sisters are teaching in religious garb in public schools in these counties.

Bus Money Is Also An Issue

The suit also asked that the Nelson County Board of Education be prevented from using its public-school-education tax money to supplement parochial-school-bus operating expenses in Nelson County.

Judge Ardery refused the injunction on two grounds:

1. The Roman Catholic sisters have a legal right to teach while garbed in the habiliments of nuns.

2. The Nelson County question cannot be determined because Nelson Fiscal Court was not made a party to the lawsuit.

Siler's brief insists that Judge Ardery committed a reversible error on this last point.

"The appellant (Rawlings) now further points out the very clear and obvious error committed by the trial court in saying that the Nelson County Fiscal Court was a necessary party to this suit," the brief said.

Says Court Not Involved

"Certainly we sought no injunction against Nelson Fiscal Court, which had violated no law and had done no legal wrong whatsoever. Nelson Fiscal Court had a perfectly legal right to appropriate $10,000 to support parochial buses in that county . . . we made no complaint whatever about that action.

"But we did complain about the Nelson School Board dipping into its own public-school funds and appropriating $2,643.84 last year to supplement parochial-school-bus expenses in Nelson County over and above the $10,000 legally appropriated in that same year by Nelson fiscal court. . . .

Insists Judgment Erred

"The trial judgment is absolutely and unqualifiedly erroneous and reversible because injunction was not granted against Nelson County Board of Education, one of the defendants, to restrain its illegal activity in appropriating public-school money for private school buses."

Siler reiterated that he does not question the scholastic standards nor the moral qualifications of the Roman Catholic sisters in the controversy.

Nor does he question the legal and constitutional right "of the ordinary Roman Catholic citizen" to teach in our free public schools.

Says They're Out of Place

"But," the brief asserted, "the unique Roman Catholic sisters, religiously robed and religiously named and religiously dedicated to their own Roman Catholic Church, are completely out of place in Kentucky free public schools which are supported by public taxes of Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Baptists, pagans, and other American citizens."

The brief than reviewed the facts in the case which have been stipulated by both sides, and cited sections of the United States and State constitutions along with excerpts from the cannons of the Roman Catholic Church.

Calls Sisters Wards

"In the decision of the trial court in this case we have Roman Catholic sisters referred to by the court as if they were individual citizens earning their individual livelihood when actually they are in no such status, for they are really wards of the Roman Catholic Church, and their salaries are, as stipulated in this case, channeled right in the over-all work of the Roman Catholic Church," the brief continued.

"This leaves the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the strange position of employing the Roman Catholic Church to teach its schools.

"Does the granting of the right to worship God as one sees fit mean that one must be left powerless to prevent the warping of the minds of children to some particular religious slant?

"In our one single Kentucky county, Marion County, it can be logically and reasonably estimated that Commonwealth of Kentucky public taxes to the amount of about $100,000 annually now go to the Roman Catholic Church for its support and welfare by means of salaries of sisters teaching in public schools and by means of rentals of church property for public schools there in Marion County. . . .

Says They Oppose Schools

"The very obvious conclusion is now inescapable, as the Catholics themselves so clearly stated, "the Catholic and non-Catholic school systems are absolutely irreconcilable."

"And if that is so, why not let our Catholic friends of peculiar devotion and solemn oath and religious garb run the Catholic system and let other people, including ordinary Catholics, run the non-Catholic system?

"Why should the Roman Catholic sisters be employed and paid to teach in those very public schools they so ardently oppose?"

From Railroad

Crippled Man Wins $95,000!

BOSTON (ANP) — William Baskin, 39-year-old father of three children and crippled in an accident which kept him inactive for nearly five years, was awarded $95,000 in damages against the New Haven and Hartford Railroad by a Suffolk County jury in a sealed verdict.

Baskins was so smashed in the accident that his hip was broken and one leg left three and a half inches shorter than the other. Evidence was brought forth during the jury sitting which indicated that he would never walk again.

When he heard of the jury's decision, Baskin credited the patience and ingenuity of his wife, his chief support after the accident, for being responsible for his ability to withstand the resultant handicap.

Baskin may open a small business with the financial settlement.

Case Now Ready For Decision

Two new briefs were filed in Federal District Court this week in the continuing legal battle against segregation in public housing.

The first, in answer to a petition from the St. Louis Housing Authority et al., for dismissal of the case, was filed by Attorneys Frankie M. Freeman and Robert L. Witherspoon, counselors for the St. Louis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In their brief the NAACP lawyers, representing Ted Davis et al., cite the case of the San Francisco Housing Authority v. Banks which case was decided in favor of integrated housing. The San Francisco Housing Authority used the same 'neighborhood pattern policy' defense argument as is being used by the St. Louis Housing Authority.

The United States Supreme Court, one week after it handed down the public school ruling, refused to review the California case.

The second brief, Amicus Curiae (friend of the court), was filed Wednesday morning by Wilson Cary, representing the Mound City Bar Association and the Kappa Sigma Chapter of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Citing a long line of cases in support of their position and in support of the plaintiffs in the NAACP-sponsored suit the Bar Association and the Fraternity urged Judge George Moore to rule against the validity of segregation in public housing.

The Amicus Curiae brief lengthened the list of organizations supporting the NAACP.

Two weeks ago the Mayor's Council on Human Relations passed a resolution urging the Housing Authority to follow a policy of racial integration in public housing.

The Metropolitan Church Federation and the Catholic Interracial Council have also issued supporting statements.

In the answering brief for the plaintiffs the NAACP again claimed violation by the Housing Authority of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Title 8, section 42 of the United States Code, and the Housing Act of 1939.

In addition, the brief reads in part:

"The funds which made the Cochran (white) and other public housing projects available in St. Louis are public funds. Public funds result from the taxation of all persons alike, without discrimination because of race. Neither the City of St. Louis nor the Federal Government segregate their tax receipts. Therefore, segregation in public housing in St. Louis can only be interpreted as an unwillingness on the part of the people of St. Louis to live in a democratic society."

However, the brief goes on to show:

"If segregation in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children, segregation of colored children in public housing must have an even greater detrimental effect upon the colored children since children obviously spend more time in the home than they do in the school.

"The impact of segregation in housing must certainly be greater than the impact of segregation in the public schools since, if our cities [illegible] be divided along racial lines with respect to residential living, the inevitable result must be segregated schools, segregated playgrounds, segregated health facilities and segregation in all other publicly-supported institutions."

In the Bar Association and Fraternity brief it is argued that:

"St. Louis is now almost without segregation. It has ended segregation in its hospitals in the first instance; its police department is integrated; its public schools are being integrated and will be complete by next September, 1955. Negroes and whites work together in most, if not all, the city offices; city employment generally, is about integrated; all of its parks and playgrounds, libraries and other city service institutions are integrated.

"Most of the private institutions are integrated. The Catholic Church is integrated, their schools are; many of the other private schools are integrated, including Washington University. Many of the leading theatres admit both white and colored on an integrated basis. Many of the leading hotels admit Negroes without discrimination.

"The same is true of many of the drug store service counters cafe departments. Transportation is integrated. The Missouri Bar, the St. Louis Bar and the St. Louis Lawyers Associations, as well as the Mound City Bar, are all integrated. The State Teachers Association is integrated. Colored and white work together in many varied religious, civic and social committees.

"Labor unions are integrated and the members work together in local political organizations. In fact, almost every phase of our city life is integrated."

With the filing of the NAACP brief the case now awaits the decision of the court.

Publisher Sues R.R. for $10,000

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — L. O. Swingler, editor and publisher of the Tri-State Defender, has brought a $10,000 damage suit against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in connection with an accident at a crossing. The suit charges Mr. Swingler suffered impairment to the vision in his left eye plus other injuries.

12b 1954

Pastor Shot Down by Company Guards

$10,000 Verdict OK'd in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's Supreme Court has approved a verdict awarding $10,000 in damages to the widow of a man who was slain by armed guards of the United States Steel Company.

The Supreme Court's decision was handed down in the wake of an application for rehearing in a 1952 case which saw an all-white jury reach a decision in seven minutes on a suit filed by Mrs. Allie Glass Butler, widow of the Rev. Captain L. Butler, the slain man.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, 53, Baptist minister and coal miner, father of three children and eight grandchildren was shot down in 1948 while en route to the job at the Edgewater Coal Mine.

TWO COMPANY and two county deputies were reportedly on the scene when the Rev. Mr. Butler was shot down, allegedly by the former.

The company appealed the decision, but the Supreme Court stated, it was "convinced then (in the original opinion) and still is that the reverse judgment would have been entirely without warrant."

12b 1954

$10,000 Damage Suit In Ministers' Death Against USSC Upheld By Court

By EMORY O. JACKSON

A $10,000 damage verdict against the United States Steel Company, Inc. (Tennessee Coal and Iron Company parent body) awarded by an all-white jury here April 9, 1952 growing out of the fatal June 5, 1948 shooting of Rev. Captain L. Butler has been affirmed and an application for a rehearing overruled by the Alabama Supreme Court.

Justice Robert A. Simpson, Jr. wrote the 12-page opinion which was handed down October 29, 1953 with Chief Justice [illegible] Livingston, Associate Justice Goodwyn and Associate Justice Clayton concurring. The rehearing application was denied and the opinion corrected and extended January 14.

The damage action was brought by Mrs. Allie Glass Butler, administratrix and the widow of the 53-year Bible-reading, Baptist minister and coal miner, against the steel company.

Tried before Circuit Judge C. B. Smith, it took the all-white jury only seven minutes of deliberation to arrive at its verdict. The case was appealed by U. S. Steel Co.

According to records, the Reverend Butler, a union leader, father of 13 children and 8 grand children, lived in the company of Capstown. Enroute to work at the Edgewater Coal Mines, he was allegedly fatally shot. Two company and two county deputies were reportedly on the scene at the time of the shooting.

The Rev. Butler's death was listed as the eighth Negro killed in 1948 by law enforcement officers in Jefferson County with the total number rising to 14 by the end of the year. Workers in five TCI coal mines reportedly walked out in protest of the shooting.

Deputy Coroner T. J. McCollum, according to records, returned a finding in the Butler shooting of "justifiable homicide."

Lawyers for U. S. Steel in their petition to the State Supreme Court sought to have the jury's verdict upset on grounds (1) the verdict was against the weight of evidences and (2) that the defendant company was entitled to a directed verdict. The court rejected both arguments. Attorney Greye Tate was counsel for the company.

Justice Simpson, speaking for the court on the denial for an application for reconsideration of the opinion of affirmation said that justices were "convinced then (in the original opinion) and still are that to reserve the judgment would have been entirely without warrant.'"

The extended opinion asserted that the "case was well tried" and "there was from all the evidence in the case warrant for the jury's conclusion that the deceased (Reverend Butler) was not making a violent assault on the two company deputies." It added "We are constrained to adhere to the original conclusion."

"Opinion corrected and application for a rehearsing overruled," the court closed the case.

Attorney Bryan A. Chancey represented Mrs. Butler in the case.

The case was filed December 8, 1949 and placed on the April 7, 1952 docket but was passed. It originally asked for $50,000 damages.

J. A. Vanderford, identified as village deputy, and among the four at the scene at the time of the tragedy, reportedly has since died. Paul B. Thomas, identified as special Deputy sheriff, was also reportedly at the scene.

When the miners reportedly failed to return to their jobs in protest of the slaying, some officials for the United Mine Workers of America were quoted as saying that their investigation indicated "the miners were angered over the shooting" of Rev. Butler.

The shooting allegedly took place place Saturday morning, June 5, 1948, between 6 and 7 o'clock, as the miner-minister was walking to work. Investigating officers said that there had been complaints that Rev. Butler had been "annoying" a young woman for several mornings. Relatives said that Rev. Butler for several years had walked the same path to work. He was widely known in both the community and among union coal miners.

Because of the importance of this opinion its almost complete text is being carried: Here it is:

"This is an action of trespass on the case by appellee suing as personal representative of Captain Butler, deceased, under the homicide statute, against appellant for wrongfully causing the death of her intestate. The deceased was shot and killed by two employees of appellant."

"Right to a reversal is rested on two propositions: First, that the defendant was entitled to a directed verdict or the affirmative charge; and second, the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. We entertain the view that neither position is well taken and that the challenged rulings of the trial court must be sustained.

"Two primary questions are to be determined: (1) whether the acts complained of were within the line and scope of the employment of the defendant's agents or servants who killed the deceased; and (2) the issue of self-defense of these two employees. We will, therefore, first state the tendencies of the evidence. The incident occurred on the property of the defendant company in what is known as Edgewater Village. The defendant was engaged in coal mining operations at that place and in connection therewith maintained the village, consisting of some five hundred dwelling houses, where its employees resided, and other buildings such as a commissary, etc. The deceased, Butler, resided in this village, was fifty-three years of age, and had been an employee of defendant for about 25 years. The two employees who killed him were one J. A. Vanderford, whose official title was deputy, and Paul B. Thomas, whose official title was mine deputy. Vanderford's duties were in connection with keeping the peace and order of the village and keeping the houses rented, and Thomas' duties were with respect to the operation of the mining department as distinguished from the houses and the village. One June 4, 1948, Butler was said to have "flipped" a note over the hedge of one of the white residences, the contents of which are as follows:

"You are so charming with added intelligence that I believe you can be trusted and yet if you don't prefer don't be mad with me but I would like to see you. If you answer this note and place it at the north corner of your Garage and I will get it in the morning if you can get out alone state time and place and give me time we will work out something that won't leak.

A Friend"

"The residence was occupied by an employee, John Riddle, and his family and his fifteen-year-old daughter, Mitzi Riddle, being in the back room adjacent to the hedge and seeing whom she later that day identified as Butler who threw the note over the hedge, went out and got it and took it to her mother. Her mother then contacted the village deputy, Vanderford, and reported the incident to him. Vanderford contacted C. R. Davis, superintendent of the plant protection department of the defendant company, who was the superior officer of Vanderford and Thomas, and reported the incident to him. It seems that Vanderford and Thomas also had commissions as special deputy seriffs of Jefferson County in order to more efficiently carry out their duties as deputies of the appellant, but they received no compensation from the sheriff's office, their entire compensation being paid by the defendant. When the matter was reported to Mr. Davis he instructed Vanderford to go to the sheriff's office in Bessemer and have an investigation made of the incident. Vanderford did this and the next morning two deputies from the sheriff's office in Bessemer picked up Vanderford in their automobile and then got Thomas and these four officers concealed themselves in the Riddles' garage; meanwhile Miss Mitzi Riddle had placed a blank envelope under the corner of the garage, purportedly so as to appear as a response to the suggestion in the note, and a little later that day, according to the testimony of Vanderford and Thomas, Butler came by and picked up the note and as he walked through the alley by the garage; Vanderford then moved out and told him he wanted to talk to him and according to Vanderford, Butler attempted to draw a gun from his shirt bosom, whereupon Vanderford drew his pistol and shot Butler twice and Thomas, immediately to the rear of Vanderford, stepped out at about the same time and fired two shots in the body of Butler also. The two regular deputies from the sheriff's office appear to have done nothing and did not testify in the case. These two company deputies testified that Butler did have a pistol and that it was by his side when he fell and that the coroner took charge of it. One strange aspect of the defense of this case is that neither of the two regular deputy sheriffs who were at the garage with these two company deputies testified to corroborate the testimony of Vanderford and Thomas, nor did the coroner testify to corroborate the fact of Butler having had a pistol or the wounds on the deceased's body. The only testimony in the case as to the location of the wounds showed he was shot in the back.

"Of course, to recover against the defendant upon the theory of 'respondeat superior,' it was necessary for the plaintiff to establish the status of master and servant and that the act done was within the scope of the servant's employment. The relation of master and servant is conceded. The grave question to be determined is whether Vanderford and Thomas, one or both, were acting within the line and scope of their employment when they killed the deceased. The rule has many times been stated in our cases in varying language.

"Boiled down it is: To authorize the submission of the question to the jury, the evidence must have a tendency either directly or by reasonable inference to show that the wrong was committed by the agent while he was executing his agency, that is, undertaking to execute the duties assigned to him and not from a motive or purpose of his own having no relation to the business of the master. If the evidence tends to establish that the act was an incident to carrying out the duties assigned to him by his master, the master may be held liable though he did not authorize the agent to resort to such means in rendering the services for which he was employed and also though the agent may have sought to accomplish the master's business by improper or unlawful means or in a way unknown to his master or even contrary to his express directions. The legal aspect of such a case is not changed because the agent superadds malice or other improper motive to his otherwise wrongful act."

"As stated Vanderford was employed to maintain the peace and order of the village and Thomas apparently was assigned the same duties with respect to the mining property. We will particularize the evidence with respect to Vanderford's duties, since it appears he took charge of the investigation In his responsibility for maintaining the peace and order of the village, the testimony was that he should make a complaint 'about their acted as law enforcement officer anything being wrong' the com- therein; it was his duty to pro- tect the property and the people and he 'answered these complaints in it and try to keep down trouble; as village deputy for the appellant,' acting he (as well as Thomas) had no In other words, he "policed" the regular hours of employment, but village. These two deputies were was subject to call at all times, day the only law enforcement officers or night; and any time anyone maintained by the company at 'so

duty, since from aught appearing from the evidence he was in charge of the party, laid the plans to entrap the deceased before he visited the sheriff's office in Bessemer and then having entrapped him proceeded to carry out his mission to interrogate him and finally shot him down. We find nothing in the record to discose what if anything the officers of the law of Jefferson County did in connection with the matter, or that this so-called "investigation" was being carried out for the sheriff's office of Jefferson County. Clearly from this evidence the jury could reasonably infer that the incident grew out of the effort of Vanderford and his colleague, Thomas, to carry out the instructions of the defendant to protect the property and people of the village, keep down trouble and answer their complaints, and that their conduct on that occasion was an incident to carrying out those duties and was not from a personal motive or purpose having no relation to the master's business. The request for a directed verdict or the affirmative charge was therefore properly refused.

The other propositions advanced as error to reverse are to be determined from a consideration of the issue of self-defense. It is argued that defendant was entitled to a directed verdict or the affirmative charge on this special plea or if not that the great preponderance of the evidence sustained the plea to the result that error prevailed in the ruling of the trial court in denying the motion for new trial on that ground. Here also, however, we find ourselves in disagreement with learned counsel who have so cogently argued the point. True, the interpretation appellant would accord the evidence might lead to the result contended for, but there were sufficient adverse inferences which presented serious conflicts on the issue of the self-defense of Vanderford and Thomas and it was within the province of the jury to resolve the conflicts against the defendant, as it did do.

The allegations of the plea of self-defense, in essence, are: (1) that at the time of the fatal shooting the deceased was making a violent assault with a pistol upon defendant's agents or servants, which assault placed said servants or agents in imminent dager, real or aparent, of their lives or serious bodily harm; (2) that said agents or servants had no reasonable means of escape without increasing their peril; and (3) that said agents or servants were free from fault in bringing on the difficulty.

The pertinent is that obtaining in felonious criminal cases. The burden of proof is on the defendant to prove that its agents or servant was in impending peril, that there was no reasonable avenue of retreat; and these two elements being established, the burden would then shift to the plaintiff to show that the agent or servant was at fault in bringing on the difficulty.

"We think it is made mainfest from the evidence that on these issues there was grave conflict and warranted submission to the jury of self-defense. Let us analyze the evidence with respect to the plea. Of course, if any element of the plea is not sustained by the evidence, the whole plea falls. We think, however, the jury could have inferred that defendant had failed to establish either of the elements. With respect to allegation (1) that the deceased was making a violent assault with a pistol on the defendant's agents, thereby placing them in imminent danger, real or apparent, it was open to the jury to conclude that the deceased was killed under just exactly the opposite circumstances. He was at a place had a right to be, in a public alley, in his work clothes on his way to work, whereupon he was accosted by Vanderford who, when deceased, according to Vanderford, made a demonstration toward his shirt bosom, shot him down. But the deceased was shot in the back, or at least there was evidence to the contrary. No one claimed to have seen the pistol except these two company deputies who did the shooting. There was testimony that deceased owned no such pistol as these deputies described and the pistol claimed to have been on him and taken charge of by the coroner was never presented in evidence or identified by anyone except these dependant's employes. Under this state of the evidence the jury might well have thougt that it should have had the benefit of the testimony of the two regular deputy sheriffs, who were at the scene, as well as the coroner to also substantiate this allegation of the plea; and if the deceased was not shot in the back as the son testified he was, it would have also been an easy matter to have proved it by the coroner. So with the evidence as it was, there was warrant for the jury's conclusion that at least the first element of self-defense was not proven and that the deceased was not making a violent assault attended with real or apparent danger, on these two company deputies. The law of self-defense is ruled by what a reasonably prudent person would have done under like circumstances and not only must the actor who pleads it show by the evidence that he entertained an honest belief of the existence of the necessity, real or apparent, to act as he did, but that the circumstances surrounding him at the time were such as would have impressed a reasonable man so circumstanced, that he was in imminent peril of life or limb.

"And same argument goes for the second element, namely, that the company officers had no reasonable avenue of retreat.

"With respect to the final element of self-defense, that is, freedom from fault, we think the evidence affords some inference that these deputies were not free from fault in bringing on the difficulty. They had no warrant of arrest for deceased and, according to the evidence for appellant, they were not on the premises for the purpose of apprehending Butler, but were merely there for the purpose of identifying him as the person who the day before had flipped the note over the hedge. But Butler had already been identified Miss Mitzi had pointed him out to Vanderford the day before as the one. The jury could have inferred that deceased was doing nothing to bring on the occurrence, had a right to be where he was, and had nothing to do with the four armed deputies being hidden in the garage when these two agents or servants of defendant came from the garage and advanced on him. Therefore if these circumstances were to be believed by the jury, it could have inferred that he was at no fault in bringing on the trouble. We do not say such was the case, only that such an inference was open to the jury to accept.

"From these considerations, it is also made manifest that we should not declare error in the refusal of the trial court to grant the new trial on the weight of evidence. This court's reluctance to disturb the verdict of the jury based on reasonable inferences arising from the evidence in a case fairly tried when its presumed correctness has been strengthened by the lower court's approval of it, is traditional. We have said the genius of our system is to commit to this impartial body of men the discretion of resolving the various conflicts in the evidence.

"This case is typical to illustrate the principle. Concededly the questions for decision were close ones and not free of difficulty and though the decision of the reviewing court might have been different, there still would be no warrant in reversing the trial court in denying the motion, since it is not made at all certain that the verdict was so against the great weight of he evidence as to clearly convince us that it was wrong and unjust."

Affirmed.

12b 1954

California Barber Wins $365,000 Damage Suit

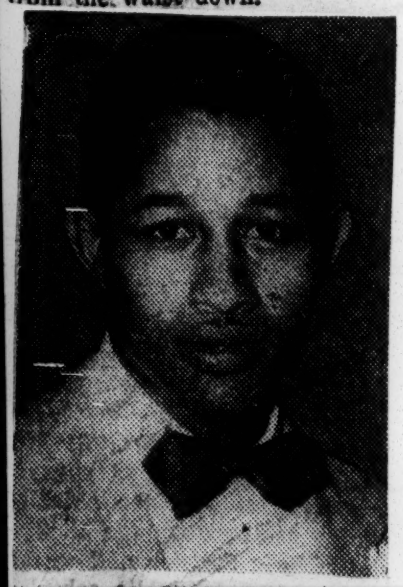
Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-16-54

OAKLAND, Calif. — An award for $365,000 damages, believed to be the largest personal injury award ever returned in California, has been made to a former Berkeley, Calif., barber.

A jury of six men and six women in the court of Superior Judge Cecil Mossbacher granted the damage to Dewey Deshotel, jr., 29, now a patient in a Long Beach, Calif., veterans hospital.

The suit was against the Santa Fe railroad and one of its engineers and the Yellow Cab company and a cab driver.

Deshotel appeared in court on a stretcher accompanied by a nurse for the three day trial to testify that he is permanently paralyzed from the waist down.



DEWEY - DESHOTEL

He suffered a skull fracture, brain concussion, a fractured arm and a broken back when the cab in which he was riding was in a collision with the Santa Fe's California Limited at Parker and Action sts. in Berkeley on Jan. 11, 1952.

In the first trial in October, 1952, he was awarded $300,000 from the Yellow Cab company and the Santa Fe was adjudged not at fault. The cab company appealed. The re-trial of the suit ended Sept. 29.

Deshotel was married to Miss Eloyee Crowther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parlee Mosely of Newton, Miss. in Dec. of 1951. He formerly lived in Louisiana.

12b 1954 GOLF (GEORGIA)

Ask Court To Outlaw Atlanta Golf Jim Crow

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Federal Court of Appeals was asked last week to reverse a lower court decision which permits the maintenance of racial segregation on golf courses owned and operated by the city of Atlanta.

The NAACP, in an appeal filed on behalf of 150 Negro golf players in Atlanta, asked the court to issue a clear-cut ruling barring all racial restrictions so that Negroes could enjoy the park facilities on the same basis as other citizens.

The appeal asked the court to set aside an earlier ruling which, while admitting that Negro golfers are denied their constitutional right in being barred from the city's seven golf courses and issuing an order restraining the city from refusing to let the players use the park facilities, postponed the injunction in order that the city might have time to establish a Jim Crow regulation for use of the municipal golf course by Negroes.

In the appeal, NAACP Legal Defense lawyers argue that while the state of Georgia is under no obligation to provide golf facilities for public use, "once it does so it must provide facilities without discrimination based upon race and color."

"We take the position that the state has no power under the 14th Amendment to regulate or condition the use of public golf facilities on the basis of race and color," the lawyers argued.

They contend that the 150 Negro players who have organized into a group are entitled to use the golf courses now and without being subjected to any kind of racial segregation.

This case first came before the U. S. District Court in 1951 when Billy Wilson sought permission to use the Bobby Jones golf course and was refused because of his race. A declaratory judgment and an injunction restraining the park commissioners from barring Wilson and other Negro golf players were sought on July 8, 1954.

The court issued its finding that admitted to the fact that Negroes were being discriminated against but granted the park commissioners the indefinite postponement.

NAACP Legal Defense attorneys for the golfers are Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, Jack Greenberg, all of New York, and E. E. Moore, Jr., S. S. Robinson and R. E. Thomas, Jr., of Atlanta.

12b 1954

LOUISIANA
SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE

U. S. Orders La. College To Drop Ban

SHREVEPORT, La. — The United States District Court for the western district of Louisiana last week ordered Southwestern Louisiana Institute in Lafayette to admit four Negro students.

The four who brought suit to enter the school last January are Clara Dell Constantine, Martha Jane Conway, Charles Singleton and Shirley Taylor, all of Lafayette. Three of the students applied for business administration courses and one for law.

They were represented by Attys. Thurgood Marshall, T. T. Tureaud, sr., U. Simpson Tate and Robert L. Carter of the NAACP. The suit named the school president, registrar and the Louisiana State board of education.

The could held that SLI was the only state supported school within 89 miles and that the Negro students were entitled to use the facilities.

Hearing the case were Judge Wayne G. Borah, of the fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and C. Dawkins, Jr., and Edwin Hunter of the district court.

As of September, 1953, Negro students were enrolled on the undergraduate, graduate or professional levels in 76 publicly supported or private colleges and universities in southern or border states. Twenty-four enrolled Negroes on the graduate level in state schools, 10 in state and municipal undergraduate schools and 42 private institutions enrolled Negrades.

The state supported graduate level or professional schools which had Negroes enrolled last September were:

Arkansas A and M college, Arkansas Polytechnic institute, Arkansas State Teachers college, Arkansas university, Delaware university, Henderson State Teachers college, Kentucky university, Louisiana state university, Maryland university, Missouri university, North Carolina university, North Carolina State college, Oklahoma university, Oklahoma A and M college;

Also Southern State college, Tennessee university, Texas university, Virginia Medical college, Virginia university, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, William and Mary college and West Virginia university.

3 Judge Court Makes Historic Ruling In Case

Lake —A decision of far ... quer s and one which will improve educational opportunities for Negroes in the State of Louisiana as well as in the States of Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas was handed down by Judge Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. of Lake Charles, Louisiana, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana on Thursday, April 22nd.

The case was filed by Clara Dell Constantine, Martha Jane Conway, Charles Vincent Singleton and Shirley Taylor, all residents of Lafayette, Louisiana, against Southwestern Louisiana Institute and the Louisiana State Board of Education. All of the plaintiffs, except Singleton, are minors living with their parents. In their complaint filed last January the plaintiffs stated that they applied for admission to Southwestern Louisiana Institute on September 17, 1953, and the registrar of SLI, James Stewart Bonnet, denied them admission to the college on the ground that the college was for white students. The case was assigned to a three-judge district court consisting of U. S. Court of Appeals Judge Wayne G. Borah of New Orleans and U. S. District Judges Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. of Lake Charles and Ben C. Dawkins, Jr. of Shreveport. The case was argued before the court on January 27, 1954, by A. P. Tureaud, U. Simpson Tate, Thurgood Marshall and Robert Carter, attorneys representing the plaintiffs, at which time the matter was submitted to the court for its decision.



. . . SLI Plaintiffs
Charles Singleton, Martha Conway, Shirley Taylor

Judge Hunter, to whom the case was assigned, rendered an opinion in the matter on Thursday, April 22nd. In his opinion he stated, "We are not unmindful of the fact that public schools cannot be brought to every man's door, and must be located where they would do the greatest good for the greatest number. Some differentiation in the enjoyment of public school facilities is inevitable. However. manifest inequalities in the treatment of Negro students may not be condoned, since under the Fourteenth Amendment substantial equality is required." . . . "the inconvenience and loss of time and money imposed upon Negro students by forcing them to attend distant schools exacts a toll on such students and their parents which is real and severe."

Further on in the opinion Judge Hunter stated, "The State of Louisiana has been most generous in its expenditures for public education. Expenditures of this state for the education of colored children have been extensive. This fact does not justify the exclusion of colored citizens alone from enjoyment of the facility here denied them. In this case, that facility is the privilege given to the white people in the area of Lafayette and denied the Negro citizens in the area of Lafayette, namely, "going to college at home"—Together with its economic advantages. White persons, thousands of them, have received college education solely because of this privilege. Thousands of colored people cannot solely for the reason that there is no college available to them in the area and they are not admitted to Southwestern. The state is under no compulsion to establish these colleges, yet if they establish them, the rights of white and Negro alike must be measured by the test of equality in privileges and opportunities. The right of the individual student to the privilege of public instruction equivalent to that given by the state to the individual student of another race is a personal one. Equivalency cannot be determined by weighing the respective advantages furnished to the two groups of which the individuals are members."

12b 1954

Ask Court To Reject Suit on Library Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The judge and the commissioners of Harris County (Houston), Texas, Monday asked the United States Supreme Court to reject the petition of Robert Wendell Hainsworth, a lawyer, of Houston, Texas, to review the judgment of the Texas Supreme Court upholding racial segregation in the Harris County Law Library.

They contend that there is no evidence in the trial record to show any discrimination against Mr. Hainsworth or any inequalities suffered by him.

There is no evidence of any prohibition against Mr. Hainsworth or any colored lawyer using the books in the library, they say.

They add that there is nothing to show that the table assigned to colored people is less advantageously situated than other tables with respect to lighting, air, closeness to books, or any other particular, and no hindrance is shown to Mr. Hainsworth unlimited use of the library facilities.

There is no showing that the table is crowded, they state, and no showing of any insulting or derogatory remarks, or that the librarian or other attendants ever ailed to assist Mr. Hainsworth in any way.

"In fact, there is not even any showing that petitioner is colored and under Texas jurisprudence a court will not take judicial notice of a litigant's color," the Harris County officials assert.

At most, they add, the record presents "mere abstractions regarding segregation and the dignity of man, but in no way related to any facts presented for consideration by the trial court."

Mr. Hainsworth, in his petition, said a special table, designated "colored," is set aside in the Harris County Law Library for the exclusive use of colored litigants and lawyers.

When use of the library is made by colored lawyers or litigants one at a time, they are restricted to the Jim Crow table, but when more than one uses the library they are restricted to the tables to which they are assigned by the librarian.

He contends that such segregation by the Commissioners Court violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

The law firm of DeLange, Hudspeth and Pittman, of Houston, is representing the county officials.

12c 1954

Woman Hit by Auto Is Awarded $90,000

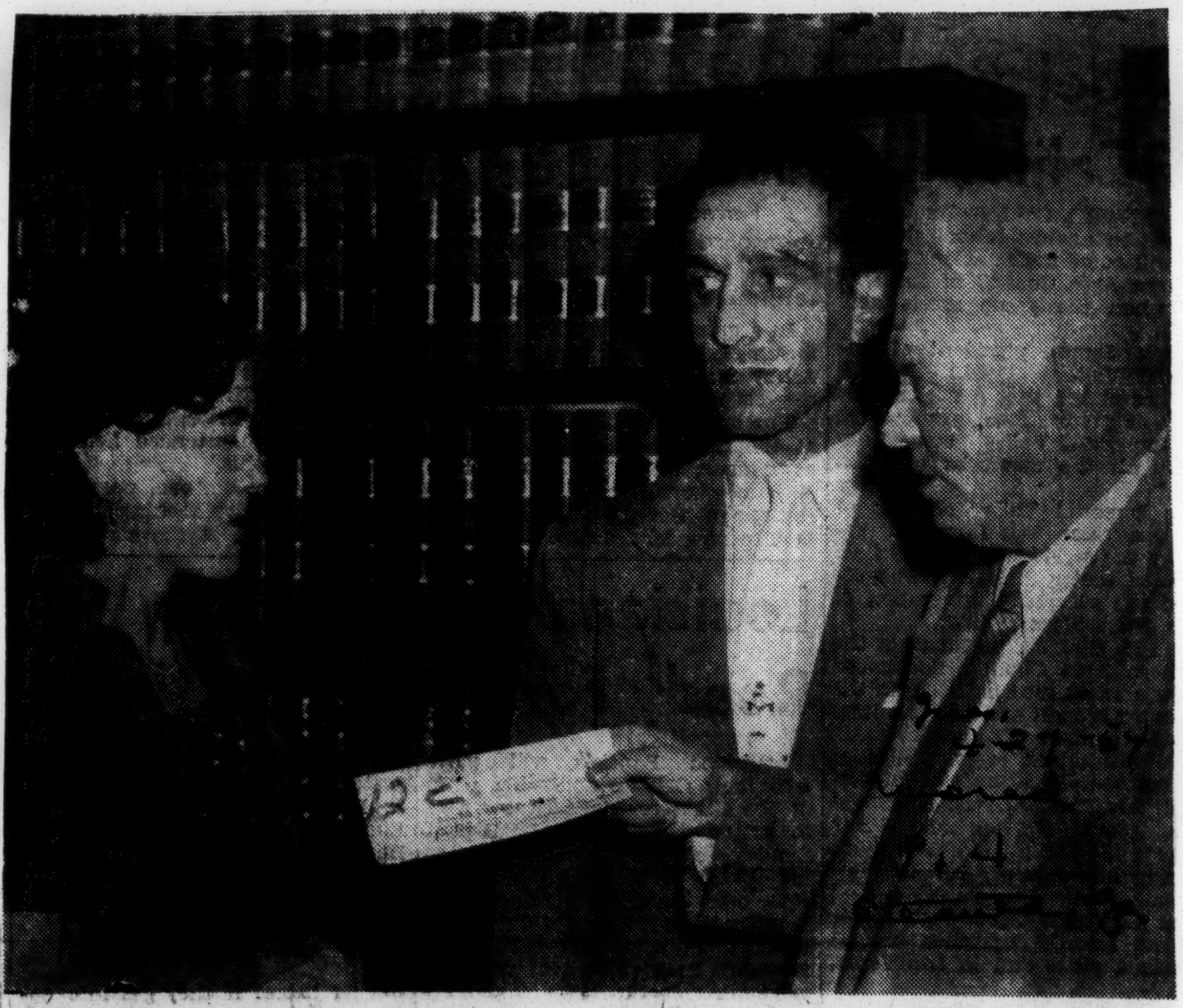
A jury in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia yesterday returned a verdict for $90,000 in favor of a woman for traffic injuries.

She is Mrs. Steyca E. Williams, 28, colored, of the 1400 block of C street S.E., one of four pedestrians struck by an automobile on Eleventh street S.E. in March, 1952. One of the pedestrians was fatally injured.

The jury was asked to determine the amount of damages to Mrs. Williams after the two defendants named in the suit failed to show up to defend it. One of the defendants is William E. Ness, who the court was informed, was driver of the automobile. The other defendant is Mrs. Lottie Ness, mother of William. She was named because she owned the automobile, the court was told. Court papers listed the address of the young man and his mother in the 1200 block of G street S.E.

The son was convicted some time ago of negligent homicide in connection with the pedestrian fatally injured.

Mrs. Williams suffered a skull fracture and leg injuries which made an amputation necessary, the jury was informed. Judge Richmond B. Keech presided at the hearing. Mrs. Williams was represented by attorneys Joseph C. Waddy, William B. Bryant and William C. Gardner.



$18,000 DAMAGES AWARDED — Mrs. Macy Sanders of 157 Racine Street, S. W., receives a check for $12,000 from Attorney Reuben A. Garland, while Attorney Anthony A. Alaimo looks on. She was awarded $18,000 damages against the Southern Railway Company in U. S. District Court Friday as a result of a suit charging negligence in the death of her husband, who was fatally struck by a train while at work in the yards of the Pigram Shop last October. Her attorneys, Garland and Alaimo, retained $6,000 of the sum for representing her in court.

Wins $18,000 In Suit Against Railway Co. For Husband's Death

A West Side widow was awarded damages of $18,000 against the Southern Railway Company in U. S. District Court Friday in a suit charging criminal negligence in the death of her huband, who was fatally struck by a train while at work last October.

She is Mrs. Macy Sanders of 157 Racine Street, S. W., who was represented in court by Attorneys Reuben A. Garland and Anthony A. Alaimo. The decision was rendered by Judge Frank A. Hooper.

Her husband, Harvey T. Saunders, 55, a hostler's helper, was killed in the yards of the Pigram Shop on McDaniel St., according to the suit. He was struck by a Diesel engine as it was being pushed by another.

"This suit shows that a colored person can get justice in our courts," Garland said. "We made aerial photographs. We had every angle, every track and switch. We used visual evidence to support our case."

He explained that damages were asked for on the basis of what Sanders "would have contributed to her had he lived 15 years longer." Attorney fees amounted to $6,000, a third of the sum awarded, Garland said.

Mrs. Sanders, formerly a dental assistant, said she planned to buy a home. Her husband had worked for the railroad for 32 years. Mother of three grown daughters, Mrs. Sanders is a member of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, Rev. J. R. Lovett, pastor.

12d 1954

Chief Justice Warren

Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court visited Williamsburg, Virginia the other week to speak at exercises celebrating the 200th anniversary of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Mr. Justice Warren could have delivered a meaningless address on patriotism, the Constitution, or perhaps law in general.

But he is not that kind of man.

He knows that the principal issue before the people of America and the world today is whether or not the United States can accord equal and impartial justice to all of its citizens.

He went a long way toward achieving this objective last May 17 when he read the Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

So in the old capital of Virginia, Mr. Justice Warren said:

"For three and one half centuries, Americans have endeavored to develop a body of law which will accord justice to everyone.

"We have made mistakes, many times.

"We have often been required to wipe some things from the slate and start again.

"At times, we have been close to failure, but we never have failed in our climb to the pinnacle of true justice, and we are climbing today to meet the test.

"As a nation, we make no pretense except to a passion for justice based upon the dignity and rights of the individual.

"Only through this kind of justice can there be order and contentment within nations."

Chief Justice Warren did not need to strike his Virginia hearers over the head with a hammer for them to know what he was talking about.

A sincere, honest and courageous public servant, he was challenging Virginians to measure up to the standard of true Americanism.

We admire him for he did not bite his tongue.

Heart attack fatal—

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Jackson dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(AP)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson died unexpectedly Saturday of a heart attack. He was 62.

He was stricken as he drove from his home at McLean, Va., to his offices in the Supreme Court Building near the capitol. The attack occurred near the home of his secretary, Mrs. Elsie Douglas in downtown Washington, and he stopped there to get help.

He died at 10:45 a.m. (EST), a short time after his physician, Dr. Hill Carter, arrived. His death was announced 4½ hours later by the court.

The justice suffered a slight heart attack about six months ago but had been working since then.

A member of the court since 1941, he took leave of absence from the bench in 1945 to serve as U. S. prosecutor of German war criminals at the Nuernberg trials.

His death is the second to occur on the court since the Eisenhower administration took over.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson died Sept. 8, 1953, and was replaced by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Warren and Justice Harold H. Burton are the only Republican members of the court.

Demo fame

JACKSON, A NATIVE of Spring Creek, Pa., achieved fame in jobs to which he was named by both Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Roosevelt called him to Washington from his home in Jamestown, N. Y., to become general counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Later as solicitor general, the government's lawyer before the Supreme Court, he argued 44 cases and lost only six.

Roosevelt next appointed him attorney general Jan. 16, 1940.

Jackson took his seat on the highest tribunal Oct. 6, 1941. He delivered the opinion throwing out the treason conviction of a former German soldier accused of aiding the Nazi saboteurs who landed in this country from a submarine during World War II.

He wrote that the government had failed to meet the constitutional requirements of proving overt acts of treason.

To Nuernberg

IT WAS UNDER Truman, however, that the good-looking jurist achieved worldwide fame. Truman named him, in May, 1945, as chief American prosecutor of top Nazi war criminals at the Nuernberg trials. Ten of the Nazis went to the gallows. Truman awarded Jackson the Medal for Merit.

The theory advanced by Jackson at those trials was revolutionary. He said most nations had renounced war of agression as an international crime and since Germany had waged aggressive war she and her leaders were guilty of crime.

Feud with Black

JACKSON WAS a noted lawyer and judge, but he was in such a hurry to go to work that he studied law only one year. He attended an Albany law school but did not get a degree.

Jackson once engaged in a "feud" with Associate Justice Hugo Black while finishing up his prosecuting job in Germany. He criticized Black because the latter did not disqualify himself in two cases in which Black's former law partner appeared as an attorney and won each case by a close margin.

Surviving the justice are his widow, Mrs. Irene G. Jackson of McLean; a son, William E. Jackson of New York City, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary G. Bowdoin Craighill Jr. of McLean.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.



Dies at 62—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Man awarded 28Gs, fights review bid

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Mack H. Johnson of New Orleans Monday filed a brief in opposition to a review by the United States Supreme Court of a case in which a jury awarded him damages of $28,000 for injuries suffered in a collision between two trains.

The Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Co. is seeking the review of a judgment of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals upholding rulings of the Federal District Court trial judge at New Orleans. Mr. Johnson charged negligence of the trainmaster.

HE WAS the rear brakeman on a troop train when it collided with another train. The trainmaster and the other four members of the crew, the crew of the other train and four other persons were killed and 69 injured.

DESEGREGATION

Scholar traces 6 steps in history of desegration

ATLANTA — Six definite steps have already been taken in the history of the desegregation issue, Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian and historian of Atlanta university, told Morris Brown college students here last week.

First step came with the Dred Scott Decision in 1857 when the Supreme Court held that Negroes, even when not slaves, were not citizens. It took the Civil War to reverse the decision.

Second step came with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments which abolished slavery and granted the Negro full citizenship.

Third came in 1875 when Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act, prohibiting racial discrimination by hotels, theatres, public carriers, etc., and giving Negroes civil equality; but only until 1883 when the Supreme Court declared the Act un-constitutional. Dr. Reddick made the observation that Congress had made "the mistake of not submitting this law as an amendment to the Constitution."

Fifth step came in 1896 when the "separate, but equal doctrine" was handed down by the Supreme Court.

Sixth was the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court, outlawing public school segregation.

12d 1954

Mexican Ban Voids Texas Murder Case

Journal and Guide

Sentence Reversed On Same Issue As In 5 School Suits

p. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Unanimous reversal of a murder conviction was viewed in many quarters this week as indication that the Supreme Court has reached agreement upon interpretation of the 14th Amendment as it applies to racial discrimination, the basis for pending school segregation suits.

The murder conviction, that of Pete Hernandez, a Texan of Mexican descent, was unanimously overturned by the court in a decision handed down Monday, on the grounds that Mexicans are systematically excluded from jury duty in Jackson county, Texas.

* * *

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren, who wrote the opinion, cited the same basis that has been used by Negroes of states in challenging schol segregation based upon race, ancestry or national origin.

In his opinion Justice Warren declared: "The exclusion of otherwise eligible persons from jury service solely because of their ancestry or national origin is discrimination prohibted by the Fourteenth Amendment."

* * *

THE CHIEF justce's opinion referred indirectly to one phase of the school segregation issue, in which no decision has yet been handed down.

He said: "The 14th Amendment is not directed solely against discrimination due to a 'two-class theory' — that is, based upon differences between 'white' and Negro."

* * *

THE CHIEF contention in the school segregation cases is that distinctions based on race or color violate the amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws."

Justice Warren continued: "Whe nthe existence of a distinct class is shown, and it is further shown that the laws, as written or applied, single out that class for different treatment not based on some reasonable classification, the guarantees of the constitution have been violated."

Supreme Court Opens 165th Year

Herald-Tribune
Tues. 10-5-54

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).— The Supreme Court opened its 165th year today almost within earshot of high school students protesting its ruling last spring outlawing racial segration in public schools.

p. 13

The justices, who will open hearings Dec. 6 on the problem of carrying out their integration order, conducted a solemn, twenty-four-minute ceremony to open the 19551'55 term. The chamber was filled, mostly with tourists.

New York, N.Y.

After swearing in more than 100 attorneys to practice before the high court, Chief Justice Earl Warren and his eight associates retired to their chambers to begin work on more than 400 cases before them.

Most important of these is the segregation issue. A final decision is not expected before next spring. Other major cases facing the court this term concern state "fair trade" laws, state sedition laws and the new uniform code of military justice.

Total judicial experience of member of the court of 1896 before they came to the Supreme Court, seven members and 80 years.

FOLLOWING is the record of prior judicial service of the Supreme Court as constituted when it rendered the unanimous decision against school segregation last May:

¶ Chief Justice Earl Warren, none.

¶ Justice Stanley F. Reed, none.

¶ Justice Felix Frankfurter, none.

¶ Justice William O. Douglas, none.

¶ Justice Tom C. Clark, none.

¶ Justice Harold Burton, none.

¶ Justice Robert H. Jackson, none.

¶ Justice Sherman Minton, eight years as judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

¶ Justice Hugo L. Black, 18 months as judge of a police court in Birmingham.

Total prior judicial experience of the court of May, 1954, two members, nine years six months, including Justice Black's tenure as police court judge.

Bill of Rights Violations by States Upheld

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A Supreme Court decision gave states free rein today to use evidence obtained by "lawless" search and seizure to prosecute suspected criminals.

This kind of evidence has been barred from federal courts for 40 years. But the high bench ruled 5 to 4 yesterday that the ban cannot be applied in state trials.

The decision, handed down yesterday, was an interpretation of the Bill of Rights guarantee that citizens shall be free "in their houses . . . against unreasonable searches and seizures."

Denounce Methods.

All nine justices denounced the methods Long Beach (Calif.) police used to collect information to convict gambler Patrick E. Irvine. But the majority said their hands were tied by previous supreme court decisions and upheld Irvine's conviction.

Dissenting Justice William O. Douglas protested the "police state" methods approved by the commission.

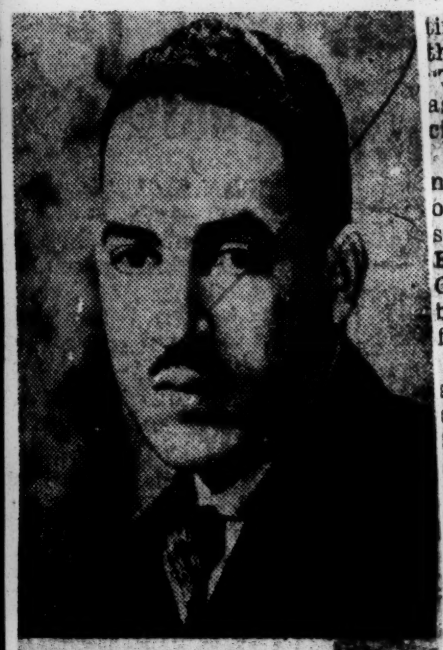
The California police broke into Irvine's home—in his absence—on four occasions to plant microphones, drill a hole in his roof and string dictaphone wires to a neighbor's garage. The information they obtained from "eavesdropping" on household conversations for a month was used at Irvine's trial.

Bound by Old Decisions.

"Few police measures have come to our attention that more flagrantly, deliberately and persistently violated the fundamental principle" of the Fourth Amendment, Justice Robert H. Jackson said for the five-man majority.

But, Justice Jackson said, the Supreme Court is powerless under its own prior decisions to order a reversal of the conviction.

The majority thus stood by a long line of decisions which held that unlawfully seized evidence can be used in state trials—although barred by the Fourth Amendment from federal trials.



ARGUED SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People argued the school segregation before the United States Supreme Court, which led to the unanimous decision outlawing segregation in public schools. Marshall led the battery of NAACP lawyers arguing the case before the high court last Fall.

Atty. Marshall, NAACP, Prexies Here Saturday

Attorney Thurgood Marshall, who led the NAACP legal campaign against segregation in public schools, is expected in Atlanta Saturday, according to C. L. Harper, president of the local branch.

Marshall will conduct a meeting of state presidents of the NAACP which will draw organization officials from all over the country. Present also at the meeting will be several nationally-known lawyers, some of whom handled the school suits on local levels.

A meeting was held last night at the headquarters on ways to aid various states to function in light of the Supreme Court ruling.

Attorney Marshall expressed optimism concerning the reaction of the South to the ruling; he said, "The people of the South are just as law-abiding as any other good citizens."

In referring to the state governors who proposed the abolition of public school systems in their states, he said, "I think Governor Byrnes (of South Carolina) and Governor Talmadge (Georgia) have been speaking for themselves, not for their people at all."

"I don't believe you will find any state legislature, or Georgia, or South Carolina, bucking the Supreme Court or any other federal agency."

The decision, though its full weight was postponed until October, is definite and decisive, said Attorney Marshall. He continued "The most gratifying thing in addition to the fact that it was in favor of our side is the unanimous decision and the language used—once and for all it's decided, completely decided.

'No Way To Circumvent Ruling'—Marshall

"The time that Louisiana and all of the other states are wasting seeking methods to circumvent the Supreme court's ruling against segregation should be spent on planning de-segregation," declared Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, Tuesday afternoon.

Interviewed in the home of State NAACP Field Secretary Daniel Byrd, Marshall contended, "The law has been made so clear that it's a waste of time to look for ways and means of getting around it."

In crystallizing the often misconstrued NAACP aim, the New York City lawyer emphasized that the objective of the NAACP is not to force intermingling of races outside the schools. "Its goal," he continued, "instead, has been to have the separate school law erased. Then, people can associate as they see fit."

In commenting on the four bills that are pending in the Louisiana legislature, Marshall remarked that such "diversionary bills will produce nothing except a futile battle in federal courts.

"It's a question of which body interprets the constitution of the United States—the Supreme court or the state courts. The fact is that the Supreme court has spoken. and anything else is just talk."

Marshall, who arrived here Tuesday to attend the 91st annual convention of the M. W. Prince Hall Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Louisiana, was scheduled to deliver the main address at the convention banquet which was held in the Booker T. Washington school cafeteria last night.

The famous attorney will leave New Orleans for Dallas where the NAACP will convene next week in its annual meeting.

According to Marshall, the convention is the most important in the history of the fighting organization. The first two days (Monday and Tuesday(of the confab will consist of policy-making sessions whereas on Wednesday "I will address the group letting them know where we stand up to date."

Following the convention Marshall and 22 NAACP lawyers will hold five planning sessions in New York. From the results of these sessions, the group will form the briefs that will be used in re-arguing the cases before the Supreme court.

School-board petitions set

Civic units to ask prompt integration

NEW YORK — School boards in the southern and border states will receive petitions from NAACP branches urging them "to take immediate steps to reorganize public schools in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court May 17."

The petition was drafted by the association's legal department upon request of the conference of southern leaders of the organization in Atlanta, May 22-23.

The conference instructed NAACP branches in every affected area to petition their local school boards to abolish segregation without delay and to assist these agencies in working out ways and means of implementing the court's ruling."

Marshall Advises

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, urged that signatures to the petition be secured immediately and that a covering letter be sent to school boards with the petition asking for a conference to discuss and develop integration plans.

The petition, cites the court's decision and reminds the school board that under that children "cannot be denied admission to any school or be required to attend any school solely because of race and color."

The petitioners point out their "availability as parents and citizens of this community to be of whatever assistance we can to you in devising and implementing a program of desegregation in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision."

Local-Level Drive on School Bias

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP).—A local community-level compaign for early elimination of public school segregation was launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here today.

Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in the District of Columbia and seventeen states having mandatory segregation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two-day session here.

The new strategy was announced in an "Atlanta Declaration" read at a morning news conference. Possible opposition by some of the more outspoken foes of non-segregation was mentioned only briefly.

Hits Talmadge, Byrnes

But at an afternoon meeting, the veteran N. A. A. C. P. leader, executive secretary Walter White called Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "the two most pathetic figures in American life today . . . in their frustration and bitterness."

He declared Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., had forfeited his Presidential ambitions by denouncing the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

Mr. White said the high court's ruling came at a time when American prestige in other parts of the world was at an all-time low. The "collapse" of American foreign policy in Asia, he said, "highlighted by its failure in Indo-China and Geneva, the obscenity of the struggle for power of the junior Senator from Wisconsin, aided and financed by Texas oil millionaires and other reactionaries, and the possibility of imminent outbreak of World War III, had created a pall of gloom over the United States and the world.

"But the Supreme Court's decision has cracked the gloom and given both Americans and the people of other parts of the world a new faith in the workability of democracy."

Mr. White said: "Our next major job is to pierce and destroy the iron curtain of the ghetto" and added until that is done full benefit of the Supreme Court decision against segregation will not be achieved.

While last Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decision merely announced that public school segregation is illegal and delayed its final decree, deliberations of the N. A. A. C. P. representatives here were on the assumption that the major barrier had been removed.

The Atlanta Declaration recognized that "school officials will have certain administrative problems in transferring from a segregated to a non-segregated system." But it added: "We will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

The declaration called for integration at all levels, including teacher assignments, and urged Federal aid for education.

"Lest there be any misundering of our position," the declaration concluded, "we here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principal."

Statements at the news conference, principally by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., indicated the local level strategy is designed to circumvent politicians, who might try to circumvent the court ruling, by going directly to the local school boards.

They are the people who will be responsible for carrying out the Supreme Court decision, he said, adding, "where politicians are making statements, I imagine the school boards are making plans."

Mr. Marshall declined to set any time limit for ending seg-

regation, but said "reasonable time" does not include "time for imaginary problems."

He recognized the right of school boards to assign pupils to certain schools, but said it can no longer be done strictly on the basis of race. He also recognized the right of boards to set up district lines, but said these are controlled by usual rules about "gerrymandering."

"Can't Deter Program"

And he added that individual Negroes who might prefer segregation "represent themselves alone and can't deter the program."

"Negro leadership," he said, "is in N. A. A. C. P. and we won't worry about the small minority. We are not going to let them get in our way."

Asked about plans to attack other areas of segregation, Mr. Marshall said the meeting here concentrated on education. However, he reported "we do have a considerable program in action" and that one day of the national convention in Dallas next month will be devoted to discussion of segregation in other fields.

Asked about private school systems advocated by Gov. Talmadge and others to maintain segregation, Mr. White said that an interpretation of the Federal Constitution by the Supreme Court is the law.

"Any high public official or low one either, who defies the decision," he said, "proves unfaithful to the law he is sworn to uphold and plays directly into the hands of Communist propaganda."

NAACP official says reaction to ruling runs wide range

DURHAM, N. C., June 14—(AP)—Walter White said in an address here yesterday that reaction to the Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation ran a range of "defiance, bewilderment and courageous compliance."

White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, asserted that defiance "is voiced by professional demagogues such as (Gov. Herman) Talmadge (of Georgia)."

"They might as well be trying to empty the ocean with a spoon," he told 2000 cheering Negroes at a "freedom celebration" at White Rock Baptist Church.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, White asserted, "perhaps we could send some NAACP attorneys to Raleight to explan to the governor what the Supreme Court ruling means." He referred to Gov. William B. Umstead, who has expressed regret that the Supreme Court outlawed segregation.

Greensboro, N. C., on the other hand, was described by White as an example of "courageous compliance." Officials there have laid preliminary plans for conformance with the decision.

WHITE ALSO PRAISED the recent action of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in session at Montreat, N. C., which called upon all Presbyterian churches to end racial segregation. He paid tribute also to Bishop Vincent Waters of Raleigh, head of the Catholic Church in North Carolina, who declared churches in his jurisdiction open to Negroes.

To combat legal side-stepping, White promised that "wherever they go into court with one of these tricks in the morning, the NAACP will meet them there in the afternoon."

WALTER WHITE TALKS ABOUT SCHOOL RULING

NEW YORK—(ANP) Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, has presented his views on the implication of the court decision outlawing segregation in school. In an interview printed in the current issue of U. S. News and World Report, White said the ruling would affect areas of life other than education.

The NAACP official asserted that with the end of segregation, the states will be able to save money and use it for other needed things such as sewers, roads, hospitals & other things. He also said it would be cheaper to operate integrated schools and that the overall education program would be better.

Asked when he thought segregation in schools would end, White said:

"It won't take place generally next September, because in the decision handed down on May 17, the Supreme Court ordered arguments for th fall term in court to determine what shall be the nature of the decree for implementation of the decision.

"So that those arguments will be held in the fall, and the decrees will be handed down sometime next winter, and it won't become effective until the school term beginning in th fall of 1955."

To the question, do you think any state actually will do away with public schools, White said, "No."

Another question asked White was Do you think that the association of pupils in public schools could possibly lead to an increase intermarriage between the races?

White said:

"That could be true. When human beings get to know each other and to respect each other, friendships develop and some of these friendships develop into love and marriage".

In response to a question concerning the effect of the decision on the South, White said there might b some trouble, "men lik Gov. Herman Talmadge of Ga., have said repeatedly that 'blood will flow in the streets like rivers' should the court outlaw segrgation. Frankly, I don't blieve it.

"Now, there may be some instances of friction that will be deliberately fomented by people who want to stop this growth toward an integrated society."

NAACP Official Says Stand Not Violent

Atlanta — I have read with much interest your editorial of May 25 entitled "Irresponsible Talk Could Cause Strife." It appears to me that the statements that "the NAACP chooses to accompany its decision with the inflammatory and violence-producing language," that "it chose to overrule the Southern voices," that the NAACP seeks to move "faster than the courts," and that the NAACP has needled the governor into extravagant and reckless statements" is a grossly unfair presentation of a meeting that was commended for its restraint and dignity (see John Popham in May 23 New York Times and Raleigh Bryans in May 25 Atlanta Journal). Conspicuous by its absence is any statement referring to either Gov. Byrnes or Gov. Talmadge. In fact, the only reference to them came as a result of repeated questions by reporters.

The Atlanta declaration speaks for itself. In short, it encourages cooperation with school boards to implement the court's decision, or failing to get cooperation, to go to court.

WILLIAM M. BOYD,
President, Georgia Conference
Branches, NAACP.

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NAACP Urges Early Action At Local Level as Talmadge Says U.S. Can't Force Mixing

Parley Here Asks Filing Of Petitions

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Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in 18 states having mandatory segregation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two-day session here.

READ TO PRESS

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Possible opposition by some of the more outspoken foes of non-segregation was mentioned only briefly.

But at an afternoon meeting, the veteran NAACP leader, Executive Secretary Walter White, called Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "the two most pathetic figures in American life today. . . in their frustration and bitterness."

FORFEITS AMBITIONS

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URGES FEDERAL AID

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"But less there be any misunderstanding of our position, we here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

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They are the people who will be responsible for carrying out the Supreme Court decision, he said, adding, "Where politicians are making statements, I imagine the school boards are making plans."

IMAGINARY PROBLEMS

Marshall declined to set any time limit for ending segregation, but said "reasonable time" does not include "time for imaginary problems."

He recognized the right of school boards to assign pupils to certain schools, but said it can no longer be done strictly on the basis of race. He also recognized the right of boards to set up district lines, but said these are controlled by usual rules about "gerrymandering."

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OTHER FIELDS

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"Any high public official or low one, either, who defies the decision," he said, "proves unfaithful to the law he is sworn to uphold and plays directly into the hands of Communist propaganda."

DETAILS OF STATEMENT

In referring to Russell, Talmadge and Byrnes, White said:

"If I had the skill of an artist, I would build a picture of the nine justices of the Supreme Court and of decent Americans, both Negro and white, marching forward with head high and shining eyes toward democracy. Far in the rear I would picture three or four pathetic and diminutive figures weeping and screaming, 'I won't let it happen.' The little figures, of course, would be labelled Byrnes, Talmadge and others of the shrinking minority for whom they speak.

"One of the most pathetic figures of the current scene is the able junior senator from Georgia, Richard Russell. Frightened by the possibility that Herman Talmadge might run against him for the U.S. Senate, Sen. Russell made one of the most intemperate speeches of recent years on the floor of the U.S. Senate, denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court. In doing this he achieved two things. First, he forfeited thereby all chances of fulfilling his burning ambition to be President of the United States. Second, he supplied the Kremlin with material to discount the favorableness America gained throughout the world and particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America where the two-thirds of the world's population who are not white live."

POLITICAL DEATH

White said there were some who believed the defeat segregationists suffered in the Supreme Court would mean the political death of Talmadge and Byrnes. He added:

"Strange as it may sound, I hope that is not true. So blatant and anti-democratic have been their denunciations of the Supreme Court and the orderly processes of democracy that every time Talmadge and Byrnes spew forth hatred and venom they inspire decent Americans to become active, who otherwise might remain silent. They have taken the place of the late and quite unlamented Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi as symbols of everything which true believers in justice, Christianity and democracy loathe."

NAACP Here Will Push School Suit

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will push the segregation suit against the Atlanta public schools for a decision as quickly as possible, it was announced Sunday night.

Dr. William M. Boyd, president of the Georgia NAACP branch and head of the political science department at Atlanta University, stated officially that his group would "press the suit as quickly as it is legally feasible to do so."

He also indicated that other at that time he recommended suits would follow if court action be held up until the local officials do not cooperate with NAACP representatives to U.S. Supreme Court clarifies its de-segregate public schools in this state.

Boyd's announcement reversed the statement last week by Austin T. Walden, attorney for the litigants, that the Federal Court suit against Atlanta's school system would not be pressed. Walden said

U.S. Negro Leaders Urged to Go Easy

NAACP Chairman Asks Delegates Here to Seek a Temperate Program

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Negro leaders from over the nation were asked in Atlanta Saturday to work harmoniously with public officials to make adjustments necessary to end public school segregation.

But delegates to a meeting of National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people were aso told the NAACP will go to court to obtain compliance with the Supreme Court segregation ruling.

The NAACP conference specifically to devise a program of action by which the organization will follow up the Supreme Court decision of last Monday.

* * *

DELEGATES came from 17 states which have mandatory segregation laws and from the District of Columbia.

A message read in his absence for Dr. Channing Tobias, NAACP board chairman, urged delegates to seek a temperate program.

"It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized, and that, without any sacrifice of basic principles, the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions," he said.

And he added:

* * *

"LET IT NOT be said of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment."

Meanwhile, A. T. Walden, Atlanta NAACP counsel, issued a denial of published reports that he had urged members of his race to "move slowly" towards ending school segregation.

Mr. Walden said that in answer to a question involving a suit pending against the Atlanta Board of Education, he had said he felt that suit might be held up until the Supreme Court further clarifies its decision outlawing segregation.

* * *

HE SAID HE had further stated that the Saturday conference of the NAACP "would most likely decide upon the overall policy relative to such matters."

"I made no statement at all which by any stretch of the imagination could have been construed as warning the NAACP to go slow in taking advantage of the decision," Mr. Walden said.

Mr. Tobias' message was read by Walter White, NAACP executive director, at a press conference preceding the conference.

Both Mr. White and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP national counsel, refused to answer questions about the nature of the program of action that might be evolved at the conference.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE was closed to newspapermen and officials announced details of discussions would be revealed only at a press conference Sunday morning.

The warning that the NAACP will continue, if necessary, to work through the courts to achieve an end to segregation came from Mr. White, in an answer to a question. He said.

* * *

"IF ANY EFFORT is made to circumvent or negate the Supreme Court decision, then we will meet such an effort in the courts."

But he said whether further legal steps are taken will hinge "entirely on the other side."

"The NAACP's feeling is that the court ruling must be carried out, regardless of the positions taken by local white and Negro leaders," he said.

* * *

MR. WHITE added:

"To us of the NAACP at the national level, one of the most delightful consequences of the Supreme Court decision is the fact that the decision has been taken with such common sense all over the country.

"That is particularly true of many people all over the South, and the rants and bombast of Gov. Talmadge are by far the exception."

Mr. White said he was "quite frankly shocked and pained" by a speech made by Sen. Richard B. Russell on the floor of the Senate following the handing down of the Supreme Court ruling.

* * *

"WE REGRET that a man as able as Sen. Russell felt compelled to out-Talmadge Talmadge because of his apparent fear that Talmadge might run against him for the U.S. Senate," he said.

"One of the things we believe will come out of the decision and the spirit it will create is that Southern political leaders in the future will not have to bow down to the golden political calfs of demagoguism," he said.

NO NEW DATE
Dec. 6, 1954 "Called off"

Supreme Court Delays Segregation Arguments

Justices Decide To Wait Until Vacancy Created by Death of Jackson Is Filled

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Supreme Court decided today to wait until it has a full membership of nine justices before hearing arguments on how and when to end segregation in public schools.

Arguments scheduled to begin December 6 were called off, "in view of the absence of a full court."

A vacancy was created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson October 9. President Eisenhower has named Judge John Marshall Harlan of the United States Court of Appeals in New York to fill the vacancy, but the Senate will not act on the nomination before January.

Sets No New Date

The court set no new date for the argument. This will be done after the ninth justice takes his place.

A Senate judiciary subcommittee last week put off consideration of the Harlan nomination until January. It did so at the request of Senator Eastland (D., Miss.). Eastland said he wanted the delay so additional information about Harlan could be obtained.

Eastland's request automatically put off consideration of the nomination until the next session of Congress. No nominations to which objection has been made are being considered by the Senate during the session called to determine whether Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) should be censured.

Legal Briefs Already Filed

In a unanimous decision May 17 the court ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The decision, left unanswered, pending further arguments, the question of how and when desegration must be carried out.

Opponents and proponents of segregation have already filed their legal briefs—the basis for oral arguments—with the court. Southern states took the position that an abrupt ending of segregation would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. North Carolina spoke of the possibility of "bloddy race riots" in the event of a sudden mixing of the races in the school.

Disposes of Other Cases

The court disposed of a number of other cases today.

In a sweeping, unanimous decision, it said federal and State legisuatures have almost-unlimited powers to order redevelopment of slum areas. Speaking for the court, Justice Douglas wrote:

"Subject to specific Constitutional limitations, when the Legislature has spoken, the public interest has been declared in terms well-nigh conclusive.

"In such cases the Legislature, not the judiciary, is the main guardian of the public needs to be served by social legislation, whether it be Congress legislating concerning the District of Columbia or the State concerning local affairs. . .

May Spread Disease, Crime

"Miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime and immorality.

"They may also suffocate the spirit by reducing the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost-insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight on the community."

The court decision upheld the constitutionality of an act of Congress in authorizing a big redevelopment program in a run-down Southwest Washington water-front area. The plan calls for razing structures and selling the land to private investors for redevelopment.

Douglas said the rights of property owners who contested the redevelopment act are "satisfied when they receive just compensation."

In another action today the court refused to pass on the validity of an Alabama law making the marriage of a Negro and a white person a crime.

Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman who was convicted under the law in Lauderdale County appealed to the Supreme Court, contending the act denied her "constitutional right and privilege" to marry a white man. She received a two-year prison term.

The Supreme Court also decided that the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards is not entitled to appeal a $475,000 libel judgment won by 95 former union members in Seattle.

The libel suit, filed in a State court in Seattle, arose from the alleged "blacklisting" of the 95 after they had left the independent national union and tried to form a rival union. The "blacklisting" was said to have occurred in a letter sent by an agent at the Seattle branch of the national union.

Justice Burton delivered the 6-2 decision.

Justice Black wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Douglas joined.

Segregation Constitution Arguments Atlanta, Ga. Postponed

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LEGAL BRIEFS FILED

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Government Submits Five Point Program For Desegregation

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—The government urged the Supreme Court Wednesday to adopt a five point program to bring about desegregation in the public schools "at the earliest practicable date."

A brief submitted by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., contained little tract of the decentralized plan that President Eisenhower said Tuesday was under consideration for consolidating white and Negro schools.

Brownell recommended that the High Court retain jurisdiction for the purpose of issuing further orders if necessary, after taking these steps:

1. By decree of the Supreme Court, the lower courts would require the boards of education in the last five test cases to submit within 90 days "a plan for ending, as soon as feasible, racial segregation in public schools subject to their authority and control."

2. Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by the lower courts, "it shall forthwith enter appropriate orders, by way of injunctions or otherwise," directing admission of the Negro plaintiffs "and other children similarly situated" to non-segregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term.

Lower Court Hearings

3. The lower courts would be directed to hold hearings on whether the plans submitted provide for transition to non-segregated schools "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Boards asking for a delay would have "the burden of proof on the question of whether, and how long, an interval of time was necessary to carry out full desegregation."

4. During any periods of time allowed for the transition, the defendant boards of education would be required to "submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made in any segregation."

5. The lower courts would be authorized to "enter such further orders as may be required from time to time in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program."

In addition the lower courts would be required to submit reports to the Supreme Court in detail and actions taken to bring about compliance with the requirements of the Constitution." The Supreme Court could issue "such further orders, if any, as may become necessary for carrying out its mandate."

Dr. Mitchell Tells How South Can Implement High Court Decision

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

An almost capacity crowd filled the banquet room of the Butler Street YMCA yesterday to hear Dr. George Mitchell tell how integration can effectively be implemented in the South.

Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council cited instances of early days when famous trials stirred the South over the race issue. By contrast, he mentioned another trial.

"Bigger than any of the rest; diffused, centered in no one town, pervading a seventeen Southern states and more," the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools.

CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY

"The trial is whether the concept of democracy, cherished in the Western world, is in these Southern states, broad enough and deep enough and strong enough to accept a national decision that all American children should have access to the same public educational facilities at the same time."

Dr. Mitchell believes the outcome of this trial is among the most serious issues of today. He believes that if the tradition of democracy particularly in the South is strong enough to enable a reasonable transition to equal status for all, the Western world would have won a battle. Such a battle, Dr. Mitchell indicated, would logically give the millions of peoples in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world a premis on which to build for the future.

The Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council stated further that:

Dr. Mitchell believes democracy and morality, democracy and religion fit together and complement each other.

"It may be the case that in those areas of the South in which democratic allegiance to the law of the land is weakest, religion and morality can come forward to fill the breach." He further stated that:

"Happily, the religious forces of the South, at least through their leadership, have generally made it plain that they see the moral issues involved, and wish churches and their members to live up to the principles.

The Regional Council executive believes that one way to help effectively implement the Supreme Court's decision is to begin working with small community groups.

In almost every community, Dr. Mitchell believes, there are white people who don't want segregation anymore than Negroes do. He feels that it will eventually takes groups of this nature to begin proceedings of settling community school problems in a cooperative fashion. When this fails as a last resort, he said, then it is time to use the courts.

The first series of the Hungry Club sessions, Dr. Mitchell was presented to the audience by Dr. R. O. Johnson.

WRITTEN CONSTITUTION

"Of all the books that the social scientists have written, I have never seen one that could measure the extent to which a people posses democracy. What kind of a written constitution you have isn't much of a test; most of the constitutions are pretty similar, but beneath them the degree of democracy varies widely from nation to nation, from state to state."

Dr. Mitchell stated further that "To my mind, the test is in the security and independence of each, even the humblest individual citizen; and the community's accumulated store of experience in doing things in the democratic way." With this, Dr. Mitchell says the South comes far down on the scale.

Pointing out some of the shortcomings of the region, Dr. Mitchell questions the status of the South, socially, economically and politcally.

LONG-TERM WRITTEN LEASES

He asks if all Southerners have neat white-painted houses, do they feel reasonably safe in their jobs; do the farmers either own their land or have long-term written leases on it, and is everybody in the region free to vote?

"Not until the answers to these questions can be yes will it be accurate to say that the South has become a strong democracy," he added.

Compliance Expected

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10—Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, predicted today that, despite delaying action in some areas, all southern states would be complying in the "near future" with the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

In a statement at the conclusion of the forty-fourth National Conference of the league, Mr. Granger said that in addition to delaying tactics, "we can also expect that there will be isolated cases of attempted intimidation of Negroes who seek to enroll their children in non-segregated schools."

At the final luncheon session of the five-day meeting, which was attended by nearly 1,000 delegates from fifty-two cities, the league paid tribute to 488 volunteers and staff mmebers who have served in the organization's activities from five to forty years. Each was awarded a gold silver or bronze "American Teamwork" pin.

Special recognition went to William H. Baldwin of New York, a former president for forty years.

The delegates selected Milwaukee as the site of next year's conference.

U. S. Asks Integration Rule by Lower Courts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (U.P.)—The Eisenhower administration urged the Supreme Court today to let lower courts supervise racial integration of public schools as rapidly as possible on a local basis.

The Administration position was set forth by the Justice Department in a thirty-page brief. It suggested no immediate deadline for state compliance with the high court's anti-segregation decision of last spring but said the change "should be as prompt as feasible."

However, the department said that unless school officials submit "a satisfactory plan," the lower courts should order admission of Negroes to non-segregated schools at the beginning of the next school term.

Suggests Progress Reports

It also recommended that the lower courts require school officials to submit detailed periodic progress reports. The department said "every officer and agency of government, Federal, state and local," is charged with enforcing the court's order.

The brief, signed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr., said problems involved in school desegregation will vary from area to area. Therefore, it said, the program should be carried out by school authorities under the supervision of lower Federal courts.

The brief apparently explained President Eisenhower's cryptic news conference statement yesterday that he felt sure the court would find a way to end segregation through a decentralized process. He noted that many deep emotional and practical problems are involved.

Gen. Eisenhower's statement had aroused sharp interest because Presidents rarely, if ever, comment on expected decisions by the high court. The Chief Executive had said he did not expect the tribunal to be arbitrary in its decision.

The Justice Department in its brief suggested that lower courts order the states involved in the original segregation cases to submit within ninety days a plan for ending public school segregation. It said the high court then should fix "the earliest practicable date for completion of the program."

The states involved are Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. Three of them—Delaware, Kansas and the District—already have started mingling Negro and white students.

All of the parties involved in the segregation cases have agreed that lower courts should supervise public school integration, but they have disagreed on how soon segregation should be eliminated.

The Southern states have pleaded for "reasonable time" and a "gradual adjustment." Lawyers for Negro parents have asked for an end to separate school systems by next fall or by September, 1956, at the latest.

Urges Immediate Start

The Justice Department said the lower courts should reject any program which does not provide for an immediate start toward integration.

The high court originally scheduled hearings Dec. 6 on how to carry out desegregation, but the hearings have been postponed until January at least pending Senate confirmation of Gen. Eisenhower's nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court.

CIO head hails Supreme Court school ruling, backs FEPC fight

LOS ANGELES (NNPA)—CIO President Walter Reuther, Monday (Dec. 6), declared that the most significant gain in civil rights in 1954 was the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

In his official report at the opening session of the 16th constitutional convention of the CIO Mr. Reuther said:

"The decision of the nine justices, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was an inspiring reaffirmation of the principles of the brotherhood of man."

* * *

HE SAID the NAACP deserves "the heartfelt thanks of the American people for its courageous and successful fight."

Mr. Reuther called on the CIO membership to fight segregation and discrimination everywhere—in the use of community facilities, in housing, and in industry.

"Workers because of their race or creed, are still refused employment in some enterprises," he said, "and they are denied fair opportunity for advancement to better jobs in many others."

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee on Government Contracts, whose job it is to enforce the anti-discrimination provision in Government contracts, "has taken some encouraging steps to help end discrimination," he said.

He pledged the CIO to continue to fight for enactment of fair employment practices acts and other legislation "designed to buttress civil rights by Congress, state legislatures, and local councils.

States File Briefs On School Integration

WASHINGTON — (ANP) - Last Monday was deadline date for states to file briefs in the U.S. Supreme court on the school segregation cases to be argued early next month.

The brief filed by Virginia officials declared that "a generation may not be long enough for a solution" to the problem of racial integration in public schools of that state.

The brief, filed by attorneys from the NAACP, on the other hand, urged the court to hand down decrees ending segregation as quickly as administrative changes can be made in various states and communities.

If the court indulges school authorities until Sept. 1, 1956, to achieve desegregation, it will be generous in the extreme, the brief stated.

Atty. Gen. Edward D. E. Rollins, Maryland, asked in his brief that there be a gradual adjustment from segregation to integration and urge the "how and when" of integration be left mainly to the determination of local community officials.

Although Maryland did not have a case in court, it filed a brief as "friend of the court" pointing out that little children of no race should be used as guinea pigs in experiments to support or destroy one's social theory.

South Carolina's brief, filed in behalf of the Clarendon county school board where the test case was initiated, urged the court to permit a "gradual adjustment" toward integration, but also maintain the actual working out of the methods was an administrative and legislative function.

[illegible] filed a brief suggesting [illegible] be settled by congress, [illegible]ct of Columbia, in its brief, filed by the corporation counsel, said no further court action is needed on public school race desegregation here because the school system will be completely integrated by next fall.

Oklahoma filed a brief requesting

12d 1954

Where Did He Get His Facts?

Journal + Guide p. 12

Sat. 12-4-54

Observers See Talk On Pending Court Action As Move To Get Southerners In Friendly Mood

President Eisenhower, in an unprecedented move at a news conference on Tuesday, told reporters that the Supreme Court would give sympathetic consideration to pleas of southern states that they be given ample time to end segregation in the public schools.

The source for his forecast of the court's pending decree was not disclosed and led political observers to an immediate speculation concerning how the President got his information.

MR. EISENHOWER'S forecast is reminiscent of the policy enunciated by the late President William Howard Taft (1909 - 1913) when he announced that he would make no appointments of Negroes to public office in the South where white people objected. Prior to that time Negroes were quite generally placed in the Internal Revenue Service and there was a Negro Collector of the Port at Charleston, S. C., one at Wilmington, N. C., and one at New Orleans, La.

Some political observers, noting that the next Congress will be controlled by the Democrats, speculated that the President's statements were made in an effort to smooth out what may be rough going for his Republican program in a Congress controlled by the opposition party.

* * *

IT WAS ALSO believed that the President may have prophesied on the forthcoming decrees in an effort to ensure immediate confirmation of John Marshall Harlan to fill a vacancy on the high court bench when the new Senate considers his nomination in January.

Only this week the court announced cancellation of scheduled 6 arguments on means to end segregation in the public schools. This move came after the Senate Judiciary Committee blocked immediate consideration of the President's nominee for the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson.

The court then announced that because the bench was not full it would not hear the controversial school arguments until sometime next year — presumably after Senate confirmation or rejection of Mr. Harlan as Justice Jackson's successor.

Mississippi's Senator Eastland was credited with starting the move which led to blocking immediate confirmation of Mr. Harlan.

FAUX PAS

- Dr. Clark accuses Ike of blundering
- President hit for views on schools

Afro-American

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA

It is blunt language when someone accuses the President of the United States of "Putting his foot in his mouth."

But this was the manner in which a college professor described the President's remark, last week, regarding how he felt the U.S. Supreme Court would handle the school desegregation issue.

At his last Tuesday's news conference, the President told reporters he felt sure the court would find a way to end segregation through a decentralized process.

Baltimore

ELABORATING UPON this statement, the President further noted that many deep emotional and practical problems are involved in the issue.

He said he did not expect the Supreme Court to be arbitrary in its decision.

When asked his reaction to the Chief Executive's remarks, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology, City College, NYC, accused Mr. Eisenhower of a two-way blunder.

The professor does not believe, however, that the high court will be influenced by the President's statement.

Pat p 2 col 1 54

"I THINK THEY (the Justices) will lean over backwards in order to show they are not influenced," Dr. Clark declared.

The professor, who was a participant in the week end emergency conference of the NAACP, further believes the President's remarks were grave political blunders.

Mr. Eisenhower placed himself and his administration in the position of being held responsible for the hinderances which may be encountered in applying the court desegregation ruling, Professor Clark intimated.

THE MAJORITY of the 130 delegates who attended the conference may have interpreted a statement by Roy Wilkins as an answer to Mr. Eisenhower's press conference expression.

Wilkins, who wields more influence with the NAACP than any other person, with the possible exception of Walter White, declared:

"We do not believe that our children who have so long been deprived of their opportunities should now have to depend on localities to secure their constitutional rights as Americans."

The NAACP and other foes of school segregation have taken the position that the Supreme Court should order desegregation immediately.

Under no circumstances should this action be delayed longer than the beginning of the September, 1955, school term, they say.

* * *

IN THIS CONNECTION, there is something disturbing about the Eisenhower Administration's brief filed with the Court by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

The 30-page brief is honeycombed with such undefined phrases as the following:

"As rapidly as possible on a local basis," "as prompt as feasible," "the earliest practical date," and "a satisfactory plan."

Most disturbing of all was the suggestion by the Justice Department that it would not be practical for the Supreme Court to set a deadline on desegregation.

How soon is **as prompt as feasible** in Jimmy Byrnes' Carolina?

How long is the **earliest practical date** in Herman Talmadge's Georgia?

What plan for desegregation would be **satisfactory** in Mississippi?

If the Supreme Court doesn't set a deadline on the jim-crow evil, is it realistic to reason that a lower court can do it with any degree of success?

* * *

STRIPPED OF its fancy trimming, the Brownell bundle is a neat little package of gradualism.

It could drag itself out another 50 years.

It is based on the false premise the "problem can't be solved overnight."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

It assumes there must be "a reasonable delay."

It dumps the responsibility of the Supreme Court upon the Federal District Courts.

* * *

IT LEAVES these tribunals practically powerless by withholding legal definition as to time, condition and circumstance.

Finally, it is a shabby plan. For, in reality, it places the Constitution at the mercy of local attitudes which too often are shaped, patterned and controlled by bigots.

Eisenhower's Gift to the Nation

An Editorial

The Justice Department brief, filed with the U. Supreme Court late Wednesday was President Eisenho r's Thanksgiving Day gift to the nation.

In it the President of the United States speaki through his Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., way of a brief to the high court urges that some start desegregation of schools begin immediately and that tl lower federal courts follow through as promptly as fea ible.

There are four important points in the brief tha the nation needs to remember:

1. That there is no legal justification for failure end school segregation.

2. That there is no longer any "local option" on th question of integrating the schools. (This means no lowe court, no state, no county, no school board shall do any thing different. The constitutionality of this subject is n longer debatable.)

3. The matter of enforcing prompt desegregation of schools is not the judiciary's alone, but a matter for every officer and agency of the Government, Federal, state and local, which is charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and rights guaranteed under it.

4. The Government's suggestion is that the ruling applies not only to cases involving the four states and the District of Columbia now before the high court, but also to citizens in any jim-crow state who may obtain the same relief by applying to a Federal District Court.

It was thought this week that President Eisenhower's commnt on what his position was in the school segrega- telling the Supreme Court what to do.

Mr. Brownell had not intended to file the Justice Department's brief immediately because the court had postponed arguments on the cases from December 6 to some time in January.

The President's remarks made it advisable that the Brownell brief be submitted at once, and it constitutes the finest Thanksgiving Day gift to the nation imaginable

Mrs. Mae Faulkner, in Baltimore, Md.

IKE

● Says schools should mix in 90 days
● President's views stated by Brownell

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower urged the U.S. Supreme Court Wednesday to require the states to submit plans to end segregation in public schools within 90 days after it issues its final decree in the cases now before it.

Some start toward desegregation should begin immediately, and the change should be completed as promptly as feasible.

The NAACP had urged completion by September 1955, or at most, 1956. The government's brief sets no completion deadline.

The President's proposals were embodied in a 30-page brief signed by his Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., and filed with the Supreme Court in behalf of the Department of Justice.

* * *

THE BROWNELL brief was the last filed in the five segregation cases involving public schools in Kansas, South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia.

The NAACP and attorney generals of all southern states where schools are segregated had been asked by the high court to submit briefs and arguments which might aid them in issuing a final decree.

The Supreme Court on May 17th last decreed that the states could not lawfully segregate public schools on the basis of race.

It set hearings for December 6 on which it would determine how and when school segregation must be wiped out.

* * *

ALL OF THE parties involved in the segregation cases have agreed that lower courts should supervise public school integration. But they have disagreed on how soon segregation should be wiped out.

The Southern states have pleaded for "reasonable time" and a "gradual adjustment." Lawyers for colored parents have asked for an end to separate school systems by next fall or by September, 1956 at the latest.

* * *

THE JUSTICE Department said the lower courts should reject any program which does not provide for an immediate start toward integration.

The brief adds:

"The starting point must be a recognition that we are dealing here with basic Constitutional rights and not merely those of a few children, but of millions. Relief short of immediate admission to non-segregated schools necessary implies the continuing deprivation of those rights.

"The right of children not to be segregated because of race or color is not a technical legal right of little significance or value." It is a fundamental human right supported by considerations of morality as well as law."

BROWNELL also points out that where time is found necessary, the lower courts should be instructed to insist that any interval permitted for the accomplishment of desegregation was fully utilized. Any period during which little or nothing was done, he said, would serve no useful purpose and increase the difficulties.

"Whether time will be useful will depend on how it is used; delay solely for the sake of delay is intolerable," Brownell added.

* * *

"POPULAR HOSTILITY" to desegregation is not a legal justification for failure to end it, the Justice Department said, adding:

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community.

"There can be no 'local option' on the question, which has now been finally settled by the tribunal empowered under the Constitution to decide it."

* * *

MAJOR POINTS in the Justice Department's suggestions to guide the lower courts in formulating specific decrees are:

1. That, unless a satisfactory plan is submitted and approved by the lower courts, "appropriate orders" shall be issued directing the end of segregation at the beginning of the next school term.

2. That on submission of a plan, the lower courts shall hold hearings promptly to determine whether the plan provides for transition to a non-segregated school system as expeditiously as circumstances permit. In approving any proposed program, the court shall modify it as may be required and fix the earliest practicable date for completion of the program.

3. That the lower courts should require progress reports during the period permitted to end segregation in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program.

4. That the Supreme Court retain jurisdicition for the purpose of making such further orders necessary for carrying out its mandate and to this end periodic reports should be required from the lower courts on actions taken to enforce compliance with the high court's ruling.

* * *

"WE DO NOT believe that there is warrant for presuming that responsible officials and citizens will tolerate violations of the Constitution," the brief added.

It also said that the "responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone. Every officer and agency of Government, Federal, State and local, is charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and rights guaranteed under it.

"And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared."

Dr. L. D. Reddick Charts Next Steps In De-Segregation

Noted Fisk Alumnus, Now Librarian At Atlanta University, Gives Historical Background of Fight For Freedom Under U. S. Constitution In Address At Morris Brown College; Holds Supreme Court Must Take Firm Stand For Obedience To Its Edicts

Atlanta, Ga.— Dr. L. D. Reddick, Librarian and Historian of Atlanta University, last Thursday, gave the historical background of the Supreme Court Decision of May 17 and then outlined the most likely next steps in the process of desegregation American society. Dr. Reddick was speaking at Morris Brown College under the auspices of the combined history departments of all of the schools that make up the Atlanta University Center.

The speaker listed six definite steps that have already occurred in the history of the desegregation issue. The first step came with the Dred Scott Decision in 1857. The Supreme Court held, at that time, that Negroes, even when not slaves, were not citizens, and it took the Civil War to reverse this decision.

The second step came with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments that abolished slavery and granted the Negro full citizenship.

The third step came in 1875 when Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act that prohibited racial discrimination by hotels, theaters, public carriers, etc. This gave the Negro civic equality. Congress made the mistake of not submitting this law to the courts for a test.

The fourth step came in 1883 when the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. This decision was based on the 14th Amendment which the Court said applied only to state action and not to individuals.

The fifth step came in 1896 when the Supreme Court established the "separate but equal" doctrine in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson. This decision established the legality of segregation in public facilities.

The sixth step came in 1954 when the Supreme Court declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Dr. Reddick pointed out that the next step in the process of desegregation will be the confirmation of Mr. John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court. This eminent jurist would be promptly confirmed by the Senate. This could have been done in the present special session of the Senate. However, Judge Harlan's elevation to the Bench must now await a "political" hearing in the Senate forced by Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi. This will come in the new Senate Session to begin on January 3. There is no telling how long this hearing will last, and whether or not Southern Senators will stage a filibuster to force President Eisenhower to withdraw the name of Mr. Harlan.

Very definitely the nomination of Mr. Harlan is not pleasing to Southern Senators. He is the grandson of former Justice Harlan who occupied the Supreme Court Bench for over 30 years and all along contended that the Constitution of the United States is "color blind" and does not support the theory of superior and inferior races.

Southern Senators believe that Grandson Harlan has the same views of Grandfather Harlan. His nomination will be opposed by Southern Democratic Senators who will dominate the new Congress which Democrats will control.

If President Eisenhower insists on the confirmation of Judge Harlan and Southern Senators oppose it, this stalemate may last for many months. The Supreme Court may refuse to take up the school segregation matter until the vacancy on the high tribunal has been filled.

In the meantime, however, such segregate they can do so. They States as wish to go ahead and dehave the right to do so but are not compelled to do it until the Supreme Court decrees are issued.

Not time to rest, Judge Delany warns

SELMA, Ala.—While the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawing public school segregation should be recognized as our greatest victory since emancipation, it should not be regarded as the end of our fight for civil rights.

Thus spoke Judge Hubert T. Delany at the closing mass meeting of the ninth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, adding that "If we rest on our oars now we may regain the victory but lose our goal."

Declaring that the "white supremacists' will try cajolery, delay, intimidation and other devices to postpone the day of full integration," the jurist said, "we must be prepared to meet all kinds of attempts to divert us from our goal."

Integration — Nothing Less, Dr. Nabrit Says

NEW ORLEANS, La. — In addressing some 400 members attending the Louisiana Education Association here recently, Dr. James C. Nabrit, a former Houston attorney now of Washington, D. C., declared that the NAACP will press for nothing less than total integration in all schools at all levels and without delay.

Dr. Nabrit, one of the lawyers who argued the segregation case before the Supreme Court prior to its history making decision against separate schools for Negro and white children, said integration will be vigorously sought in other fields as a means of making the Negro able to enjoy full citizenship and to make full contribution to the nation and the world.

The speaker was recently appointed by President Eisenhower to a government contracts committee. He is secretary of Howard University.

Others on the program were Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary of the NAACP, New Orleans and J. K. Haynes, president of the Association.

Segregation Exists in Detroit Schools

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark told a meeting of the Detroit NAACP Sunday that there is segregation and discrimination in the Detroit Public Schools.

Dr. Clark, assosiate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York, served as the chief social science consultant to the NAACP in its preparation for the historic segregated school cases which were decided by the Supreme Court last May.

"The policy of the Detroit Board of Education of assigning Negro teachers only to schools which have a majority of Negro students is rank discrimination," said Dr. Clark, and he sharply raised the question, "By what authority does the board ignore the teacher's qualifications and assign him to a position purely on the basis of his race?"

Dr. Clark urged the Detroit Branch to put forth every effort possible to bring an early end to every form of racial segregation and discrimination.

He added, however, that the remedies for non-legal discrimination are more difficult to find than for legal segregation.

Professor Charts Next Step For Desegregating County

World Birmingham Ala.
P. 3.

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Dr. L. D. Reddick, Librarian and Historian of Atlanta University, last Thursday, gave the historical background of the Supreme Court Decision of May 17 and then outlined the most likely next steps in the process of desegregating American society. Dr. Reddick was speading at Morris Brown College under the auspices of the combined history departments of all of the schools that make up the Atlanta University Center.

Sun. 11-23-54

The speaker listed six definite steps that have already occurred in the history of the de-segregation issue. The first step came with the Dred Scott Decision in 1857. The Supreme Court held, at that time, that Negroes, even when not slaves, were not citizens and it took the Civil War to reverse this decision.

The second step came with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments that abolished slavery and granted the Negro full citizenship.

The third step came in 1875 when Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act that prohibited racial discrimination by hotels, theaters, public carriers, etc. This gave the Negro civic equality. Congress made the mistake of not submitting this law as an amendment to the Constiuttion.

The fourth step came in 1883 when the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional. This was a disheartening reversal for Negroes and for all others who also believed in full democracy for all citizens.

The fifth step came in 1896 when the "separate but equal doctrine" was handed down by the Supreme Court.

The sixth step came on May 17, 1954 with the unanimous decision of the Court outlawing public school segregation.

The speaker pointed out that in the seventh phase of this development that disturbance and violence had occurred only in the border states because the deeply southern states and local communities had not made any significant moves toward carrying out the Court's decision. Negroes have remained unusually calm; not because of fear, but because they still have confidence that law and order will prevail. However, it is likely that they will launch "counter attacks" if the law enforcing agencies fail in their duties.

The speaker concluded by pointing out that in the next phase to come, the Supreme Court and the Federal Government must take a positive stand enforcing de-segregation, unless they are willing to have domestic chaos and a serious decline in the international reputation of the United States.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

TEXAS PROMINENT CITIZENS
DR. R. O'HARA LANIER
DR. E.B. EVANS

Tex. Says Lanier, Evans Share Its View On Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) The State of Texas agrees with other southern states that the Supreme Court should permit an effective gradual adjustment toward integration. The state quoted Texas educators Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier and Dr. E. B. Evans as supporting the Texas view.

"Unquestionably, if the occasion arises, the administration of this program in Texas must be left to the local school districts," Texas declares in a brief filed recently as a friend of the court in the five school segregation cases.

School's in Texas, says the brief, constitutes "almost a complete local autonomy controlled by the taxpayers of the individual school districts and their locally elected schools boards..

"Any decree that affects Texas must have this administration in the local school districts unhampered," says the brief. "The problems with which we are confronted can best be solved at the local level."

QUOTES DR. LANIER

The brief quotes a statement allegedly made by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University, to the Texas Commission on Higher Education.

According to the brief, Dr. Lanier said that in spite of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education, "Negro schools will be needed more than ever in the future. It would be a narrow position for the state to get rid of Negro schools for if the Negroes are given equal facilities there is nothing to worry about from segregation."

The brief says Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View College, expressed similar views to the commission.

Public schools of Texas, from their inception more than eighty years ago, have been operated and maintained on a segregated basis, says the brief. Texas denies that there is any discrimination in its segregated schools.

It is the belief of the people of Texas, the brief asserts, that "discrimination against the individual can best be eliminated by segregation of the races in the educational system."

The brief argues that if the occasion arises where Texas will be compelled to abolish segregation, it should be "a gradual adjustment in view of the complexities of the problem."

Such complexities, says the brief, include the unwillingness of Texans immediately to abide by the Supreme Court decision, the varying degrees in which different areas of the state would be affected, and the results such a decision would have on the state's public school system.

From the standpoint of brief, the brief asserts, "there is no real difference between compulsory segregation and compulsory integration. Compulsion can only arouse resentment, and, as experience has demonstrated in other states, violence.

"The objectives reached by the War between the states left a scar of bitterness and resentment that is visible even now in some parts of the South. Such, we hope, will not be the results of this Court's May 17th decision."

The brief recites that Texas has a total population of 7,711, 194, of whom 977,458 or 12.7 per cent, are colored. There are 1,786,918 persons of school age, according to the school census for the 1954-55 school year, of whom 230,546, or 13 per cent, are colored.

Texas has 254 counties. There are located in the northeastern forty-five counties 50 per cent of the colored school children, and in four of these counties colored school children comprise a majority of the county's school children.

In the other counties adjacent to and immediately west of the northeastern block of counties, another 40 per cent of the colored children reside.

Approximately 90 per cent of the colored school children, the brief says, live in the eighty-eight counties comprising the northeastern quadrant of the state.

Of the 254 counties in Texas, 146 offer a complete colored high school, twenty-one offer some colored high school grades but not twelve grades, and thirty-six counties have only colored elementary schools, while ten counties operate no school for colored children.

Colored students in counties not having a complete 12-grade high school are transported at state expense to other schools.

Texas in 1953-54 had a total of 1,953 school districts, 292 of which offered a full 12-grade school for both colored and white students. A total of 125 districts maintained a colored school but did not have a white school. A total of 956 districts provided colored schools.

The districts that did not maintain colored schools were primarily in areas where there were no colored school children, says the brief.

According to a "sampling" of public opinion in Texas, 71 per cent of Texas people are opposed to the Supreme Court decision, 69 per cent of the colored persons polled approved, 33 per cent disapproved, and 7 per cent were undecided.

Among the Latin population, 49 per cent approved, 33 per cent disapproved, and 14 per cent were undecided. All of this is stated by the state of Texas. It is not known what its "samples" are based upon.

Supreme Court Designates Dec. 6 To Hear School Integration Plans

Special to The N

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Supreme Court announced today that it would hear arguments beginning Dec. 6 on the decrees it would issue to enforce its ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

On May 17 the high court handed down its ruling that segregation was unconstitutional. At that time it assigned for argument in the new term, beginning Dec. 6, the question of how and when the practice it outlawed should be terminated.

Harold Willey, clerk of the court, said the seven justices who had returned after the summer recess had agreed upon Dec. 6 as the date. Justices William O. Douglas and Sherman Minton have not returned. Arguments scheduled in other cases made Dec. 6 the earliest date, Mr. Willey said.

At the same time the court extended from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15 the time allowed to parties to the suits and others wishing to be heard as friends of the court to file briefs and requests to be heard.

The cases in which the high court ruled came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Plaintiffs were Negroes who asserted that their constitutional rights were violated through being required to attend schools open only to Negro pupils. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prosecuted the legal actions.

Each of these original parties is expected to participate in the reargument. The Attorney General of the United States has been invited to submit briefs and argue orally and the court requested other interested states to appear if they so desired.

Seven states have asked leave to appear as friends of the court. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Each of these, and others who may request to be heard, will have one hour of argument and the four states that were parties to the original action will have ten hours. Normally the court sits only four hours daily.

Questions the court asked lawyers to discuss in reargument were whether intergration should be obtained forthwith or a period of gradual adjustment permitted, whether the Supreme Court should formulate detailed decrees or remand the cases to lower courts with instructions to draft decrees conforming to the high court's opinion and the specific issues the decrees should reach.

The Supreme Court also asked the lawyers to counsel it concerning the equity powers to take the procedural steps involved in enforcing its anti-segregation ruling.

In previous arguments on these questions, John W. Davis, noted constitutional lawyer, told the high court on behalf of South Carolina that it had no power to formulate decrees that would alter state laws. The consensus of other arguments was that the task of drafting the detailed decrees should be assigned to the lower courts.

In setting the cases for reargument on these points, Chief Justice Earl Warren, who delivered the segregation opinions, said the formulation of decrees "presents problems of considerable complexity."

With arguments on such complex problems set for late this year, it appeared certain that the final ruling of the court could not be expected until well into 1955. In the opinion of many familiar with court procedure a year could elapse between the original ruling that segregation was unconstitutional and the decrees to enforce the decision.

Meanwhile, desegregation of the District of Columbia public schools under the Supreme Court ruling became an accomplished fact today, a year ahead of the originally planned time table.

An accelerated program was started last week. It was completed by an announcement by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning at a long Board of Education meeting. He said junior high school pupils affected by redistricting were having "option" already accorded to senior high and grade school pupils, of choosing whether to stay in their old schools till they finished or to ask transfer to the new.

The board meeting today opened with a plea for "hardship cases" presented by Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens Association. Prior to the opening of school it failed to get a court injunction to halt integration. These "harrdship cases" refer to instances where just a handful of either white or Negro students are in a school with hundreds of the other race. They have resulted from one aspect of the integration program, that school beginners and newcomers to an area must attend a certain school.

Mr. Corning said his committee of school officials, four Negro and four white, had processed 500 "hardship cases." Favorable adjustment based on hardships of various types have been made on 60 per cent of them.

"There can be no transfers just on the basis of race," he told the board. "There are no Negro schools. There are no white schools."

WARREN, IN SOUTH, SCORES PREJUDICE

Chief Justice Asserts Nation Often Must 'Wipe Some Things From the Slate'

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 25—Chief Justice Earl Warren, who wrote the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, said at an old southern university today that this country's "passion for justice" had often required that it "wipe some things from the slate and start again."

Among the "mistakes" to be erased, he said, was the use of the Government for "selfish and even oppressive ends." He noted that here, as in other countries, "waves of passion, prejudice and even hatreds have on occasion swept over us and almost engulfed us."

"At times we have been close to failure" he declared, "but we have never failed in our climb toward the pinnacle of true justice.

"And we are climbing today to meet the test of Thomas Jefferson that "the most sacred of the duties of a Government is to do equal and impartial justice to all its citizens.'"

3,000 Hear Speech

Mr. Warren's remarks were delivered before some 3,000 persons, mainly Southerners, in ceremonies on the campus of the College of William and Mary.

It was his first speech in the South since the Supreme Court on May 17 outlawed public school segregation laws and thereby touched off the region's greatest controversy since Civil War days.

The Chief Justice never specifically referred to the historic segregation ruling, but the first three pages of his written text were given entirely to support of the theme that the America concept of justice is "the rightful heritage of every human being and that it is his right and duty to achieve it."

Virginia's officialdom was represented formally by Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, but it had been a matter of widespread discussion throughout the State in recent days that the top-level leaders were cool to the Chief Justice's visit. Several had declined invitations to the ceremonies.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley had said that he could not be present because of a sale of cattle on his farm. Lieutenant Governor Stephens had declined an invitation earlier because he was to crown the queen of the Richmond Tobacco Festival. Later the Governor's office announced that Mr. Stephens would be on hand for the morning session and then go to Richmond for the festival.

The ceremonies, conducted in front of the historic Christopher Wren Building, erected in 1695, included delegates from more than 100 colleges, universities and professional associations and foundations.

Faculty members, students, guests and members of Virginia's judiciary added to the pageantry on the tree-shaded campus which looks onto the restored Colonial Capitol of Virginia.

There were several ceremonies. The college's law school was rededicated in commemoration of Chief Justice John Marshall and George Wythe, who occupied the first chair of law in an American college or university as professor at William and Mary.

The ceremonies also honored the 175th anniversary of the establishment of the chair of law, the 200th anniversary of Marshall's birth and emphasized the American-British jurisprudence ties with Sir William Blackstone, author of the celebrated legal commentaries.

Also, there was the investiture of Dr. Thomas C. Atkeson in the newly established chair of taxation at the law school, unveiling of busts of Marshall, Wythe and Blackstone, sculptured by Felix W. de Weldon, and bestowing of honorary degrees of law on Chief Justice Warren; Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Mrs. Jesse Ball Du Pont.

Other addresses were made by T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Dr. Arthur L. Goodhart, Master of University College, Oxford, and Lord Goddard.

Alvin Duke Chandler, president of William and Mary, extended the formal greetings to the visitors and speakers.

First State To File Before U. S. Court

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As the United States Supreme Court began its 1954 term Monday, the brief of the State of Florida in the five school segregation cases was on its way to the public school system.

234-PAGE BRIEF

Ervin argues in the 243-page brief that "a decree of immediate desegregation or even a decree of a period of short delay which does not permit a large degree of local determination" will threaten the very existence of the public school system in Florida.

"Many think that our democracy is now face to face with the toughest job in practical government it has ever had to tackle with out going to war," Ervin said. "Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority.

personal longings and private pre-

"We think the only answer is time and the patient efforts of those value democracy more than personal longings and private prejudices. We hope that this court will accept this answer."

Ervin specifically urged the Supreme Court to permit a gradual changeover from segregated to integrated schools and remand the cases to the trial courts for them to enter detailed decrees.

Florida has maintained a segregated school system since 1885 on the theory that 'separate but equal" schools complied with the Constitution, Ervin said. The dual system costs Florida $138,895,123 a year for educating 650,285 children.

"We do not believe, "Ervin said, "that the system, which took over half a century to develop, can be transformed overnight."

Ervin said the Florida legislature would have to revise the state's laws compelling race segregation in the public schools since all administration procedures were based on a segregated system. Repeal of the Jim Crow statutes, he added, would only create a vacuum.

"The consequent immediate inrush of turbulent ideas into this vacuum without legal guidance or administrative regulation might well cause a tornado which would devastate the entire school system," Ervin argued.

A survey, conducted by him at a cost of $10,000, Ervin said, disclosed that—

WHITE LEADERS

1. Three-fourths of the white leaders of the state who were polled disagreed with the Supreme Court's decision.

2. A large majority of the colored people praised the ruling as being right.

3. Only a small minority of both white and colored leaders advocated complete and immediate integration.

4. A majority of both white and colored leaders expect serious violence and doubt the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order. especially in Dade County (Miami), if immediate and complete integration is ordered.

5. Colored teachers might face difficulty in getting employment in integrated schools, resulting in economic hardship, and colored pupils also "would find themselves set apart, not only by color but by the quality of their work," due to difference in economic and cultural background.

Ervin urged the Supreme Court to instruct the courts to which the cases would be returned with specific reference to rules governing the transfer of pupils to mixed schools.

One of the suggested rules would require application to be made well in advance of the school term and the applicant to reside in the school district to which he sought admission.

Kansas also filed with the Supreme Court a supplemental brief. It took the same position it did in its original brief that the court should remand the cases to the trial courts for the issuance of final decrees.

The NAACP, which prosecuted the four state school segregation cases, it is believed, will adhere to its position that colored children are entitled to immediate admission to public schools without distinction as to race or color and that there is no equitable basis for delaying enforcement of the rights of colored children in the states affected by the Supreme Court ruling.

The NAACP also is expect to adhere to its declination to suggest terms for a decree which would permit an effective grandual change over from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

Reasons for seeking delay of the effect of the decrees in the five cases must come from the school officials and state officers involved in the five cases, the NAACP maintains.

In the absence of any such reasons, the school officials against whom the suits were originally filed should be required to discharge their obligations as state officers without drawing distinctions based on race and color, the NAACP maintains.

"Once this is done, not only the local communities involved in these several plans for conforming to the then established precedent free from the statutory requirement of rigid racial segregation," NAACP attorneys contend.

The Department of Justice also is expected to adhere to its original position that the Supreme Court should remand the five cases to the lower courts with directions to carry out the court's decision "as expeditiously as the particular circumstances permit."

The court is no longer faced with the problem of gradual integration in three of the five cases.

Before the cases were argued last term, the Topeka School Board, the defendant in one of the cases, had begun to eliminate segregation in its elementary schools. The Topeka Board of Education maintained segregation in only the first six grades. There was no segregation, at the time the suit was brought, in the junior and senior high schools.

Other Kansas cities also had begun to follow eht lead of Topeka. Under the Kansas law, segregated elementary schools were permissible only in first-class cities, of which there were less than a dozen in the state.

The question before the court is moot as to the District of Columbia. Integration in Washington's public schools as to both teachers and pupils is now an accomplished fact.

In the Delaware case, court-compelled desegregation in the case which is still before the Supreme Court has already been accomplished. Integration also has moved smoothly in the public schools of Wilmington and other Delaware communities, although it received a setback at Milford, where a new Board of Education decided to remove eleven colored students from the enrollment records of the Milford High School last Thursday.

The State of Virginia, which will be directly affected by whatever decree the Supreme Court enters, is seeking a way to mainatin segregated schools. A legislative committee, appointed by Governor Thomas B. Stanley, is exploring the possibilities.

South Carolina, the other states to be directly affected by the decree, is toying with the idea of abolishing its public schools rather than complying with a decree ordering integration.

South Carolina voters have approved a scheme which would give its legislature authority to turn over public school property to private individuals and organizations for operation as "private" schools with tuition of pupils to be subsidized by the state.

Florida Brief Asks Gradual Integration To 'Save' Its Schools

By the Associated Press

Florida's Attorney General Richard W. Ervin has told the United States Supreme Court that unless it grants the State time to work out the tremendous problems of desegregation "we frankly doubt whether we can save our public school system."

In a 243-page printed brief filed with the court yesterday Mr. Ervin said, "A decree of immediate desegration or even a decree of a period of short delay which does not permit a large degree of local determination" will threaten the very existence of Florida's public school system.

Answers Court's Request.

Mr. Ervin submitted the brief as a friend of the court in answer to a request from the justices that all affected States present their views on how the problems created by the May 17 decision outlawing segregation of the races in the public schools can best be worked out.

The court will hear oral arguments on the briefs beginning December 6. Florida will have one hour to present its case.

A period of gradual adjustment to desegregation must be permitted in Florida "with broad powers of discretion vested in local school authorities to determine administrative procedures," Mr. Ervin said in his brief.

Different in North.

"Objection to gradualism may be valid in northern states where segregation has been practiced but where the people as a whole do not share the intense feelings on racial differences which have become an ingrained part of the culture of the south," Mr. Ervin said.

But, he added, "there is every local reason to believe that any attempt to use the shock treatment of immediate compulsory integration of schools in Florida would only result in translating the present passive intellectual differences in thought and emo-

...ional feelings to an active, ...positive and violent physical ...esistance."

...ed States to participate in the oral arguments.

...On the other hand, only three ...have definitely indicated ...had no intention of par... in the cases in anyway ... Alabama, Georgia and ... cases before the court are ...Virginia; South Carolina, De... and Kansas, and the Dis... of Columbia, the Attorneys ... those states and the ...tion Counsel of the District ...did not have to request ... participate.

...of the parties in the ... the Attorneys General of ... requiring or permitting seg... to appear upon request to ... printed briefs and ... the oral argument.

...UMENTS

...tes filed motions for ... briefs as friends of ... They are Tennessee, ...th Carolina, Arkansas, ... Maryland, and Texas. ... them, however, indi... intended to parti... as well as of the Attor... General who will participate ... of the court are due to ... November 15. The oral ... before the court will be... ...ember 6.

...brief, mailed from Talla... Florida asks the court for ... work out the problems of ...tion. Unless it is granted, ...ey General Richard W. Er... of Florida states, "we frankly ... whether we can save our

Florida First to Submit Answer to Court Ruling

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 1 (UP)—Florida's attorney general told the U. S. Supreme Court today that any attempt to force Negroes and whites to attend the same schools now would result in "violent physical resistance."

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin gave the South's first answer to the high court's ruling in May that bans segregation of the races in public schools. He filed a brief in Washington detailing a lengthy legal plan that would delay indefinitely mass integration of whites and Negroes in Southern schools.

The advisory brief suggested the administration of the court decision against segregation be left up to local school authorities and federal district courts.

The "Florida Plan" would require federal courts to rule on each individual application of Negroes to enter white schools. It would give the court broad authority to order a Negro's admission, turn it down as not in good faith, or hold it in abeyance until the school or area is ready for desegregation.

Any attempt at immediate, compulsory desegregation in Florida, Ervin said in the brief, would wreck public education, generate permanent feelings of hatred and inferiority among white and Negro children, and result in "violent physical resistance."

He emphasized he was not making Florida a direct party to the South Carolina and Virginia suits which resulted in the anti-segregation ruling four months ago. He said the brief did not preclude action by the Florida Legislature or people in dealing with the segregation problem.

Ervin noted that a survey of 79 of 176 Florida legislators and legislative-nominees showed 40.5 per cent want to preserve segregation by "whatever means possible."

12d 1954

EDUCATION

KANSAS BRIEF

Gradual Integration, in Year, Suggested by Kansas Brief

By Robert K. Walsh

A gradual ending of public school segregation during the next 12 months instead of immediate complete integration was suggested today in the first brief received by the Supreme Court in preparation for oral arguments December 6.

The brief submitted by attorneys for the Topeka, Kans. Board of Education attracted particular attention here. It showed some similarity between moves already made in the District and in Kansas to integrate schools.

The District and Kansas, along with Virginia, South Carolina and Delaware are directly involved in cases kept on the Supreme Court docket. These will be the basis for the December discussion of the most equitable method of framing decrees to carry out the May 17 decision against racial segregation in public schools. Seven other States which required such segregation have announced they will submit briefs and probably participate actively in the oral argument.

Deadline Extended.

Although the deadline for filing briefs recently was extended from October 1 to November 15, the Topeka officials presented theirs now. It said the Topeka school authorities have progressed "as rapidly as practicable" in integrating schools and, as long ago as September, 1953, began the de-segregation process in elementary schools of the city. Under Kansas law, segregation of white and Negro pupils in elementary schools was permitted in cities of more than 15,000 population.

The Topeka brief reported that substantial problems still confront Topeka's Board of Education. It declared that "the solution cannot be effected 'forthwith'" but requires time for gradual adjustment.

This was in response to the Supreme Court's request for suggestions as to whether the eventual decree or decrees should order integration "forthwith" or allow for a gradual transition to complete integration.

Integration by 1955.

The brief stated that segregation still is being continued in four Negro schools and five white schools in Topeka. It promised that the original schedule for de-segregation was stepped up by several specfic moves and transfers when the schools opened last month. It estimated that complete integration will be established by the opening of schools next September.

"The Topeka Board of Education is in good faith carrying out its adopted policy to terminate segregation as rapidly as practicable," the brief informed the Supreme Court, "and there is no need at this time for appointment of a special master (to obtain evidence and make recommendations to the tribunal) or for the Supreme Court to undertake to formulate specific decrees directing the particular steps to be taken to terminate segregation in the schools of Topeka."

...ation ...ments Postponed

Court To Hear Parties Dec. 6

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Supreme Court announced today that it would hear arguments beginning Dec. 6 on the decrees it should issue to enforce its ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

Gov. Talmadge Wednesday reiterated that Georgia will not participate in the hearing before the U. S. Supreme Court on segregation. He said Georgia doesn't wish to become legally or morally bound by the decree. The only question before the court is to find a method of integrating schools, Talmadge said, "and we, in Georgia, don't propose to integrate the races in schools."

On May 17 the high court handed down its historic ruling that segregation was unconstitutional. At that time it assigned for argument in the new term beginning Oct. 4 the question of how and when the practice it outlawed should be terminated.

Harold Willey, clerk of the court, announced that the seven justices who have returned after the summer recess had agreed upon Dec. 6 as the date. Justices William O. Douglas and Sherman Minton have not returned. Arguments scheduled in other cases made Dec. 6 the earliest date, Willey said.

At the same time the court extended from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15 the time allowed parties to the suits and others wishing to be heard as friends of the court to file briefs and requests to be heard.

CASES

The cases in which the high court ruled came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Plaintiffs were Negroes who contended their constitutional rights were violated through being required to attend schools open only to Negro pupils. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prosecuted the legal actions.

Each of these original parties is expected to participate in the reargruments. The attorney general of the United States also was invited to submit briefs and argue orally and the court requested other interested states to appear if they so desired.

Seven states have asked leave to appear as friends of the court. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Each of these, and others who may request to be heard, will be allowed one hour of argument and the four states that were parties to the original action will have a total of 10 hours.

Consequently the arguments set for Dec. 6 could continue over several days. Normally the court sits only four hours daily.

QUESTIONS

Questions the court asked lawyers to discuss in reargument are whether integration should be obtained forthwith or a period of gradual adjustment permitted, whether the Supreme Court should formulate detailed decrees or remand the cases to lower courts with instructions to draft decrees conforming to the High Court's opinion and the specific issues the decrees should reach.

The Supreme Court also asked the lawyers to counsel it concerning its equity powers to take the procedural steps involved in enforcing its anti-segregation ruling.

DAVIS ARGUMENTS

In previous arguments on these questions, John W. Davis, noted constitutional lawyer, told the High Court on behalf of South Carolina that it had no power to formulate a decree that would alter state laws. The consensus of other arguments was that the task of drafting the detailed decrees should be assigned to the lower courts.

In setting the cases for reargument on these points, Chief Justice Earl Warren, who delivered the segregation opinions, said that the formulation of decrees "presents problems of considerable complexity."

With arguments on such complex problems set for late in the present year, it appeared certain that the final ruling of the court could not be expected until well into 1955. In the opinion of many familiar with court procedure a year could elapse between the original ruling that segregation was unconstitutional and the decrees effectuating the decision.

Supreme Court sets Dec. 6 for school decree arguments

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The United States Supreme Court Wednesday fixed December 6 as the date for the terms of the final decree the court is to issue in the five school segregation cases.

The cases were restored to the docket when the court on May 17 handed down its decision holding that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

At that time it assigned for further argument the questions of whether it should order im-

...the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to stop bleeding—without surgery.

In one hemorrhoid case after another, "very striking improvement" was reported and verified by doctors' observations.

Pain was relieved promptly. And, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction or retraction (shrinking) took place.

And most amazing of all—this improvement was maintained in cases where doctors' observations were continued over a period of many months!

In fact, results were so thorough that sufferers were able to make such astonishing statements as "Piles have ceased to be a...

mediate or gradual integration of colored and white children in public schools or send the case back to the trial orders for detailed decrees to be entered.

turned to the city.

Mr. Willey also said several of the seven states which have asked permission to be heard as friends of the court have requester extensions of time to file briefs.

IN RESTORING THE cases to the docket the court again invited the Attorney General of the United States to participate and said it would permit the Attorneys General of the states maintaining segregated schools to appear as friends of the court if they requested permission to do so by Sept. 1, and submitted briefs by October 1.

Seven states have filed motions for leave to file briefs as friends of the court, but it is not known whether all seven wish to participate in the oral argument or not.

The States of Florida, Maryland and Arkansas indicated that they desired to take part in the oral argument.

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THE OTHER states—Tennessee, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas—have been asked by Mr. Willey to inform him whether they also wish to do so.

The requests for additional time for filing written briefs have been granted by the court, and briefs of the Attorneys General participating as friends of the court as well as briefs for all parties to the case are now to be filed by November 15.

Attorneys for the parties and each of the Attorneys General appearing as friends of the court will be allowed one hour to express their views, Mr. Willey said.

THE CASES in which further argument will be heard are those from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia. Schools in Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia have already begun to integrate.

As the court prepared to open its 165th year, disorder and threats of violence prevailed in the border states of Delaware and Maryland in protest of efforts to implement the tribunal's desegregation ruling of last May 17.

Simultaneously, Rep. Emanual Celler, ranking Democrat of the House Judiciary Committee, called on Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to investigate what he termed "the sordid outburst of racism" in Millford, Del.

Urges Action

Celler (D., N. Y.) told Brownell in a telegram that "violence continues" in Milford and "Milford's virus has spread to Baltimore." He urged immediate action to block "a nation-wide conspiracy to take from Negroes their right to equal education."

Milford school officials, who ended an integration attempt because of a strike of white pupils, scheduled a hearing for Oct. 12 on a request that 10 Negro pupils be readmitted to a local high school.

Baltimore officials, however, refused to back down on their limited integration plans in the face of spotted violence and similar strikes in six schools.

Is Formality

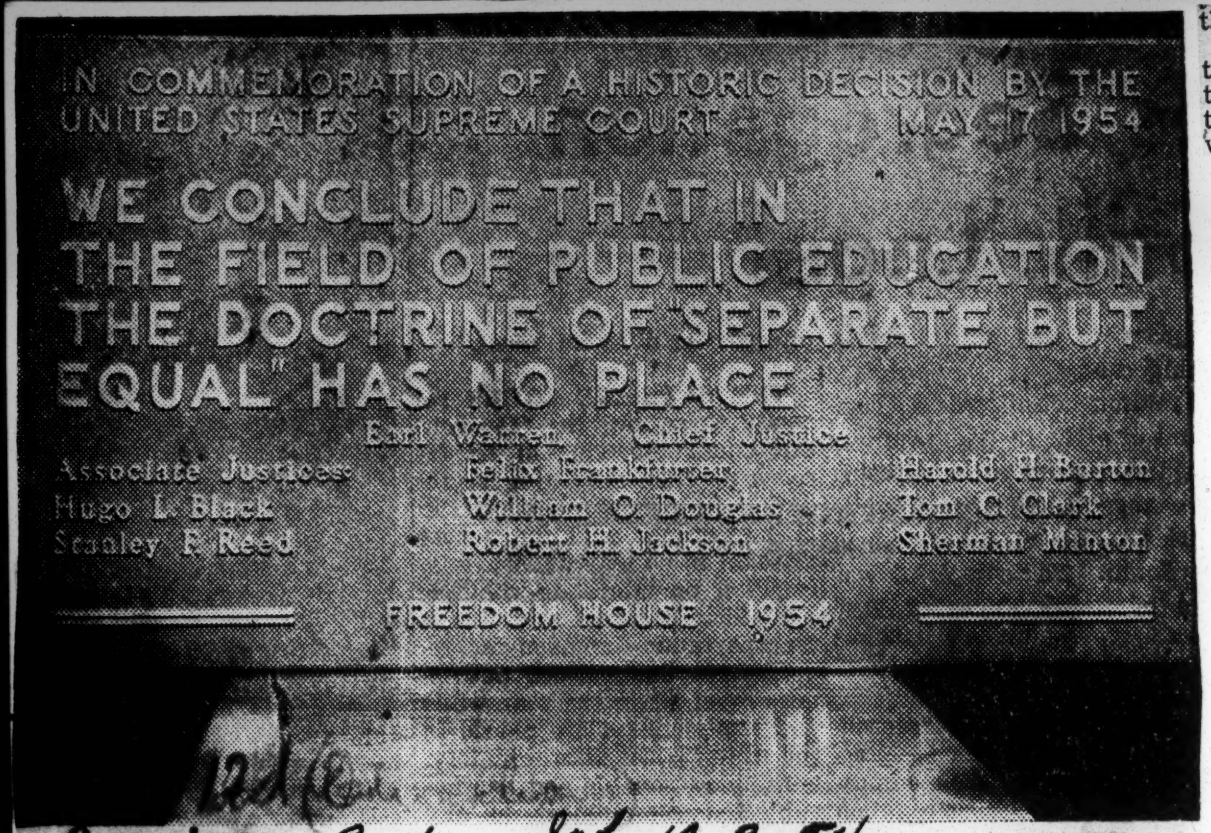
The opening session of the Supreme Court, while impressive, is merely a formality. It is not until the following Monday that the nation's highest tribunal actually announces what cases it will consider.

Already on the docket, however is the crucial segregation issue At least five states and the District of Columbia on Dec. 6 will present arguments on ways to carry out the court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

High Court To Consider Segregation

Tribunal Will Convene Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (U.P.) — The Supreme Court reconvenes tomorrow to solve touchy school segregation problems in the face of spreading rebellion against its order mingling white and Negro children in the nation's classrooms.



Commemoration A tablet commemorating the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools was dedicated by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at the Freedom House annual dinner in the Grand Ballroom of New York's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Sunday evening, Oct. 3. It is being permanently displayed in the lobby of the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street.

HIGH COURT OPENS; BIAS HEARING DUE

24-Minute Sitting Is Routine —School Segregation Issue Goes to Argument Dec. 6

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The 164th term of the Supreme Court began today with brief opening ceremonies.

Before the term ends in June decisions on hundreds of cases will be handed down, but there was little about today's proceedings to foreshadow things to come. As is customary on opening day, no orders were issued and no opinions announced.

A slight portent of action on one of the court's knotty problems appeared, however, when Richard W. Erwin, Attorney General of Florida, was admitted to practice before the court. In December he will probably argue Florida's position on segregation in the public schools. His admission to practice was a prerequisite to his appearance in the segregation cases.

Major Issue of Term

One of the chief matters before the court at this term is that of formulating decrees to carry out its historic decision of May 17 that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. Arguments on the question of the decrees have been set for Dec. 6 and legal representatives of interested states have been invited to participate.

On behalf of his state, Mr. Erwin filed a brief last week in which he described the segregation issue as "the toughest job in practical government" that democracy "has ever had to tackle without going to war.

As court was convened today there were in several communities disturbances growing out of attempts to integrate public schools in line with the tribunal's decision. The Department of Justice said today that it was keeping an eye on the pro-segregation demonstrations, but that no immediate action was in prospect.

What the department was doing, a spokesman said, was building up its files to have on hand all available information should further steps become necessary. No formal investigation of any of the incidents has been ordered.

The members of the Supreme Court were on the bench twenty-four minutes and most of the time was consumed by the admission to court practice of 115 lawyers.

Fifty-five of the lawyers were presented to the court at one time by Simon E. Soberloof, Solicitor General of the United States. All of these lawyers were from New York. They came before Chief Justice Earl Warren as their names were called.

Oath Is Administered

After Mr. Sobeloff had assured the court that each possessed the necesasry qualifications to practice before the court, the Chief Justice smilingly admitted them and the oath was administered by Harold B. Willey, clerk of the court.

Court officials said that it was the largest "mass admission" in several years.

Mr. Erwin was presented to the court by James P. McGranery, former Attorney General. George E. Owen and Ralph E. Orum, Assistant Attorneys General of Florida, were admitted with Mr. Erwin.

Two new page boys, Charles Vernon Bush and Stuart Polly, stood proudly at opposite ends of the bench as the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices took their seats. Master Bush is the first Negro to be appointed a Supreme Court page. Both youngsters said thta they liked their new jobs "fine."

A loud-speaker system was tried out. The first such installation in the court, it will have further tests before justices decide whether to retain it.

ARKANSAS SCHOCL BOARD VOTES PUPIL INTE-GRATION.

Arkansas School Boa
Votes Pupil Integratio

Probably First Southern District To Act; Upper Six Grades To Be Mixed Next Fall

By The Associated Press

Sheridan, Ark., May 21.—The Sheridan School Board voted today to integrate Negro and white pupils in the upper six grades of its school system next fall.

It is the first Arkansas school district, and probably the first Southern school district, to take such action since the United States Supreme Court ruled out racial segregation in public schools last Monday.

Earlier today at Little Rock, the board of trustees of the Arkansas [illegible] for the deaf and blind, state-operated institutions, ordered the integration of Negroes into advanced vocational-training classes for white students. The Negro schools for the deaf and blind have no facilities for advanced vocational training.

Sheridan School Superintendent A. R. McKenzie said the School Board confined the immediate integration to the upper six grades because of the heavy load of white students expected in the lower grades. The Negro elementary school, Lambert Wing School, will be maintained with its two Negro teachers.

The vote of the five-member board was unanimous.

An estimated 21 Negro students will be affected by the new ruling. In all, there are 61 Negro school pupils in the Sheridan district. There are more than 1,300 white pupils.

McKenzie said the Negro students will "have all the privileges of the white pupils," including participation in school athletics.

The trustees of the Arkansas schools for the deaf and the blind also moved to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers.

There are now 75 Negro students attending Negro blind and deaf schools. There are 378 students in the white schools.

In tomorrow's Passing Show, Allan Trout discusses the effects of desegregation on Kentucky schools.

Arkansas Town Combines White And Negro Grades

SHERIDAN, Ark., May 21 (AP)—The Sheridan School Board today voted to integrate the Negro and white pupils in the upper six grades of its school system next fall.

It is the first Arkansas school district, and probably the first Southern school district, to take such action since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled out racial segregation in schools last Monday.

Earlier today at Little Rock, the board of trustees of the Arkansas Schools for the Deaf and Blind ordered the integration of Negroes into advanced vocational training classes for white students.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

NO NEW DATE SET
FULL MEMBERSHIP OF 9 JUSTICES REQUIRED

NOTE: DEC. 6, 1954 CALLED OFF "in view of the absence of a full court."

SUPREME COURT DELAYS HEARING ON SEGREGATION

Decides to Await Full Bench Before Listening to Arguments By States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today to wait until it has a full membership of nine justices before hearing arguments on how and when to end segregation in public schools.

Arguments scheduled to begin Dec. 6 were called off "in view of the absence of a full court."

A vacancy was created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson on Oct. 9. President Eisenhower has named Judge John Marshall Harlan of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York to fill the vacancy but the Senate will not act on the nomination before January.

No New Date Set.

The court set no new date for the argument. This will be done after the ninth justice takes his place on the high bench.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee last week put off consideration of the Harlan nomination until January. It did so at the request of Sen. Eastland (D-Miss). Eastland said he wanted to delay so that additional information about Harlan may be obtained.

Eastland's request automatically put off consideration of the nomination until the next session of Congress. No nominations to which objection has been made are being considered by the Senate during the session called to consider whether Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) should be censured.

In a unanimous decision last May 17 the court ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The decision, however, left unanswered—pending further arguments—the question of how and when desegregation must be carried out.

Opponents and proponents of segregation already have filed their legal briefs—the basis for oral arguments—with the court.

Southern states took the position that an abrupt ending of segregation would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. North Carolina spoke of the possibility of "bloody race riots" in the event of a sudden mixing of the races in the school.

Other Dispositions.

The court disposed of a number of other cases today.

In a sweeping, unanimous decision, it said federal and state legislatures have almost unlimited powers to order redevelopment of slum areas. Speaking for the court, Justice Douglas wrote:

"Subject to specific constitutional limitations, when the legislature has spoken, the public interest has been declared in terms well-nigh conclusive.

"In such cases, the legislature, not the judiciary, is the main guardian of the public needs to be served by social legislation whether it be Congress legislating concerning the District of Columbia or the state concerning local affairs.

Douglas said "miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime and immorality." He added:

"They may also suffocate the spirit by reducing the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight of the community."

The court decision upheld constitutionality of an act of Congress in authorizing a big redevelopment program in a rundown southwest Washington waterfront area. The plan calls for razing structures and selling the land to private investors for redevelopment.

Douglas said the rights of property owners who contested the redevelopment act are "satisfied when they receive just compensation."

In another action today, the court refused to pass on validity of an Alabama law making marriage of a Negro and a white person a crime.

Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman, who was convicted under the law in Lauderdale County, appealed to the Supreme Court contending the act denied her "constitutional right and privilege" to marry a white man. She received a two-year prison term.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

egregation
ing Due

High Court Ruling Predicted Tomorrow on Segregation

By Robert K. Walsh

Predictions that the Supreme Court will hand down a decision tomorrow on the school segregation issue got off to an unusually fast and detailed start yesterday.

As the tribunal rounded the turn into the home stretch of its current term, a New York member of the House and a senatorial candidate in Alabama were quoted as relaying tips that:

1. The justices tomorrow, by a 5-4 vote, will outlaw racial segregation in public schools.

2. The justices, according to an assertedly "State-wide belief" in Alabama—have held up a ruling "for political reasons and particularly in the interest of Senator Sparkman."

Every one connected with the Supreme Court yesterday maintained a customary silence. The justices will be on the bench for a decision-day at noon tomorrow. They plan to recess until May 17. They then return on each Monday until adjournment, ordinarily the first Monday in June.

Besides the school segregation cases from the District, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas, about 25 other cases still await decision. These include such important and varied questions as constitutionality of key provisions of the Federal lobbying law, authority of the Federal Power Commission to fix prices on interstate sales of natral gas, and the status of quickie divorces in the Virgin Islands.

Powell Quoted.

The prognostication that the court tomorrow will announce a decision in the segregation cases was attributed to Representative Powell, Democrat, of New York, by the Washington edition of The Courier, published in iPttsburgh.

The paper carried a dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., reporting that Mr. Powell, who is olored, recently told the 73rd annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers Association that the Supreme Court will outlaw segregated schools in a decision "the grst Monday in May."

The story quoted Mr. Powell as saying the "high court is tied four-to-four o nthe issue," with Chief Justice Warren abstaining. It also reported that Mr. Powell said he believed the Chief Justice will break the deadlock by voting in favor of unsegregated schools

Commerlin Reports.

Meanwhile, John G. Crommelin, retired rear admiral who hopes to defeat Senator Sparkman for the Democratic nomination for Senator from Alabama at the primary election Tuesday, announced he sent a telegram to Chief Justice Warren.

"The citizens of Alabama desire the decision from the United States Supreme Court on the segregation issue immediately," it stated in part. "It is a State-wide belief that it is being held up for political reasons and particularly in the interests of Senator Sparkman who is now under fire from his two major opponents.

"Rightly or wrongly this is not good for prestige of the United States Supreme Court especially in view of court recess and 189-mile walk of one Associate Justice from Cumberland Gap to Washington to commune with the birds and bees. The people of Alabama believe they should have their answer from you not later than May 1."

In Unification Fight.

Mr. Crimmelin, a former Navy captain retired with the rank of rear admiral in 1950 after he became a prominet figure in a controversy over national defense policy and unification of the armed services. He fought the unification policy mainly because of what he said was the subordinate role given to the Navy. In 1950 he unsuccessfully ran as an independent against Senator Hill, Democrat, who won re-election.

Mr. Powell's office was closed yesterday. No additional comment was available from him here or in New York.

Eastland Questions Judicial Integrity Of Supreme Court in Senate Speech

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 27—The judicial integrity of the Supreme Court was questioned today by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss). His bitter attack on the court ... specifically on three of its members, Associate Justices Hugo Black, Sherman Minton and William O. Douglas, was based ... the recent decision outlawing ... segregation in the public schools.

Eastland was not challenged ... the Senate floor. Hardly more than a half dozen members heard any substantial part of his hour-long speech.

He suggested a number of ways in which the South might defy or evade the court's ruling.

He asserted that the court had become "indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups" and that some of its members had been "banqueted and honored by left-wing Communist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme Court must rule."

"NOTORIOUS"

In this connection Eastland declared that Black had been given an award in 1945 by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which the senator described as a notorious Communist-front organization."

He added that Minton, who was then a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, had been a speaker at the dinner in which the presentation was made to Black.

Eastland did not give the year in which the Southern Conference for Human Welfare had been branded as a "Communist-front," nor by what agency.

Eastland asserted that Douglas had become "virtually the property of the Congress of Industrial Organizations" and in 1952 had accepted a $1,000 award from a CIO union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for meritorious public service.

"OBVIOUS INTEREST"

The CIO, Eastland went on, had an obvious interest in cases reaching the Supreme Court and had contributed money to one of the organizations that fought segregation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Douglas, the senator charged, had become "completely the creature of leftish groups and the CIO" to an extent so "shocking" that "a presumption of tainted justice becomes inevitable."

"With so many Supreme Court justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare or taking outright cash awards from the very organization—the CIO—that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?" Eastland asked.

He asserted that the whole of the court, which gave a unanimous decision in the segregation case, had acted on "sophistry" rather than "judicial integrity" and was opening an attack on all the "social institutions" of the South.

The court, he said, could justifiably be charged with "reckless disregard of official oath and public duty."

"Let me make this clear," he conntinued. "The South will retain segregation."

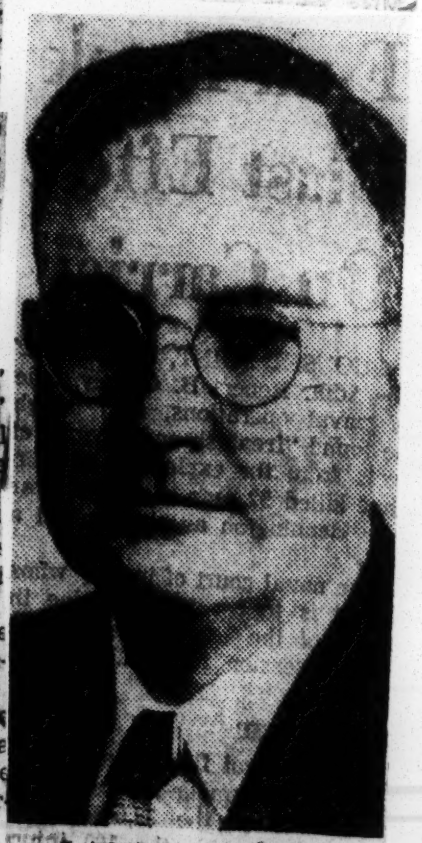
To do this, he said, it might be necessary, for example, for a Southern governor to call out the militia to "maintain public order."

"SOVEREIGN STATE"

"He (such a governor) is accountable to no one except the legislature and people of his state," Eastland went on. "He is the governor of a soverign state and the Supreme Court cannot control and direct his action. . . . The court could not cite him for contempt. If they did so he certainly would ignore the summons and ignore it with immunity."

After attacking Black, Minton and Douglas explicitly, Eastland observed without further comment that Associate Justices Stanley Reed and Felix Frankfurther had broken "all precedents to become character witnesses for Alger Hiss, later to be convicted of perjury in a case involving espionage for Soviet Russia."

Eastland is up for reelection in Mississippi and is being opposed for renomination by Carroll Gartin. Gartin is understood here to have the backing in this intra-party fight of Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi.



LASHES COURT
Sen. Eastland

12d

EDUCATION 1954

ORGANIZATIONS
NATIONAL JEWISH COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Jewish Women Back School Integration

NEW ORLEANS — Following a panel discussion on the Supreme Court school segregation ruling, the New Orleans section of the National Council of Jewish Women passed a resolution in support of implementation of the decree. The panel was conducted by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious leaders at the Touro Synagogue.

12d 1954

GENERAL

Set Aside Lite Term Court Upholds Frat Ban

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 5

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court unanimously set aside the life sentence of William C. Chandler of Knox County, Tenn. on a habitual criminal count.

In two other opinions, it upheld the ban on national fraternities made by a Federal District court in New York and denied a review to Robert Hainsworth of Houston, Texas of a decision by the Texas Supreme Court that his constitutional rights had not been infringed by segregation in the Houston Law Library.

In the first decision, the high court held that Chandler, who was indicted on March 10, 1949 for housebreaking and larceny had not been given a fair trial on the habitual criminal count because the judge in the case instructed the jurors who believed he should be convicted to hold up their right hands.

Sat. 11-20-54

Chief Justice Warren read the decision. He said that Chandler had little education and when he was arrested, entered court intending to plead guilty to the charge of stealing three dollars worth of goods because he "felt that an attorney could do him no good."

He was orally advised by the trial judge that he would also be tried as an habitual criminal because of three alleged prior offenses. He was told that conviction under Tennessee law on the Habitual Criminal Act carried a sentence of life imprisonment with no possibilty of parole.

Chandler then asked for a continuance to get a lawyer, but his request was denied and a jury was impaneled on the spot and the trial on the charge of housebreaking got under way.

At the end of the trial, the judge asked the jury to raise their right hands if they accepted the guilty plea on the housebreaking charge and if they approved of the three year sentence. The jury raised their right hands.

The judge then instructed them to raise their right hand a second time if they found the prisoner was a habitual criminal. The jury again raised their right hands. All of this took place without the jury having left the box and the proceedings including the impaneling of the jury and the passing of sentence consumed between five and 10 minutes.

The case of the fraternities involved a charge of the state university of New York that they discriminated on grounds of color and religion. A resolution was introduced by the university on Oct. 8, 1953 banning any social groups if they excluded students on racial, religious, or nationality grounds.

The resolution was challenged by the fraternities of Sigma Tau Gamma and Delta Kappa who denied that they discriminated and that this was in their constitutions. The resolution affected fraternities and sororities at units of the state university and included 21,000.

The high court dismissed the plea of the fraternities that this was an encroachment on civil rights and freedom of assembly, thereby upholding the resolution of the state school on the provisions against discrimination.

In the Hainsworth case, the court said that no question of infringement of his constitutional rights had been raised.



12d

FREE FROM LIFE TERM—William C. Chandler, Knoxville Negro who only a few days ago was serving a life term in Brushy Mountain Prison at Petros, Tenn., is shown with his lawyer, Earl Leming, a few minutes after he was given his freedom. Chandler was freed on a writ of habaes corpus a few days after the United States Supreme Court ruled that he could not be held in the prison as a habitual criminal. Leming worked for more than two years on the case before finally opening the prison gates for the 45-year-old father of two.

confession.

Mason, traveling to Biloxi to meet his brother, picked up Lewis near New Orleans. After they entered Mississippi, Lewis pulled a gun and forced Mason to turn off a dirt road. Lewis then forced Mason out of the car "and told him to walk across the field," the decision said.

"When they were about 100 yards from the dirt road, and while Mason was facing Lewis, Mason was required to throw his wallet to Lewis.

"Lewis put the wallet into his pocket and after looking at Mason a few seconds, decided he would kill him.

"He shot Mason in the body; Mason grabbed his stomach and asked Lewis why he did it; then Lewis shot four more times; two of the shots took effect, one in the chest and one in the head. Mason was on the ground, and made no more sounds," the decision read.

Lewis took the salesman's car and traveled to Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and was arrested near Petersburgh, Va., for speeding. He was sent back to Louisiana for stealing the car where he subsequently confessed the murder.

Miss. Supreme Court Affirms Death Sentence For Soldier

Worker p.1

12d

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A Negro serviceman who shot a white salesman five times will be executed Dec. 17.

The state supreme court last week affirmed the death sentence given Mack Lewis from Buffalo, N. Y., for the hitch-hike slaying of New Orleans salesman Kenneth L. Mason in Wilcox County, April 1953.

OVERRULED ARGUMENT

"It is here noted that the guilt of Lewis is manifest," the court said in dismissing Lewis' argument that he was insane when Mason was killed. The court also overruled Lewis' arguments that he was arrested unlawfully and forced to make a

Supreme Court to rule on one-man grand juries

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The U. S. Supreme Court, last Monday, agreed to rule on the constitutionality of Michigan's one-man grand jury law in the combined cases of John White, owner of the Gotham Hotel in Detroit, and Lee Roy Murchison, another Detroiter.

The question of the constitutionality of Michigan's one-man grand jury law has previously been before the court but has never been expressly passed upon.

THE LAW, passed in 1917, permits Michigan judges to conduct secret one-man investigations of crime. White and Murchison, who are attacking its constitutionality, got prison sentences after appearing before Judge John P. O'Hara of the Recorder's Court of Detroit.

Judge O'Hara found White guilty of contempt for refusal to answer questions before him and sentenced him to ninety days in the Detriot House of Correction and to pay a fine of $250.

O'Hara as judge of the Recorder's Court later found Murchison guilty of contempt for alleged false swearing and sentenced him to 60 days in the Wayne County jail.

The Michigan Supreme Court upheld both convictions, and White and Murchison asked the United States Supreme Court to review their cases.

James A. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes, Washington attorneys, are representing White and Murchison before the Supreme court. Associated with them is William L. Colden, a Detroit lawyer.

Supreme Court Ducks Intermarriage Issue

When the Supreme Court last week postponed debate on a May 17 decision to outlaw separate schools, it also sidestepped the important question of whether or not a Negro woman has the right to marry a white man down in the state of Alabama. According to the facts set up in the conviction of this woman, the white man, who loves her, dignified their relationship at the marriage altar, and Alabama having a law which says whites and blacks cannot marry, arrested the woman and she has been sentenced to a prison term. There is nothing said in the news release respecting what disposition has been made of the white man. Quite evdently there is no law aganst a white man marrying a Negro, but the law has teeth and penalties in it when a black woman marries a white man.

Sooner or later the United States government is going to have to face this issue and it had just as well do it in 1954 as in 1955. It is immoral and breeds disrespect for law for government to attempt to circumscribe by racial lines the person an individual should marry. That is going too far into the individual identity, and certainly goes beyond what citizens intend when they swear allegiance to government.

All of the records compiled from the colonial period up to now point clearly to the fact that there is a common desire for the two races to mix. Even in the early history of Maryland the dominant whites of that period passed laws attempting to prevent indentured white woman from marrying Negro slaves. Colonial Maryland's laws are full of this sort of testimony telling of the inclination of the two races to intermingle.

We were in a conference recently when the matter of interracial marriages arose. Integration of students in the classes was discussed, and one of the young white men in the group suggested that integration in classes might lead to intermarriage.

We did not dodge that issue, or try to dodge it. We consider that when America decides to face this question honestly there is but one answer to that question, and one that must be honestly answered by the law and the church. We went on to point out that some scientists and other students of race problems had decided that in another fifty years the two races in this country would be so inextricably mixed that they will be practically amalgamated as is the Mexican of today, the balance that has developed out of three races.

We pointed out that this writer's grandfather was a white man, of whom we are ashamed, and that our story is one that can be counterparted a million times right here before our eyes, and the only question for Christianity and secular government to decide is whether or not we want to effect amalgamation in the gutters of modern society or before the altar of God. That's the only issue before society at the present time. Amalgamation is going on. How shall we continue it?

When we go through a young white fellow, red-haired, and who said he came from Arkansas, raised up on his elbow and said this significant thing:

"I've given a whole lot of thought to what you are saying, and I have already made some definite decisions. If my sister were to walk up to me this moment and advise she was thinking about marrying a Negro, I would think it my duty to advise her as to what her social problem was going to be. I would tell her how many of her friends and associates might frown upon her, but I would go no further than that. I have decided my sister has an individual right to do with her life whatever she legitimately wants to do wth it."

It is young white men and women who think like this Arkansan who will agree with this writer that the Supreme Court of the United States should settle this question of marriage for all of the states, and their inclination is to think social decency will be greatly promoted in proporton as the subject is discussed frankly between the two groups. Negroes have the courage to strike at the heart of this issue and expose the injustices obtruding from all directions.

American never will be able to assume the moral leadership of the world until our constitution and statutes compel all of our citizens to respect the virtue of a black woman just as respect is accorded the virtue of white women. There never was in the kingdom of right and wrong such a thing as "White Virtue" and "Black Virtue," and there should be no such distinctions made in our American social patterns. Someone has said, "Every evil has within itself the seeds of its own destruction."

After around four hundred years of sexual barbarity, during which time the white man has held the black woman as his helpless concubine, is it not retributive justce sure and certain when we find this same white man, despite his law, his courts and his might unable to stem the tide of amalgamation. Truly it is written, "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children even until the third and fourth generations."

Marriage Law Attack Fails

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to rule upon Alabama law prohibiting the marriage of Negroes and white persons.

Validity of the law was attacked by Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman convicted of miscegenation (interracial marriage) in Lauderdale County, Ala. She was sentenced to two years in prison. Her appeal contended that Alabama arbitrarily denied her "constitutional right and privilege" to marry a white man.

The brief of Si Garrett, attorney general of Alabama, said that the Alabama law represented a valid exercise of the state's police power. The high court made no comment in rejecting the appeal.

The court also refused to review the Federal Government's effort to prosecute a Florida state attorney on the ground that he caused a Negro to be held in jail unjustifiably for nineteen months.

The government appealed to the high tribunal to reverse a lower Federal court's dismissal of an indictment charging Jess W. Hunter, Florida State Attorney, violated the Federal Civil Rights law by causing the detention of David Reese.

Southerners Try To Block Confirming Justice Harlan

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 3/
Succ. 11-23-54 12d

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Blacking of immediate confirmation of John Marshall Harlan, New York lawyer, as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was effected by a bloc of Southern Senators who favor nullifying the decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

John O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, lawyer and plantation owner, was the spokesman for the group because in the new Congress which convenes January 3, he will be the second ranking majority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

COURT

Objecting to immediate confirmation, Eastland made sure that the eight justices would hear the cases, beginning December 6, to answer question asked by the Supreme Court of how and when its decision shall be put into effect. Although a full court is not necessary, the advocates of racial integration in the public schools wanted the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Jackson filled

...time the arguments begin.

...on the Harlan nomination was held up Friday after Eastland said he wanted more time to study the nominee's qualifications.

...delay was voted over the protest of Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican of New Jersey, who asked for immediate approval. Eastland said he wanted more time. J. G. Sourwine, committee counsel, said six letters of opposition to the Harlan appointment had been received. These were:

...ORY BOARD

...That Judge Harlan had been a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford.

...that he was a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic Union, a private organization intended to foster closer relationships in the Atlantic community.

...that he was inexperienced.

Mr. Sourwine said there was also a letter from a man who had a feud with the telephone company and objected on the ground that Mr. Harlan's law firm represented the company.

OWEN ROBERTS

Senator Estes Keafauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, said Atlantic Union was a very fine organization, having Owen Roberts a former Supreme Court justice as the national president.

Eastland told the committee that he and some other Democratic Senators wished to obtain more information about Judge Harlan's qualification before the Senate proceeded to vote on his confirmation.

This means that Eastland and Senators in the anti-civil rights bloc wants to know more about Judge Harlan's view on racial segregation.

Senator Kefauver said he came to know and respect Judge Harlan when the nominee was chief counsel of the New York State Crime Commission.

"I followed his work in that job and later when he was Circuit Court Appeals Judge for the Second Circuit," said Kefauver. "He has outstanding qualifications for the high court."

CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Kefauver is not a member of the bloc of Southern Senators who are opposed to any broadening of civil rights at the Federal level.

Edgar J. Goodrich, of Washington, representing the American Bar Association, urged quick action of the Harlan appointment "because the court has a very large docket."

Senator Hendrick agreed and asked that he is recorded as against any delay on the Harlan nomination. The matter ended when Senator William Langer of North Dakota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said Eastland has a perfect right "to want more time for study" and announed the nomination would go over until January .

Failure of the subcommittee to act on the nomination Friday precluded Harlan, whose grandfather, Justice John M. Harlan, wrote the famous dissent in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case, from taking part in the December hearings in the five school segregation cases before the Supreme Court.

In the Plessy case the Supreme Court in 1896 enunciated the "separate but equal" doctrine. The minority views of Justice Harlan in that case became the unanimous views of the Supreme Court la May 17 when the high tribunal declared that the "separate but equal" doctrin as no place in public education.

That Southern Senators were extremely bitter about the decisions was demonstrated on the floor of the Senate immediately afterwards when they severely criticized the opinion and bitterly attacked the court.

One of the most vitriolic speeches was that of Eastland, in which he declared that "all that Southern people have to do to insure continuance of their segregated schools system is to present a united front."

Charging that the court has been "indoctrinated and brainwished," Eastland personally attacked various members.

HUMAN WELFARE

He quoted from the Washington Afro-American of April 14, 1945, concerning a dinner given by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Statler Hotel. At that dinner the late Charles H. Houston praised Justice Hugo Black as "a great stabilizing force in the colored race's struggle for equal rights," and the Southern Conference presented to him the Jefferson Award for his work in public affairs.

Justice Sherman Minton, then a judge of the Seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was also t that dinner.

Eastland deplored seeing Supreme ourt justices "banqueted and honred" by what he termed "left-wing ommunist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on hich the Supreme Court must ass." He also disliked their "sitng at the banquet with various Negro leaders."

The Mississippian called Justice William O. Douglas "Virtually the protege of the CIO" and lambasted him for receiving the Civil Rights Award of the B'nai B'rith Metropolitan (New York) Council in 1950, and the $1,000 prize of the Hillman Foundation in 1952 for meritorious public service.

Eastland also assailted Justice Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter for testifying as character witnesses for Alger Hiss, who later was convicted of perjury in an espionage case.

After noting that the CIO had given the NAACP $75,000 for an "educational" campaign to eliminate segregation in the South, Eastland said:

"Everyone knows that the Negroes did not themselves instigate the agitation against segregation. They were put up to it by radical busybodies who are intent upon overthrowing American institutions.

"With so many Supreme Court Justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare,' or taking outright case awards from the very organization (the CIO) that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?"

12d 1954

N.J.

Distribution of NEW TESTAMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Violates the Constitution.

Bars Bible Schools

p.l

12d.

NS)—The Supreme Court in effect Jersey decision that distribution in the public schools violates the preference for one religion over

nearly four million copies of the bible, mainly in hotels but also in hospitals, schools and other institutions.

Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., said he felt the Supreme Court made an honest decision. Dr. Jackson, pastor of Olivet Baptist church in Chicago, declared:

"The principles of religious freedom is one of the basic elements in our system of government. Each individual is allowed to make his choice of the type of religious faith he shall embrace so long as the practice of the said faith does not fall below the moral and social standards of the nation.

In the field of education this same principle would prohibit the imposing of any special religious faith upon the mass of the students against their will.

Public education for America includes children from Christian homes with their various denominational interpretations of the New Testament; children of Jewish parents, some Mohammed and other religious sects. It would be a violation of America's fundamental laws to force the teaching of the New Testament into the curriculum of any school.

Hence, it is my belief that the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the teaching of the New Testament in the schools of new Jersey is in complete harmony with America's fundamental laws. This does not say that public education in America is anti-religious but rather that it refuses to partisan in the interpretation religious literature."

12d 1954

SUPREME COURT

PUBLIC HOUSING

ANTI-BIAS RULING HITS HOUSING BILL

Times

Southern Supporters Change to Opposition Because of Supreme Court Stand

P 30c

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 26—The Administration's housing program, cut sharply following disclosures of scandal, was hit hard again today by Southern resentment at he Supreme Court decision May 17 barring segregation in public housing.

The prospect was that all provision for public housing would be knocked out of the Administration housing bill in the Senate next week.

A further possibility existed that foes of Government housing aid, capitalizing on the resentment among Southerners in Congress, might seek to eliminate also slum clearance and urban redevelopment sections of the program.

This factor already has helped to hold up action on the bill by the Senate Banking Committee. It approved in principle on Monday, it was to have been reported, almost as a matter of routine.

News 5-27-54

Committee Vote Delayed

No committee vote now is expected before late Friday afternoon, according to Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, the chairman. A committee session today was devoted largely to insuring that Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, ranking committee Democrat, held off a motion to strike the public housing section until the bill reached the Senate floor.

Senator Maybank, it is understood, has agreed to that procedure. His amendment will strike from the bill a provision, for which he fought hard just a week ago, restoring authority to build 810,000 units of public housing over a six-year period.

Senator Maybank long has been a leader in the fight for public housing. The bulk of the support for the program in the Senate has come from his southern colleagues.

When the House of Representatives passed the housing bill earlier this year without provision for public housing, it was Senator Maybank who led the fight to restore it. He prevailed last week in committee, where only four votes were cast against him. They were by four Republicans—Senators Homer E. Capehart of Iowa, John W. Bricker of Ohio, Wallace F. Bennett of Utah and Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Senator Maybank made it plain that his sole purpose was to serve his Southern constituency. For this reason, he said his bill would be limited strictly to ending the public housing program. He said he intended to go no further at this time even though he believed the Supreme Court would extend its anti-segregation ruling to other Federally assisted housing programs.

"I don't want to cross a river before I come to it," he said, "and I'm sorry I have to come to it."

Privately, most Senators from the South said they probably would have to support Senator Maybank's position. Few were willing to be quoted.

Senator Maybank noted that, of all the public housing built in the South, "the lion's share has been for the Negroes who are the poor people there." He said three out of every four projects in South Carolina were for Negro occupancy.

Court Turns Maybank On Housing

Constitution

P. 2

Segregation Case Stirs S.C. Solon

12d 5-26

Atlanta, Ga.

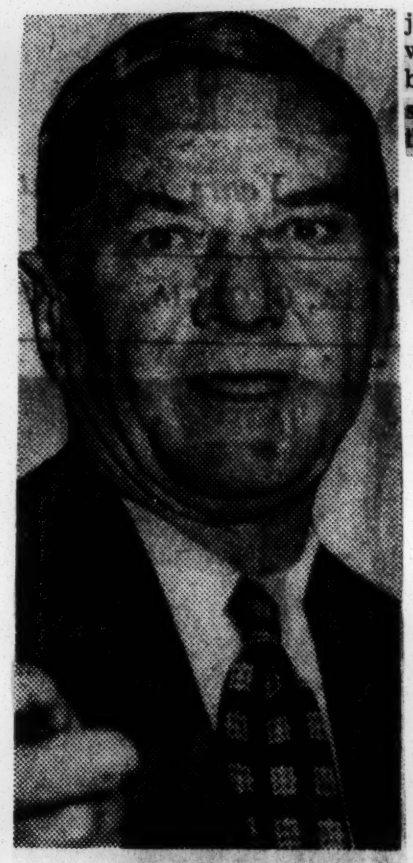
WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Sen. Maybank (D-SC), long a powerful advocate of low-cost public housing, today announced he would oppose any new public housing program because of a Supreme Court decision yesterday.

The high court refused to review a lower court ruling which held that three Negroes were entitled to admission to a public housing project in San Francisco built for families of Italian extraction. Thus the lower court decision stands.

In a brief statement, Maybank, senior Democrat on the Senate Banking Committee, said:

SPEAKS FOR SOUTH

W&S 5-26-54



Associated Press Wirephoto

"I REGRET . . ."

Sen. Maybank

"I regret that the Supreme Court decision .. . makes it impossible for me, believing in local government, to support any public housing. I therefore oppose any public housing program."

It was understood that Maybank was speaking for most if not all Southern senators in his brief statement. Opposition of Southern Democrats and some Republicans who have been traditionally opposed to public housing could mean defeat for President Eisenhower's public housing program.

The President has asked a four-year, 35,000 unit a year program.

NO FURTHER COMMENT

Somewhat ironically, it was Maybank himself who made the motion to adopt this broad public housing program, which in effect would reinstate the 1949 public housing authorization subsequently killed by action of the House Appropriations Committee.

Maybank could not immediately be reached for comment.

The housing program basically is one of federal aid to make up the difference between maintenance costs of public housing projects for which rents are fixed well below cost. The projects are built with the proceeds of bonds sold by local public housing authorities.

CONGRESS UPHELD ON SLUM CLEARING

Times P.49

Supreme Court Says Federal and State Legislatures Have Wide Redevelopment Power

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Supreme Court unanimously ruled today that Federal and State Legislatures had broad powers to authorize redevelopment of slum areas.

P. 49

It upheld the constitutionality of the District of Columbia redevelopment Act of 1945. This law authorized the acquisition of large areas in Washington for slum clearance and their sale or lease for redevelopment to private interests.

Times 11-23-54

The law was challenged by the owners of seventy-six acres of commercial and residential property in southwest Washington. They asserted that the law authorized seizure of private property for other than public use in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

This amendment says that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Justice William O. Douglas, who wrote the Supreme Court's opinion, said that Congress had made a "legislative determination" in passing the law. It was he added, "the policy of the United States to protect and promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the seat of government" by eliminating injurious conditions by "all means necessary an dappropriate for the purpose."

Congress' Power Held Wide

"Once the object is within the authority of Congress," Justice Douglas asserted, "the means by which it will be attained is also for Congress to determine. Here one of the means chosen is the use of private enterprise for redevelopment of the area.

"Subject to specific constiutional limitations, when the Legislature has spoken, the public interest has been declared in terms well-nigh conclusive. In such cases, the Legislature, not the judiciary, is the main guardian of the public needs to be served by social legislation, whether it be Congress legislating concerning the District of Columbia or the states legislating concerning local affairs."

Justice Douglas said that the "concept of public welfare is broad and inclusive," and that it was not the function of the judiciary "to determine whether a particular housing project is or is not desirable." He added:

"It is within the power of the Legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well balanced as well as carefully patrolled.

"In the present case, the Congress and its authorized agencies have made determinations that take into account a wide variety of values. It is not for us to reappraise them.

"If those who govern the District of Columbia decide that the nation's capital should be beautiful as well as sanitary, there is nothing in the Fifth Amendment that stands in the way."

Public purposes may be as well or better served, Justice Douglas declared, "through an agency of private enterprise than through a department of Government." He added that "we cannot say" public ownership "is the sole method of promoting the public purpose of community development."

The high court's ruling sustained a judgment of the Federal District Court, but enlarged its scope. The lower bench had suggested that standards in the Redevelopment Act were not sufficiently definite to sustain the delegation of authority by Congress. The Supreme Court disagreed.

Doubt also had been indicated by the lower court as to the taking over of buildings as well as and. Justice Douglas said that full title to objectionable buildings could be taken, along with title to the land.

The rights of the property owners are satisfied, he said, "when they receive just compensation which the Fifth Amendment exacts as the price of the taking."

The decision in the Washington case was regarded as clearing the way for similar programs in other states and municipalities. Such programs have been adopted in thirty-four states and sustained in court proceedings in twenty of them.

In another opinion, the Supreme Court upheld, in effect, an award of $475,000 damages for libel against the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

Damages of $5,000 each had been awarded to ninety-five members of the union after the National Labor Relations Board had found the union guilty of attempting to blacklist them. They had attempted to form a rival union during a 1948 maritime strike on the West Coast and the union named them in letters sent to other unions.

The Washington State Supreme Court ordered the union to deliver $298,000 worth of United States bonds in its possession in California to a receiver appointed by the Washington court. The bonds were to be held pending disposition of the union's appeal from the libel damage award.

When the union failed to comply with the order, the Washington Supreme Court dismissed the appeal from the libel judgment. The Federal Supreme Court held that this was a reasonable measure that did not violate the due process requirements of the Constitution.

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SUPREME COURT ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Illinois High Court Upholds Railroad Bias

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Reversing a lower court ruling, the Illinois Supreme Court last week in effect approved a policy of the Illinois Central Railroad which segregates Negro passengers.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has held that a card system employed by the railroad constituted race bias against Negroes. It instructed the railroad to stop this practice. The Superior Court upheld this ruling.

The State Supreme Court, however, said the Commission had no jurisdiction to order the railroad to change its method of loading passengers on trains that cross state lines. The Commission had contended the issue was intrastate rather than interstate, thus local.

The Supreme Court refused to rule on the issue of segregation, confining the argument to whether or not the issue was local or not.

Atty. Gen. Latham Castle announced immediately that he has ordered an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Castle said he was appealing because questions of federal constitutional law are involved.

Plaintiff in the case is Miss Vera Johnson who charged she was assigned to a certain car on the Illinois Central's City of New Orleans train. Passengers boarding the City of New Orleans are given a card which assigns them to a specific coach. White persons get a card calling for one coach and Negroes one for another.

When the Superior Court upheld the ICC ruling, most railroads in the state ended this policy of segregating passengers. The I. C. however, continued its practice. Moreover, it justified its policy on grounds it felt Negroes would rather to be a coach reserved solely for colored persons.

Langer To Oppose Harlan Confirmation For Court

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Senator William Langer (R., N. D.) said here last week that he would fight the confirmation on next January of Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Langer, considered by many to be an "obstructionist," said he would fight the nomination because it was his belief that the time has come for senators representing small states "to get together and make certain that their constituents also receive some recognition."

On the surface, the issue of school segregation did not play a role in Langer's decision. However, Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) acting for himself and other Southern Senators, blocked confirmation of Judge Harlan during the session of the Senate which acted on the resolution to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)

Harlan is the grandson of Justice John M. Harlan, who wrote the new classic dissent in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case, in which the Supreme Court, for the first time, enunciated the "separate but equal" doctrine. Harlan fathered the phrase, "The constitution is color blind."

By blocking the consideration of the Harlan nomination Nov. 19, Eastland forced the high court to postpone indefinitely further argument of the question of how and when the decision outlawing segregation in public schools shall be put into effect.

jurist, Langer told the Senate, but on his belief that the time has come for Senators representing small states "to get together and make certain that their constituents also receive some recognition."

Langer's announcement was sparked by Senator Herman Welker, Republican, of Idaho, who reminded the Senate that during the Truman administration Senator Langer had repeatedly brought up on the Senate floor the question of no North Dakotan receiving a diplomatic appointment.

To appease Langer, President Truman finally appointed a North Dakotan as an ambassador to some small Latin American country.

To Fight--

There has been grumbling among Republicans over the distribution of patronage ever since the Eisenhower Administration came into office.

Welker told the Senate that he resented very much that he has not yet seen a person from Idaho appointed to any important position.

In opposing Judge Harlan, Langer will be making common cause, but for different reasons, with Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi and a bloc of southern senators.

Acting for himself and about a dozen other Southerners, Eastland blocked confirmation of Judge Harlan during the session of the Senate which acted on the resolution to censure Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Eastland, who will be the second ranking majority member of the Senate Judiciary when the Senate convenes January 5, gave as his reason for objecting to immediate consideration of the Harlan nomination said he wanted more time to get information about the nominee.

The real reason Eastland and other Southerners objected to immediate confirmation, it is believed, was that Judge Harlan is the grandson of Justice John M. Harlan, who wrote the famous dissent in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case, in which the Supreme Court, for the first time, enunciated the "Separate but equal" doctrine.

The dissenting views of Justice Harlan became the view of a unanimous court on May 17, when the Supreme Court decided the five school segregation cases, declaring that the "separate but equal" doctrine has no place in public education.

By blocking consideration of the Harlan nomination on November 19, Eastland forced the Supreme Court to postpone indefinitely further argument of the question of how and when the decision outlawing segregation in public schools shall be ordered into effect.

The further arguments were set for December 6, but the court voted to delay the hearing until the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson is filled.

Not only has North Dakota not been recognized by appointment of a North Dakotan to any top position, Langer told the Senate, but the States of Florida, Idaho, Montana, and Arizona have never had one of its citizens appointed to the Supreme Court or to the Cabinet, while New York at one time had six Cabinet members.

Judge Harlan's Confirmation To Be Opposed

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, served notice Thursday night that he will fight confirmation next January of Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

His opposition to Judge Harlan will not be based on any lack of qualifications of the New York

Southerners Holding Up Segregation Cases

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)— Blocking of immediate confirmation of John Marshall Harlan, New York lawyer, as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was effected by a bloc of Southern Senators who favor nullifying the decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. The Court's hearing on the case has been held up because of this.

Senator John O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, lawyer and plantation owner, was the spokesman for the group because in the next Congress, which convenes January 5, he will be the second ranking majority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

By objecting to immediate confirmation, Eastland might have been trying to make sure that only eight justices would hear the arguments, beginning December 6, on the question asked by the Supreme Court of how and when its decision shall be put into effect.

However, even though a full court is not necessary, the court announced this week it will wait until the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson is filled before hearing the arguments.

Action on the Harlan nomination was held up Friday after Eastland said he wanted more time to study the nominee's qualifications.

The delay was voted over the protest of Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, of New Jersey, who asked for immediate approval.

This no doubt means that Eastland and other Senators in the anti-civil rights bloc want to know more about Judge Harlan's views on racial segregation.

That Southern Senators were extremely bitter about the Supreme Court decision was demonstrated on the floor of the Senate immediately afterwards when they severely criticized the opinion and bitterly attacked the court.

One of the most vitriolic speeches was that of Eastland, in which he declared that "all that Southern people have to do to insure continuance of their segregated school system is to present a united front."

Charging that the court has been "indoctrinated and brainwashed," Eastland personally attacked various members.

He quoted from the Washington Afro-American of April 14, 1945, concerning a dinner given by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Statler Hotel. At that dinner the late Charles H. Houston praised Justice Hugo Black as "a great stabilizing force in the colored race's struggle for equal rights," and the Southern Conference presented to him the Jefferson Award for his work in public affairs.

Justice Sherman Minton, then a judge of the Seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was also at that dinner.

Eastland deplored seeing Supreme Court Justices "banqueted and honored" by what he termed "left-wing Communist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme Court must pass." He also disliked their "sitting at the banquet with various Negro leaders."

The Mississippian called Justice William O. Douglas "Virtually the protege of the CIO" and lambasted him for receiving the Civil Rights Award of the B'nai B'rith Metropolitan (New York) Council in 1950, and the $1,000 prize of the Hillman Foundation in 1952 for meritorious public service.

Eastland also assailed Justices Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter for testifying as character witnesses for Alger Hiss, who later was convicted of perjury in an espionage case.

After noting that the CIO had given the NAACP $75,000 for an "educational" campaign to eliminate segregation in the South, Eastland said:

"Everyone knows that the Negroes did not themselves instigate the agitation against segregation. They were put up to it by radical busy-bodies who are intent upon overthrowing American institutions.

"With so many Supreme Court Justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare,' or taking outright case awards from the very organization (the CIO) that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?"

The Washington Post and Times Herald saw in the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee postponing until January consideration of the nomination of Judge John M. Harlan as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court use of "a senatorial prerogative to make it more difficult" for the court to go ahead with the school segregation cases.

Commenting editorially on the delay under the heading, "Mr. Eastland's Obstruction," the Post said Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, whose objection caused the committee to postpone hearing on Mr. Harlan until January, "cited no good reason for his course." The Post added:

But The only objections filed with the Judiciary Committee have been too trivial to justify moment's consideration. One letter complained that Mr. Harlan was a Rhodes scholar, others that he has been a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic union, that he lacks sufficient experience and that his law firm once rep-

resented a telephone company.

"Senator Eastland did not dignify these objections by referring to them, and the effect was to have his obstruction entirely without justification. In the circumstances, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that he used a senatorial prerogative to make it more difficult for the Supreme Court to go ahead with the segegation case."

Supreme Court Record

Dear Sirs: Many thanks to *The Nation* and C. Herman Pritchett for his excellent article, The Supreme Court and Our Civil Liberties, in the October 9 issue.

Of exceptional interest was the table which presented the record of individual justices. My only regret is that the author did not indicate which of the justices were appointed by Roosevelt, which by Truman. For the worst of Roosevelt's justices was a better friend of civil liberties than Truman's best—Reed 18 per cent, Minton 15 per cent.

Truman's Supreme Court appointments along with the Smith Act prosecutions and the loyalty program, make me gag when I see him called an "elder statesman" of liberalism. As Alan Barth pointed out in "Loyalty of Free Men," "all that McCarthy did was to carry to its cynical extreme the debasement of values begun by the [Truman] Administration for loftier purposes."

RALPH WETZEL

Albuquerque, N. M.

Ask Court to Order School Desegregation

Attorneys representing Negro plaintiffs in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia asked the Supreme Court to order the end of racial segregation in public schools by next September.

In opposition arguments, the state of Arkansas proposed that the problem be left to Congress. South Carolina suggested that it be left to state legislatures. Virginia asked for time to work out a "gradual adjustment."

U. S. Supreme Court Frees Man Sentenced To Death In Rape Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The United States Supreme court unanimously reversed last week the conviction of a 17-year-old boy with an eighth grade education who had been sentenced to death for supposedly raping a white woman.

The court, which didn't waste its time writing an opinion because of the almost elementary point of law involved, ruled that Reeves must go free because a trial court judge refused to allow defense attorneys to explain how a reported "confession" was taken from the boy.

The Supreme Court had previously held in two other Alabama cases, that where the prosecution holds in contradiction to the defendant that a confession was not obtained by coercion or duress, then as a matter of law, the jury must be allowed to hear evidence.

Mrs. Octavia Simpson and family left Sunday, for Los Angeles California where they expect to make their home. The people in and around Pickens will miss Octavia and that fine bunch of boys. We wish them all the success in their new location.

Mr. Charlie Draine of Chicago Ill. motored here last weekend fo

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR FORCES DELAY IN CONFIRMATION OF HARLAN TO SUPREME COURT

High Court Refuses to Study Constitutionality of Alabama's Anti-Marriage Laws

DESEGREGATION OF NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS HALTED

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Race-baiting Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.) last week forced a postponement of the confirmation of justice-designate John M. Harlan of New York as a member of the U. S. Supreme court.

As a result, the much-debated question of how and when to end public school segregation will not be considered until after congress convenes in January.

After its historic ruling banning segregation in the nation's schools, the high court had designated the week of Dec. 6 to hear oral arguments as to how its mandate is to be put into effect.

Ten states and the District of Columbia were to participate in the arguments.

But Eastland, a foe of integration, forced the postponement when he requested the senate judiciary subcommittee to delay consideration of Justice Harlan's nomination until the new congress meets.

The senators, action promoted the Supreme court to postpone hearing arguments in "the absence of a full court."

In another action, the tribunal refused to consider the constitutionality of an Alabama law prohibiting marriages between members of the Negro and white races. The validity of the law had been questioned by Miss Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary because of her marriage to a white man.

Harlan Faces Opposition

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Senate hearings on President Eisenhower's nomination of John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court were postponed Friday until next year when Senator James Eastland (D.), Mississippi, objected to immediate proceedings.

Eastland said he will not necessarily oppose Harlan's confirmation by the Senate, but that he and at least a half dozen other Senators want to look further into his qualifications.

Harlan had been scheduled to testify at 10 A. M. (EST) before the Senate Judiciary Committee. In postponing the hearings, Chairman William Langer (R.) North Dakota, said Eastland was within his rights in objecting.

Supreme Court Nominee's Kin Made History

BROOKLYN. — (ANP) — The grandson of the Supreme court judge who made a historic stand against jim-crow 58 years ago, was nominated for the highest court last week by President Eisenhower. He is Judge John Marshall Harlan, whose grandfather, Justice John M. Harlan, was the sole dissenter in the case of Plessy versus Ferguson in 1896, in which the court laid down the doctrine of segregation on railroads was not unconstitutional if equal facilities were provided.

His approval by the senate means that the descendent of this sole dissenter will also set on a similar case of ever greater significance. He would be one of the justices on the land's highest tribunal, when it reviews its historic segregated schools ruling on Dec. 6.

Judge Harlan is over the second federal court of appeals, embracing New York, Connecticut and Vermont. He is 55, a Republican and was born in Chicago. He is a graduate of Princeton university, was an Oxford scholar at Balliol college, England, and served as an air force colonel in World War II.

Harlan's grandfather held in 1896 that the Constitution is "color blind."

Supreme Court Delays School Bias Hearing

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday postponed arguments on how and when to end public school segregation. The delay was caused by the vacancy in the court brought about by the death of Justice Robert J. Jackson.

Although Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York has been nominated by the President to fill Marshall's post, Senate confirmation of the appointment has been delayed until the Senate meets in January.

It was Senator Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, who requested that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hold off consideration of the nomination. Eastland's request automatically put the matter over until the new session. No date was set.

Buck Passing In Segregation Is Charged

Montgomery Jurist Sees 'Hot Potato'

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25 (AP)— A U. S. district judge charged here yesterday that a suggestion to de-segregate public schools on a local level is another case of authorities in Washington "passing the buck."

U. S. District Judge C. B. Kennamer made that comment after a brief filed by Atty. Gen. Brownell before the U. S. Supreme Court had suggested that racial de-segregation be carried out under directions of the Federal District Courts in the areas involved.

Judge Kennamer said "It just looks like the Supreme Court and the attorney general have found the issue a potato too hot to handle. I'm not surprised at Brownell's suggestion . . ."

"Of course, we will be bound to follow the law as laid down by the Supreme Court and the U. S. Constitution," the Montgomery judge added.

Supreme Court To Maintain Jurisdiction

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government urged the Supreme Court Wednesday to adopt a five point program to bring about desegregation in the public schools "at the earliest practicable date."

A brief submitted by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., contained little tract of the decentralized plan that President Eisenhower said Tuesday was under consideration for consolidating white and Negro schools.

Brownell recommended that the High Court retain jurisdiction for the purpose of issuing further orders if necessary, after taking these steps:

1. By decree of the Supreme Court, the lower courts would require the Boards of Education in the five test cases to submit within 90 days "a plan for ending, as soon as feasible, racial segregation in public schools subject to their authority and control."

2. Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by the lower courts, "it shall forewith enter appropriate orders, by way of injunctions or otherwise," directing admission of the Negro plaintiffs "and other children similarly situated" to non-segregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term.

LOWER COURT HEARINGS

3. The lower courts would be directed to hold hearings on whether the plans submitted provide for transition to nonsegregated schools "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Boards asking for a delay would have "the burden of proof on the question of whether, and how long, an interval of time was necessary

Lynching bee

A senator can be punished without a fair trial

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Long after the tumult of these years has died away and those who are impassioned now in their dislike of one senator have passed from the scene, there will be doubts expressed whether the so-called "censure" case against Sen. McCarthy was handled by the United States Senate in a judicial manner, and whether indeed the basic principles of justice in the American system were not violated.

The Supreme Court of the United States 30 days ago handed down a decision which was not reported in the newspapers generally because it concerned a matter hardly of national news importance at the time. But the viewpoint then expressed by Justice Frankfurter in behalf of the majority of the Supreme Court applies by analogy to the attempt to impose last week what amounts to a legal censure in the Senate—a punishment which was abandoned finally in favor of an expression of opinion by the Senate known as "condemnation."

The Senate proceedings, however, were conducted throughout on the basis of a "censure" charge. There had been much talk about the "judicial manner" in which the problem was handled by members of the Senate known as the Watkins committee. Also President Eisenhower thought so much of the work of that committee that last week he singled out its chairman for special praise, and extended it publicly.

THE SUPREME COURT dealt with the principle when it reversed last month a case against a lawyer who had been charged by the judge with contempt because of harsh language he used in the court in a colloquy with the judge. This writer interpolates here in parenthesis the references to the Senate. This is how the opinion by Justice Frankfurter then reads:

"The pith of this extraordinary power to punish without the formalities required by the Bill of Rights for the prosecution of federal crimes generally, is that the necessities of the administration of justice require such summary dealings with obstructions to it. It is a mode of vindicating the majesty of law, in its active manifestations, against obstruction and outrage.

"The power thus entrusted to a judge (the Senate) is wholly unrelated to his sensibilities be they tender or rugged.

"But judges (senators) are also human, and may, in a human way, quite unwittingly identify offense to self with obstruction to law. Accordingly the Supreme Court has deemed it important that district judges (individual members of the Senate) guard against this easy confusion by not sitting in judgment upon misconduct of counsel (a member of the Senate) where the contempt charge is entangled with the judge's (senator's) personal feelings against the lawyer (another senator)."

The Supreme Court of the United States is here expounding an important principle of justice which applies wherever there are tribunals which seek at least to satisfy what the court in this case described as the necessity at least for the "appearance of justice."

THERE IS NO tribunal to which a senator who is "censured" can appeal for a reversal of judgment if the evidence he wishes to supply is ignored or his counsel is refused a full opportunity to argue the case before a Senate committee. These would constitute grounds for reversal in a court—but not in the Senate which does as it pleases.

Because no legal action can be taken if the Senate is guilty of injustice, and because prejudiced jurors—indeed the complainants and prosecutors may themselves sit in judgment and vote—a censure proceeding is in a sense a "lynching bee." For a senator can be punished without a fair trial. He can even be expelled apparently without being assured of an unprejudiced jury of senators.

That's the precedent written by the special session of the Senate last week when, to use the Supreme Court's language, those who sit as judges become "entangled with personal feeling."—©

Pro Court Vs. Con Court

FIFTY-EIGHT years ago the learned justices of the United States Supreme Court ruled, 7 to 1, that segregation did not violate the Constitution (Plessy v. Ferguson). This year, the learned justices of the Supreme Court, with the very same Constitution before them, ruled, unanimously, that segregation *did* violate the Constitution.

The Constitution being the same, it is plain that either the 1896 court couldn't read the law or that the 1954 court couldn't read the law.

Naturally Southerners are inclined to contend that the justices of '96 rendered the sound decision. Some are likely to point out that the '96 justices were, typically, seasoned jurists before their appointment to the court, whereas the Roosevelt-Truman court was filled with politicians for political considerations. That is the basis for the crack upon President Eisenhower's appointment of Judge John Harlan, that "he actually named a judge to the court."

And, indeed, it is true that the '96 court members were much better qualified by previous judicial experience than the present members.

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NEVERTHELESS, this distinction cannot be made without some embarrassment. The fact is, incredible though it seems, a Supreme Court justice is not even required to be a lawyer.

Moreover, we must assume that the authors of the Constitution knew something about constitutional law, our Constitution being the model of almost all if not all, republics formed any where since ours was written. Of the 55 authors of the Constitution, 34 were lawyers and 21 were not lawyers.

The "Father of the Constitution", James Madison, was not a lawyer; nor were other commanding figures such as Benjamin Franklin and Washington, who served as president of the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

Further than that, detractors of the present justices must concede that while they had had no experience upon the bench before their appointment, they had had a great deal of experience by the time they rendered the 1954 decision against segregation.

All that is simply a matter of fact and must be conceded at the start by any one who wishes to low-rate the present court.

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IT IS a notable fact, none the less, that formerly it was a practice to elevate a judge who had distinguished himself on some lower court, instead of rewarding some mediocrity to please a minority or creed for political reasons.

And sad to relate, naming men to the Supreme Court without prior judicial experience has greatly increased in recent years. This is clearly seen by a comparison of the nine members of the court who rendered the decision outlawing segregation last May with the nine who were on the court when it upheld segregation 58 years ago.

Of the nine justices who unanimously rendered the anti-segregation decision last May 17, only two had been judges before they were named to the Supreme Court. The experience of one of them, Alabama's own Hugo Black, was limited to 18 months as a police court judge. It is doubtful whether this can be rightly called "judicial experience" but we have included it. Total prior judicial experience of the court as of May, 1954, was nine years and six months.

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THERE were likewise nine justices making up the court that upheld segregation on a separate-but-equal basis in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896. All but two of these had been judges before appointment to the court.

Their combined prior judicial experience was 80 years.

The 1896 decision upholding segregation was 7-to-1, with one of the justices not participating in the case.

Following is a brief summary of the judicial experience of members of the court of 1896, before they were elevated to the Supreme Court:

¶ Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, none.

¶ Justice George Shiras, Jr., none.

¶ Justice Edward Douglas White, Associate Justice, Louisiana Supreme Court, 3 years (White was later Chief Justice of the United States, 1910-1921).

¶ Justice Rufus W. Peekham, 13 years on New York Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

¶ Justice Stephen J. Field, six years on the Supreme Court of California, four as Chief Justice.

¶ Justice Henry Billings Brown, 15 years as U.S. District Judge and state circuit judge in Michigan.

¶ Justice Horace Gray, 17 years on the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, including eight years as chief justice.

¶ Justice John Marshall Harlan (the lone dissenter and grandfather of the present Harlan), one year as judge of a county court in Kentucky.

¶ Justice David J. Brewster, who did not take part in the case, a total of 25 years prior judicial experience—six years as county and district judge in Kansas, 14 years as justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, five years as judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Negroes Win Again In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Negroes won new victories before the Supreme Court today on appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, municipal golf courses and a city-owned.

In none of the cases did the high court actually rule out segregation, as it did in last week's historic decision which held unconstitutional any system of separate public grade and high schools for whites and Negroes.

However, in three of the six cases decided today, the tribunal ordered the lower courts to reconsider their decisions "in the light of" last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

These three cases involved the admission of Negroes to the University of Florida and Louisiana State University, and to a city-owned Louisville, Ky., amphitheater.

Three Other Cases

In the other three segregation cases acted on today the court, by denying hearings, in effect let stand lower court decisions which:

1. Banned segregation in low-rent housing projects in San Francisco City and County.

2. Banned segregation at Hardin Junior College of Wichita Falls Tex. This decision was based on the "separate but equal" doctrine which last week's decision knocked out. The U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said six Negroes who sought to enroll in the all-white school should be admitted because it would be more costly and less convenient for them to attend distant Negro schools.

3. Ordered the city of Houston, Tex., to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses on a segregated basis. This appeal by the city has been before the high court since June, 1952.

The question of just how far the school decision extended into other fields of racial segregation was not made clear by Chief Justice Warren's opinion last week. Today's action on the cases involving Louisiana State University, the University of Florida and Louisville amphitheater put the problem in the laps of the lower courts at least for the present.

The decisions, on top of last Monday's opinion, gave a clear indication that the high court believes the unconstitutionality of segregation extends beyond the school issue.

Warren himself left no doubt that in the field of education the justices believe their decision was not confined to grade schools and high schools. He said:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherentnly unequal."

Amendment Calls For Segregation

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Sen Eastland (D-Miss) today proposed a constitutional amendment which would permit racial segregation in any state which wants it.

He introduced a resolution calling for a referendum on a proposed change in the Constitution "to prevent interference" by the federal government with the rights of the separate states to regulate health, morals, education and marriage within their boundaries.

Supreme Court Expands Its Application of Segregation Decision

Rules Golf Course Case Affected

BY PHILIP WARDEN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 24—The Supreme court of the United States today appended to its anti-segregation decision of last week new rulings admitting Negroes to certain southern taxpayer-supported colleges, parks, and golf courses.

In other decisions handed down today the court also:

1. Upheld the government's authority to penalize companies for wage overpayments in violation of the 1950 wage stabilization laws by tax disallowances.

2. Upheld the government's authority to deport aliens for past membership in the Communist party.

Refuses Merger Change

3. Refused to reconsider its April 5 ruling that the interstate commerce commission does not have the "power" to initiate a merger between the Florida East Coast railway and the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

The court's anti-segregation ruling of last week also brought a proposal today by Sen. Eastland [D., Miss.] for a constitutional amendment which would permit racial segregation in those states which wanted it.

Eastland introduced a resolution calling for a referendum on an amendment "to prevent interference" by Washington with the rights of states to regulate morals, education, and marriage within their boundaries.

Point to Basic Decision

In disposing of six civil rights cases it had held up pending its basic decision on the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools, the court ordered sent back to lower courts with instructions to study last week's segregation opinion "and conditions which now prevail"—the cases of:

1. Four Florida Negroes, Virgil Hawkins, Rose Boyd, Oliver Maxey, and Benjamin Finley, who were refused admission to the University of Florida on the grounds they could get the same courses at a Florida Negro college.

2. James W. Muir, Louisville, Ky., Negro, who is seeking to get the ban against Negroes in certain parks in Louisville lifted, who sued after he was denied permission to attend an operetta in a "white" park. The lower courts had ruled that the producer of the operetta was a private corporation, not subject to constitutional "equal rights" provisions.

Question of Appeal

3. Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., who was refused admission to Louisiana State university, on the question as to whether it should be laid before a special three judge federal court. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, New Orleans, ordered Tureaud admitted but the 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals said the case should have gone to a three-judge panel.

The Supreme court, in three other cases involving Negroes, rejected appeals, upholding the rulings of the lower courts which:

1. Left standing a lower court order requiring admission of five Negroes to Hardin junior college at Wichita Falls, Tex., heretofore attended only by white students. School officials brought the case to the Supreme court after the 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the Negroes. The lower court conceded that Texas provides at Houston and Prairie View two junior colleges for Negroes equal in all respects to Hardin. But it was found that the Negroes could attend them only at high cost in time and money.

OK's California Decision

2. Made final the judgment of a California court ordering admission of Negroes to a San Francisco public housing project intended solely for white occupancy. The San Francisco housing authority has been operating since 1942 under a "neighborhood pattern policy" which provides that all races shall receive accommodations proportionately in accordance with need. The aim has been to maintain the racial composition of the neighborhood where each project is located. The suit arose when some Negroes were refused a rental unit in the North Beach development. Other state and federal courts have made contrary findings on the issue.

Permits Mixed Golfing

3. Allows Negroes to use golf courses in the public parks in Houston, Tex. The 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals ordered regulations issued that would permit use by Negroes of the facilities. Today the high court rejected an appeal by Mayor Oscar Holcombe against whom the case was brought. The Negroes said they wished to play in Hermann park, Memorial park, and Glenbrook park, all of which are reserved for white residents.

The court was unanimous in its decision that the government had authority to penalize with tax disallowances companies which violated its wage stabilization laws. The decision ended government fears that an adverse ruling would force it to pay back millions of dollars in tax refunds. The decision involved wage overpayments of nearly $5,500,000 by the Grand Central Aircraft company in California. The government sought to bar the company from deducting wages paid in computing its income taxes because of its wage violations. The case goes to a federal enforcement commissioner for a hearing.

In a 7 to 2 ruling, the court for the third time in the last two years upheld the right of the government to deport aliens for past membership in the Communist party, as provided by the McCarran internal security act of 1950. The decision was made in the case of Robert Norbert Galvan, a Mexican, who has been living with his wife and four children in San Diego, Cal.

Galvan came to the United States in 1918, at the age of six. He told immigration authorities he belonged to the Communist party from 1944 to 1946 but later denied membership, saying he did not understand the original questions.

Justices Black and Douglas dissented.

Segregation Ban Applied to Housing

High Court Also Bars College Discrimination

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Supreme Court today followed up its anti-segregation rulings of last week with orders designed to admit Negroes to publicly-supported colleges, universities, theaters, golf courses and housing projects.

Today's action was final in case of low-rent housing and a municipal golf course at Houston, Tex., which had been ordered opened to Negroes on a segregated basis.

But the high tribunal left it to lower courts—reconsidering in the light of last Monday's historic opinion striking down separate elementary and high schools for Negroes—to make the next positive ruling in the field of education and entertainment.

University Ruling.

Specifically it told the Florida Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to order four Negroes admitted to the University of Florida and the U.S. Circuit Court at New Orleans to restudy a case involving a Negro seeking admittance to Louisiana State University.

Another order today told the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati to reconsider its refusal to order James W. Muir, a Negro, admitted to shows presented in an amphitheater owned by the city of Louisville, Ky.

Golf Course Case.

In the Houston golf course case, the Circuit Court directed the U.S. District Court in Houston to issue a decree requiring Houston to put into effect promptly regulations "which, while preserving segregation, will be in full and fair accord with the principle that the admissibility of laws separating the races in the enjoyment of privileges afforded by the state rests wholly upon the equality of the privileges which the laws give to the separated groups within the state."

In still another order, the Supreme Court refused to review a decision by the New Orleans Circut Court that the all-white Hardin Junior College in Wichita Falls, Tex., must admit six Negro students.

In another case involving racial relations, the Supreme Court rejected an appeal by the Housing Authority of San Francisco seeking approval of a segregation policy in public low-rent housing projects.

RECORDS & RESEARCH TUSKEGEE

Negroes Are Upheld in 6 More Decisions From Supreme Court

But Bench Okays Golf Segregation

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Negroes won new victories before the Supreme Court today on appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, municipal golf courses and a city-owned theater.

In none of the cases did the high court actually rule out segregation, as it did in last week's historic decision which held unconstitutional any system of separate public grade and high schools for whites and Negroes.

RECONSIDER

However, in three of the six cases ruled on today, the tribunal ordered the lower courts to reconsider their decisions "in the light of" last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

These three cases involved the admission of Negroes to the University of Florida and Louisiana State University, and to a city-owned Louisville, Ky., amphitheater.

In the other three segregation cases acted on today the court, by denying hearings, in effect let stand lower court decisions which:

1. Banned segregation in low-rent housing projects in San Francisco City and County.

BANNED SEGREGATION

2. Banned segregation at Midwestern University, formerly Hardin Junior College, of Wichita Falls, Tex. This decision was based on the "separate but equal" doctrine which last week's decision knocked out. The U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said six Negroes who sought to enroll in the all-white school should be admitted because it would be more costly and less convenient for them to attend distant Negro schools.

3. Ordered the city of Houston, Tex., to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses on a segregated basis. This appeal by the city has been before the high court since June, 1952.

The justices made no comment on any of the three cases.

TO LOWER COURTS

The question of just how far the school decision extended into other fields of racial segregation was not made clear by Chief Justice Warren's opinion last week. Today's action on the cases involving Louisiana State University, the University of Florida and Louisville amphitheater put the problem in the laps of the lower courts at least for the present.

The decisions, on top of last Monday's opinion, gave a clear indication that the high court believes the unconstitutionality of segregation extends beyond the school issue.

Warren himself left no doubt that in the field of education the justices believe their decision was not confined to grade schools and high schools. He said:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

In other actions today the high court:

Upheld 7-2 a section of the McCarran Internal Security Act which says an alien must be deported if at any time after entering the United States he was a member of the Communist party.

This sustained the government's action in ordering the deportation of Robert N. Galvan, a Mexican, who entered this country in 1918 and was a Communist in San Diego, Calif., from 1944 until about 1946-47.

Negroes Win New Victories In 6 High Court Bias Cases

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The Supreme Court sent three racial segregation cases back to lower courts today with orders that they be re-examined in the light of its historic ruling last Monday that public school segregation was unconstitutional.

In three other cases the high court refused to hear appeals from lower court rulings against racial discrimination.

Two state universities, a junior college, two public parks and a low-cost housing development were involved in the cases. The actions cleared the docket for this term of appeals involving racial discrimination. The term is scheduled to end on June 7.

In the new term beginning in October, the tribunal will hear arguments on the nature of the decrees it should formulate to carry out its ban on separate schools for white and Negro pupils.

The cases remanded to lower courts involved the following:

¶Virgil Hawkins, Oliver Maxey, Rose Boyd and Benjamin Finley applied on April 4, 1949, for admission as graduate students to the University of Florida at Gainesville.

Florida offered the Negroes out-of-state scholarships equal to those available at tax-supported Florida schools, but they refused the offer. A Florida court then ruled that the offer was not satisfactory.

The court held, however, that an offer to provide instruction at the University of Florida until equal facilities were available at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negros did protect the Negroes' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

In May, 1952, the Negroes sought a writ to compel unqualified admission to the University of Florida. The State Supreme Court quashed the case on the ground that the Negroes had failed to submit proof that facilities at the Agricultural and Mechanical College were unequal to those at the State University.

¶James Muir, a Negro, sought admission to an amphitheatre in Iroquois Park, Louisville. He was refused admission because Iroquois Park, under the Louisville park system, was reserved for white persons.

Mr. Muir sued on the ground that refusal to admit Negroes to public parks violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A Federal District Court dismissed his complaint on the ground that the theatrical association that was giving performances in the amphitheatre was a private corporation not subject to regulation under the Fourteenth Amendment.

¶Alexander P. Tureaud Jr. applied for admission to Louisiana State University to take a combined course in arts, science and the law. When admission was refused his father brought suit.

The elder Mr. Tureaud asked that a three-judge statutory court be convened to hear the case. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright refused to call a three-judge court, but enjoined the university from refusing to admit Negroes to the combination course.

A Federal Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that Judge Wright was without jurisdiction to issue the injunction and ordered the convening of a three-judge court. The younger Mr. Tureaud, who had been admitted to the university after Judge Wright's ruling and dropped after the Appeals Court set aside the injunction, brought the case to the Supreme Court.

Appeals Rejected by Court

In the three cases that were rejected by the Supreme Court, the Negroes had been successful in the lower courts.

Three had sued the San Fran-

Supreme Court Opens Public Housing, Links, And Colleges to Negroes

Amphitheatre Racial Study Reordered, but Is Useless

Association Already Selling Tickets to Negroes; Other Rulings Could Have Important Effects

The Supreme Court yesterday told the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati to reconsider its refusal to order the Iroquois Amphitheatre here to admit a Negro.

But in Washington, where he is visiting, Mayor Broaddus said the matter was largely an academic one since the Louisville Park Theatrical Association recently voted to sell tickets "to anyone who wanted to buy them."

The association is a private group that leases the Amphitheatre from the City for summer shows.

Others Are Involved

Other Supreme Court decisions had important potential effects on Louisville's segregated parks system, on public housing throughout the state, and on Kentucky colleges.

The court's ruling opened public golf courses in Houston, Tex., to Negroes; admitted Negroes to public housing in San Francisco, and by implication held that Negroes should be admitted to undergraduate state colleges.

Louisville's public links already admit Negroes, but the high-court decisions brought the opinion of a Negro leader here that all the facilities of local parks would be opened to his race.

Calls It Step Forward

Charles Steele, president of the Louisville Urban League, called the action "another step forward in granting full citizenship to Negroes," which would include free access to tennis courts, swimming pools, and other park areas.

The Negro who posed the Amphitheatre question, James W. Muir, sued the association after he was refused admission to a performance of "Blossom Time" at the Amphitheatre July 22, 1949.

Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled against Muir's request that the Amphitheatre be compelled to sell him a ticket. The Cincinnati court, upholding Shelbourne, held that the association was a private corporation, not subject to constitutional requirements.

The Supreme Court remanded the case to Cincinnati for consideration in the light of its May 17 decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, "and conditions that now prevail."

Iroquois Park, Louisville's largest, is for white people only. There are other parks designated for Negroes, but none have an amphitheatre.

No Further Comment

Broaddus said he did not want to comment on the whole question of segregation, whether in schools, parks, or elsewhere, until the Supreme Court formulates its decrees on how to put the May 17 decision into effect.

Broaddus is in Washington to take part in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He said that tomorrow he will discuss the Ohio River and its tributaries and their importance to the economic life of Kentucky.

Two public colleges in Kentucky now admit Negroes on the same basis as whites. They are the University of Louisville and Paducah Junior College. Several private colleges, both Catholic and Protestant, admit Negroes.

Berea Was First

In March, 1949, Federal District Judge H. Church Ford ruled that the University of Kentucky must admit a Negro, Lyman Johnson, to its Graduate School, because the course he sought was not offered at Kentucky State College. U. of K. did not appeal, but adopted the ruling as its policy thereafter.

The 1950 Legislature amended the Day Law so that boards of trustees and regents of both public and private schools and colleges could, if they so desired, admit Negroes to any and all courses at their colleges.

Berea College, a private school, was first to do so. It opened its doors to Negroes at all levels on April 14, 1950.

In September, 1950, University of Louisville admitted Negroes to its graduate and professional schools. In 1952, U. of L. opened its doors to Negroes at all levels. In June, 1953, Paducah Junior College opened its doors to Negroes at all levels.

U. K. Admits Some

The University of Kentucky continues to admit Negroes to its graduate and professional courses only.

Wendell P. Butler, Kentucky superintendent of public instruction, says to his knowledge, no Negroes now are being admitted to any of the four State teacher-training colleges — Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Morehead, and Murray. Nor have any Negroes applied for admission to these colleges, to Butler's knowledge.

Louisville's policy of having segregated public housing projects has not been contested in the courts.

Compliments Commission

Mrs. Karl Lang, the Louisville Municipal Housing Commission chairman, said that the commission's policy has been for many years to admit a larger percentage of Negroes to public-housing projects than the percentage of Negroes in the total city population (about 19 per cent).

Public-housing projects here have 5,076 apartments, of which 42 per cent are in separate developments rented only to Negroes.

Informed of the Supreme Court's ruling, Mrs. Lang said:

"When the time comes that it is necessary to integrate our projects here, we will integrate. And I don't think we anticipate any trouble."

Compliments Commission

Steel, the Louisville Urban League president, complimented the commission on its distribution of a high ratio of apartments to Negroes "on the basis of need." But he added that he didn't consider segregated housing projects the proper answer to the problem.

Steele and others familiar with the supply of privately financed housing for Negroes here agree it's still scarce and usually expensive. Hardly a handful of new homes for sale to Negroes have been built inside Louisville, said Steele.

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cisco Housing Authority for admission to a housing project that had been built for families of Italian extraction. They were barred under a "neighborhood pattenr policy."

The California District Court of Appeal held that the policy violated the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Housing Authority asked the Supreme Court to review that decision.

In Houston, A. W. Beal was refused permision to play golf on a municipal course reserved for white players. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that this was a violation of his constitutional rights, and Mayor Oscar Holcombe of Houston appealed to the supreme court.

Six Negro students had been ordered admitted to Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls, Tex., after they had been refused matriculation of the claim that Negro schools with equal facilities were available. The lower courts held that the Negroes could not be forced to go to schools outside the Wichita Falls district.

Walter White Cites Course

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Walter White said today the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would ask the Supreme Court next fall for a decree "ordering the abolition forthwith of segregation" in the public schools.

Mr. White, executive secretary of the association, said in a copyrighted interview interview with the magazine United States News and World Report, published today, that "the South is more ready for the change from segregation to integration than professional politicians believe it to be."

He denounced as "one of the most harebrafned proposals of current times" the suggestion made by oGv. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and others that some of the Southern states might turn their school systems over to private operation rather than permit integration.

"Because if they did turn education over to private individuals," Mr. White said, "with hundreds of millions dollars worth of public property, that would invite educational racketeers to debase standards, and you would see such corruption and inefficiency that it would be unbearable."

Mr. White said the Association, having taken the lead in getting the court to strike down the "separate but equal" doctrine of 1896, now will turn to the fields of housing, employment and voting strength of Negroes.

12d 1954

SYSTEMATIC EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE IN TEXAS OF PERSONS OF MEXICAN DESCENT

HIGH COURT FINDS JURY BIAS IN TEXAS

Voids Murder Verdict Under System Barring on Panels All of Mexican Descent

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that systematic exclusion from jury service in Texas of persons of Mexican descent was discrimination within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court reversed the murder conviction of Pete Hernandez, who asserted that his rights had been violated because no persons of his national origin were on the lists from which grand jurors and petit jurors in his case were drawn.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied equal protection of the law.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who delivered today's opinion, discarded the finding of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas that, in so far as the question of discrimination in the organization of juries in state courts is concerned, the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment contemplated and recognized only two clauses as coming within that guarantee: the white race comprising one class, and the Negro race comprising the other."

The Chief Justice asserted that the Fourteenth Amendment was not based on a "two-class theory."

"The exclusion of otherwise eligible persons from jury service solely because of their ancestry or national origin is discrimination prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment," he declared.

This decision was the only one handed down by the court today. There was a large attendance, drawn by the possibility of rulings in the long-pending school segregation cases, but the court recessed to May 17, making that the earliest date on which these rulings can come.

Mondays are decision days and when sessions are resumed the court will have four Mondays remaining in this term if it ends as expected June 7.

In the Texas case, Hernandez was convicted in Jackson County and sentenced to life imprisonment. He asserted in his appeal to the Supreme Court that, although there were in the county many persons of Mexican ancestry who were qualified for jury service, they were "intentionally, arbitrarily and systematically" excluded.

The state stipulated that "for the last twenty-five years there is no record of any person with a Mexican or Latin-American name having served on a jury commission, grand jury or petit jury in Jackson County."

The Chief Justice noted that the "Texas system of selecting grand and petit jurors by the use of jury commissions is fair on its face and capable of being utilized without discrimination." The law creating the system, he added, makes no discrimination, "but those administering the law do."

Credulity Held Taxed

"Circumstances or chance may well dictate that no persons in a certain class will serve on a particular jury during some particular period," he declared. "But it taxes our credulity to say that resulted in there being no members of this class among the over 6,000 jurors called in the past twenty-five years."

Hernandez did not seek proportional representation of Mexican-Americans on the juries or the right to have persons of Mexican descent sit on the juries. His only claim was the right to have his case considered by juries from which all members of his class were not systematically excluded.

"To this much," Justice Warren said, "he is entitled by the Constitution."

Lawyers said that Hernandez could be re-indicted and retried if the jurors were drawn from lists "selected from among all qualified persons regardless of national origin and descent."

12d 1954

TENNESSEE

TENN. SUPREME COURT HALTS MAN'S DEATH

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The Tennessee Supreme Court delayed [illegible] Friday execution of a Negro man accused of killing two men in separate holdups.

Execution of Samuel Luther Voss was ordered heldup so that his case may be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Voss was sentenced to die for the slaying of James Cox and Louis Hutchison, in robbery attempts last year.

Voss was the first man in Tennessee history to be sentenced to death twice on two separate trials.

COLLEGES, PUBLIC HOUSING, MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES AND CITY-OWNED THEATERS

roes Are Upheld n 6 More Decisions rom Supreme Court

But Bench Okays Golf Segregation

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Negroes won new victories before the Supreme Court today on appeals attacking racial segregation in colleges, public housing, municipal golf courses and a city-owned theater.

In none of the cases did the high court actually rule out segregation, as it did in last week's historic decision, which held unconstitutional any system of separate public grade and high schools for whites and Negroes.

RECONSIDER

However, in three of the six cases ruled on today the tribunal ordered the lower courts to reconsider their decisions "in the light of" last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

These three cases involved the admission of Negroes to the University of Florida and Louisiana State University, and to a city-owned Louisville, Ky., amphitheater.

In the other three segregation cases acted on today the court, by denying hearings, in effect let stand lower court decisions which:

1. Banned segregation in low-rent housing projects in San Francisco City and County.

BANNED SEGREGATION

2. Banned segregation at Midwestern University, formerly Hardin Junior College, of Wichita Falls, Tex. This decision was based on the "separate but equal" doctrine which last week's decision knocked out. The U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said six Negroes who sought to enroll in the all-white school should be admitted because it would be more costly and less convenient for them to attend distant Negro schools.

3. Ordered the city of Houston, Tex., to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses on a segregated basis. This appeal by the city has been before the high court since June, 1952.

The justices made no comment on any of the three cases.

TO LOWER COURTS

The question of just how far the school decision extended into other fields of racial segregation was not made clear by Chief Justice Warren's opinion last week. Today's action on the cases involving Louisiana State University, the University of Florida and Louisville amphitheater put the problem in the laps of the lower courts at least for the present.

The decisions, on top of last Monday's opinion, gave a clear indication that the high court believes the unconstitutionality of segregation extends beyond the school issue.

Warren himself left no doubt that in the field of education the justices believe their decision was not confined to grade schools and high schools. He said:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

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This sustained the government's action in ordering the deportation of Robert N. Galvan, a Mexican, who entered this country in 1918 and was a Communist in San Diego, Calif., from 1944 until about 1946-47.

Lower Courts To Reconsider Opposite Rule

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Washington, May 24.—The Supreme Court sent three racial-segregation cases back to lower courts today with orders that they be re-examined in the light of its historic ruling last Monday that public-school segregation is unconstitutional.

In three other cases the high court refused to hear appeals from lower-court rulings against racial discrimination.

Two State universities, a junior college, two public parks, and a low-cost housing development were involved in the civil-rights cases disposed of today.

No More This Term

Action in these six cases cleared this term's docket of appeals involving racial discrimination. The term is scheduled to end June 7.

In the new term, beginning in October, however, the tribunal will again deal with the problem of public-school segregation. It will hear arguments on the nature of the decrees it should formulate to effectuate its constitutional ban on separate schools for white and egro pupils.

In the three cases remanded to lower courts, the high court first agreed to hear the appeals. Then, in a per curiam (by-the-court) opinion today, it vacated the judgments and directed the courts below to consider the cases 'in the light of the segregation cases decided May 17, 1954 . . . and conditions that now prevail."

Applied To University

These were the cases:

1. Virgil Hawkins, Oliver Maxey, Rose Boyd, and Benjamin Finley applied April 4, 1949, for admission as graduate students to the University of Florida at Gainesville. They were refused admission under a State law that provides that only white students are admissable to the institution.

The Negroes took their case to court, claiming they had been denied equal protection of the laws under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The board of control, which manages Florida's educational institutions, offered the Negroes out-of-state scholarships equal to those available at tax-supported Florida schools, but they refused the offer.

Held Rights Not Protected

A Florida court then ruled that this offer did not satisfy the requirements of the 14th Amendment.

The court held, however, that an offer of the board of control to provide instruction at the University of Florida until equal facilities were available at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes did protect the Negroes' rights under the amendmen.

In May, 1952, the Negroes sought a writ of mandamus to comple unqualified admission to the University of Florida. The State Supreme Court quashed the case on the ground that the Negroes had failled to submit proof that facilities at the Agricultural and Mechanical College were unequal to those at the State University.

2. James Muir, a Negro, sought admission to Iroquois Amphitheatre, Louisville, for a play, but was refused admission because the park was reserved for white persons. He sued. Federal District Court there dismissed his complaint on the ground that the sponsoring theatrical association was a private corporation, not subject to regulation under the 14th Amendment.

3. Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., applied for admission to Louisiana State University to take a combined course in arts, sciences, and law. He claimed he could not get the advantages offered by the combination course at any other Louisiana school.

Was Refused Admission

The youth was refused admission, pursuant to the university's policy of not admitting Negroes. His father brought suit in his behalf, contending that exclusion because of race or color violated his con's constitutional rights.

The elder Tureaud asked that a three-judge statutory court be convened to hear the case. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright refused to call a three-judge court, but enjoined the university from refusing to admit Negroes to the combination course.

A Federal Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that Judge Wright was without jurisdiction to issue the injunction, and ordered the convening of a three-judge court. Tureaud, who had been admitted to the university after Judge Wright's ruling and dropped after the Appeals Court set aside the injunction, carried the case to the Supreme Court.

In the three cases that were rejected by the Supreme Court, the Negro side had been successful in the lower courts.

1. Three Negroes had sued the San Francisco Housing Authority for admission to a housing project that had been built to house families of Italian extraction. They were refused under a "neighborhood-pattern policy" under which the City sought to provide housing accommodations

that would protect the racial composition of the neighborhoods in which they were located.

The California District Court of Appeal held that the "neighborhood-pattern policy" violated the 14th Amendment, and ordered the Negroes admitted. The Housing Authority asked the Supreme Court to review that decision.

Allowed on Golf Course

2. In Houston, A. W. Beal was refused permission to play golf on a municipal course reserved for white players. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that this was a violation of his constitutional rights, and Houston Mayor Oscar Holcombe appealed to the Supreme Court.

3. Six Negro students had been ordered admitted to Hardin Junior college (now Midwestern University) at Wichita Falls, Tex., after they had been refused matriculation on the claim that Negro schools with equal facilities were available. The lower courts held that the Negroes could not be forced to go to schools outside the Wichita Falls district.

The Supreme Court decided there was no reason to hear the appeals in these cases in the light of its ruling in the school segregation cases.

Copyright, 1954

The prop is gone

When the Supreme Court knocked out the 58-year-old "separate but equal" prop, it collapsed the flimsy structure of segregation to the scrap heap.

For anyone who may have doubted this fact, the Court lost no time in making its intent and purpose crystal clear.

In a sweeping edict a week after its momentous school decision, the Court in quick succession, ruled segregation unconstitutional in:

1. Low rent public housing.
2. Golf courses owned by the city and maintained with tax funds.
3. Municipal park facilities.
4. City-operated junior colleges.
5. Undergraduate study at state universities.
6. Graduate and professional schools of state universities.

The rulings Monday are an unmistakable indication that the Supreme Court fully intends to rule against segregation sanctioned by city, county and state law wherever the issue is raised.

While the rulings thus far have come in certain specific areas, it is now more than a faint hope that the Court will act without hesitation against segregation in:

1. Public swimming pools.
2. Public bath houses.
3. Public drinking fountains
4. Public rest room facilities
5. Public transportation
6. Public voting facilities
7. Public tennis courts, baseball and football fields, and stadiums
8. Public employment
9. Jails, prisons and houses of correction.

Some of these barriers are certain to fall under the sheer weight of their rotteness.

To remove others legal action may be necessary if the malicious fraud of "separate but equal" is to be wiped out forever. There's work to be done. The Supreme Court has assuredly made the job easier, but the hard pull still lies ahead. Let's get on with the business.

Segregation In 3 Fields Upset by High Court

Colleges, Housing, Golf Courses Involved; Earlier Decision Cited

By Frank R. Kent, Jr.
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday in six cases struck further blows at racial segregation in the fields of colleges, public recreational facilities and housing.

Three cases involved the refusal of Louisiana State and Florida universities to admit Negroes and the refusal to admit a Negro to shows in an amphitheater owned by the city of Louisville, Ky.

The high tribunal ordered lower courts to set aside their judgments against the Negroes, and reconsider the cases "in the light of" the historic ruling against segregation in public schools, unanimously handed down last Monday, and of "conditions that now prevail."

Golf Courses Involved

In three other cases involving denial of admission of Negroes to white schools in the Wichita Falls Junior College District of Texas, to municipal golf courses in Houston, Tex., and to certain housing projects in San Francisco, the high court refused to review appeals from decisions favorable to Negro plaintiffs.

The cases of the universities of Florida and Louisiana involved the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities established by the Supreme Court in an 1896 ruling. The doctrine was overthrown in the unanimous decision read May 17 by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

At that time, Warren said: "In the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Courses Authorized

In the Florida case, Virgil D. Hawkins and three other Negroes sought admission to the university. Because the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes did not then have the courses they wanted to study, they were offered out-of-state scholarships. The Florida Board of Control, however, had authorized such courses at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Florida Supreme Court found that the scholarships did not meet the "equal" requirements, but the plan for courses at the Agricultural and Mechanical College would. It also found that proof of equality or inequality had not been submitted.

In the Louisiana case, Alexander P. Turfaud, Jr., applied for admission to Louisana State. A Federal District Court ruled that a three-judge hearing was not required, and found he could not obtain equal facilities at Southern University for Negroes. The United States Circuit Court in New Orleans reversed this ruling on the grounds that a three-judge hearing should have been held and the District Court had no jurisdiction. The Supreme Court granted a stay of judgment from this ruling in November, 1953.

In the Louisville case, James W. Muir complained that the Louisville Park Association which was leasing the amphitheater in Iroquois Park from the city, denied him admission to a show. A District Court ruled, and a United States Court of Appeals affirmed the decision, that the association acted as a private corporation and therefore did not violate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In the other three cases, the high court denied petitions for review without comment. The Wichita Falsl case also involved the separate but equal doctrine. Willie Faye Battle and five other Negroes sought admission to the all-white Hardin Junior College. A trial court granted the plea for admission, and a Court of Appeals ruled that because two schools with equal facilities for Negroes were not in the district, it would be more expensive and less convenient to attend them, and discrimination thus existed.

The high court also denied petition for review, and thereby let stand, a decision by the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans that the City of Houston, Tex., must allow Negroes to use municipal golf courses was discriminatory. In its appeal to the high tribunal, Houston said Negro residents in the city were afforded equal, if not superior recreational facilities to those for whites.

In the San Francisco case, three Negroes brought suit against the city's housing authority. The authority maintained seven low-income housing projects. On a proportional basis of admission, Negroes were excluded from all but one project. The California court found that equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment was denied by the policy of selection. The courts also ruled that the separate but equal doctrine did not apply in the field of housing.

Supreme Court Backs Negroes In 6 More Suits

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Supreme Court today followed up its momentous decision of last week, declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, with orders designed to admit Negroes to publicly supported colleges, universities, theaters, golf courses, parks and housing projects.

The high court returned three cases to lower courts in Kentucky, Louisiana and Florida with instructions that they be reconsidered in the light of last week's decision and "conditions that now prevail." In three other cases the court upheld decisions barring segregation by rejecting appeals from the lower courts.

UPHOLD DEPORTATION

The court also:

1. Upheld, 7-2, the Government's right under the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 to order the deportation of aliens who had been members of the Communist Party.

2. Upheld the Government's authority under the 1950 Wage Stabilization Act to disallow tax deductions of companies having contracts with the United States for excess wage payments.

The civil rights case returned to the Florida courts came to the Supreme Court on an appeal by four Negroes who had been denied admission to the University of Florida. The State courts had held that the four petitioners—Virgil Hawkins, Rose Boyd, Oliver Maxey and Benjamin Finley—were not being denied equal opportunities for an education since the courses they desired were available at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Talllahassee.

MUST CHANGE RULING

The high court instructed the Florida courts to make their decision conform to last week's decision.

The Kentucky case, also sent back for reconsideration, involved the appeal of James M. Muir, of Louisville, from a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit that he was not entitled to admission to a show in the amphitheater of the city's largest park. The Circuit Court held the amphitheater was operated by the Louisville Park Theatrical Association, a non-profit organization not subject to constitutional equal rights guarantees. Louisville maintains parks for Negroes but none have amphitheaters for theatrical performances.

ALLOWED PARKS' USE

The issue in the Louisiana case was whether the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit acted properly in insisting that a suit by Alexander P. Turead, Jr., to compel Louisiana State University to admit him should have been tried by a three-judge panel. U. S. Judge J. Skelly Wright, of New Orleans, who heard the suit, ordered Turead admitted.

In the other three cases the court confirmed judgments by lower courts in Texas and California.

In one of the Texas cases, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit ruled that five Negroes were entitled to admission to Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls. The court conceded that the State provided at Houston and Prairie View Junior Colleges for Negroes in all respects equal to Hardin Junior College. But it found that these colleges could not be attended by the Negroes without an excessive loss of time and cost.

In the other Texas case, the decision of the lower court, also the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit, was that Negroes were entitled to use the facilities of Houston's public parks reserved for the use of whites. An appeal was taken to the highest court by Mayor Oscar Holcombe.

HOUSING DECISION

In the final case, the highest

court upheld a decision of a California court that a housing project operated by the San Francisco Housing Authority had no right to bar Negro tenants. The authority had been operating under a "neighborhood pattern" designed to keep the races segregated.

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas turned in the two dissents as the Court held the Government had the right to deport aliens for past membership in the Communist Party.

The decision was made in the case of Robert Norbert Galvan, a Mexican, who has been living in San Diego since he was six and who has an American wife and four children. He first told immigration officials he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1946 but later denied this, explaining that he did not understand the questions.

'LAWFUL YEARS AGO'

Black and Douglas' objected that "for joining a lawful political group years ago—an act which he had no possible reason to believe would subject him to the slightest penalty—he now loses his job, his friends, his home and maybe even his children, who must now choose between their father and their native country."

But Justice Felix Frankfurter, delivering the majority opinion, said "It must be concluded that support, or even demonstrated knowledge, of the Communist Party's advocacy of violance was not intended to be a prerequisite to deportation.

"It is enough that the alien joined the party, aware that he was joining an organization known as the Communist Party which operates as a distinct and active political organization, and that he did so of his own free will.

"A fair reading of the legislation requires that this scope be given to what Congress enacted in 1950, however severe the consequences and whatever view one may have of the wisdom of the means which Congress employed to meet its desired end."

Supreme Court Strikes Again

Segregation in Colleges, Theatres, Public Recreation and on Golf Courses Outlawed by Court's Second Big Decision

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court unanimously declared, last week, that its ban on public school segregation also applies to the exclusion of Negroes from publicly owned colleges, universities, theatres and recreational facilities.

The cases on which the high tribunal acted involve the University of Florida, Louisiana State University, Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls, Tex.; a municipal golf course at Houston, Tex., and a drive-in theatre at Louisville, Ky.

In the Florida, Louisiana and Louisville cases, the court vacated lower court decisions upholding the exclusion of Negroes. In the two Texas cases, it upheld Appeals Court decisions banning racial discrimination.

The first three cases were accompanied by a statement that the lower tribunals should reconsider them "in the light of the segregation cases decided May 17, 1954."

At that time, the court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, declared: "... In the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Two weeks before that, the court said, in an opinion denouncing the exclusion of Mexican-Americans from juries in the Southwest, that the Constitution is violated whenever a group is accorded "different treatment not based on some reasonable classification."

Thus, Monday's action came as no surprise, except in the case of the drive-in, since the outdoor theatre was under lease to a private association at the time Negroes were barred.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People maintained, however, that the city's contract with the private group was merely a "device" to keep Negroes from public recreational facilities.

The Louisiana State case involved the admission of Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., who had already been enrolled temporarily by order of the Supreme Court.

The University of Florida case evolved out of the refusal of the school to admit several Negroes and the State Supreme Court's decision upholding the university.

Text of Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Here is the text of the Supreme Court's decision in the racial segregation cases, read by chief Justice Earl Warren:

P 4 A

These cases come to us from the state of Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. They are premised on different facts and different local conditions, but a common legal question justifies their consideration together in this consolidated opinion. Read

In each of the cases, minors of the Negro race, through their legal representatives, seek the aid of the courts in obtaining admission to the public schools of their community on a nonsegregated basis. In each instance, they had been denied admission to schools attended by White children under laws requiring or permitting segregation according to race.

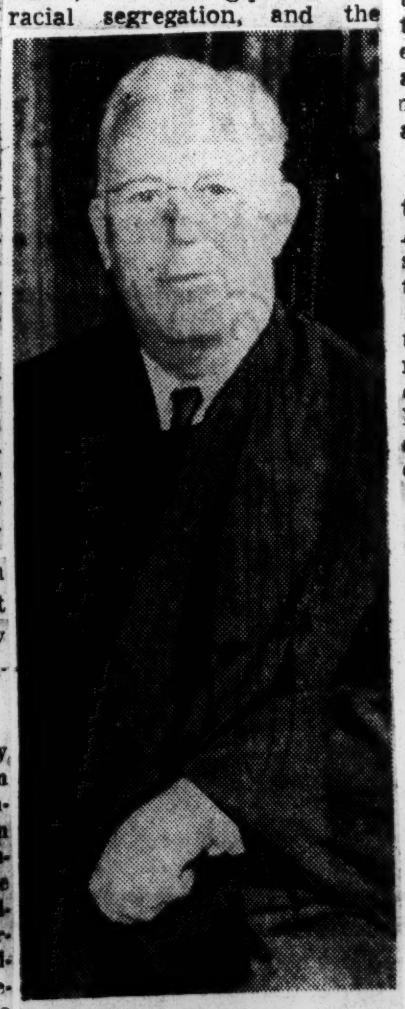
This segregation was alleged to deprive the plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. In each of the cases other than the Delaware case, a three-judge federal district court denied relief to the plaintiffs on the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine announced by this court in Plessy V. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537. Mo. Kan. Okla.

Under that doctrine, equality of treatment is accorded when the races are provided substantially equal facilities, even though these facilities be separate. In the Delaware case, the Supreme court of Delaware adhered to that doctrine, but ordered that the plaintiffs be admitted to the White schools because of their superiority to the Negro schools. Tues 5-18-54

The plaintiffs contend that segregated public schools are not "equal" and cannot be made "equal," and that hence they are deprived of the equal protection of the laws. Because of the obvious importance of the question presented, the court took jurisdiction. Argument was heard in the 1952 term, and reargument was heard this term on certain questions propounded by the court.

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REARGUMENT was largely devoted to the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. It covered exhaustively consideration of the amendment in Congress, ratification by the states, then existing practices in racial segregation, and the



EARL WARREN
... reads decision

views of proponents and opponents of the amendment.

This discussion and our own investigation convince us that, although these sources cast some light, it is not enough to resolve the problem with which we are faced. At best, they are inconclusive.

The most avid proponents of the post-war amendments undoubtedly intended them to remove all legal distinctions among "all persons born or naturalized in the United States."

Their opponents, just as certainly, were antagonistic to both the letter and the spirit of the amendments and wished them to have the most limited effect. What others in Congress and the state legislature had in mind cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

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AN ADDITIONAL reason for the inclusive nature of the Amendment's history, with respect to segregated schools, is the status of public education at that time. In the South, the movement toward free common schools, supported by general taxation, had not yet taken hold. Education of White children was largely in the hands of private groups.

Education of Negroes was almost non-existent, and practically all of the race was illiterate. In fact, any education of Negroes was forbidden by law in some states.

Today, in contrast, many Negroes have achieved outstanding success in the arts and sciences as well as in the business and professional world. It is true that public education has already advanced further in the North, but the effect of the amendment on Northern states was generally ignored in the congressional debates.

Even in the North, the conditions of public education did not approximate those existing today. The curriculum was usually rudimentary; ungraded schools were common in rural areas; the school term was but three months a year in many states; and compulsory school attendance was virtually unknown.

As a consequence, it is not surprising that there should be so little in the history of the Fourteenth Amendment relating to its intended effect on public education.

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IN THE FIRST cases in this court construing the Fourteenth Amendment, decided shortly after its adoption, the court interpreted it as proscribing all state-imposed discriminations against the Negro Race.

The doctrine of "separate but equal" did not make its appearance in this court until 1896 in the case of Plessy V. Ferguson, supra, involving not education but transportation.

American courts have since labored with the doctrine for over half a century. In this court, there have been six cases involving the "separate but equal" doctrine in the field of public education.

In Cumming V. County Board of Education, 175 U.S. 528, and Gong Lum V. Rice, 275 U.S. 78, the validity of the doctrine itself was not challenged.

In more recent cases, all on the graduate school level, inequality was found in that specific benefits enjoyed by White students were denied to Negro students of the same educational qualifications. Missouri ex Rel. Gaines V. Canada, 305 U.S. 337; Sipuel V. Oklahoma, 332 U.S. 631; Sweatt V. Painter, 339 U.S. 629; McLaurin V. Oklahoma State Regents, 339 U.S. 637.

In nine of these cases was it necessary to re-examine the doctrine to grant relief to the Negro plaintiff. And in Sweatt V. Painter, supra, the court expressly reserved decision on the question whether Plessy V. Ferguson should be held applicable to public education.

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IN THE INSTANT cases, that question is directly presented. Here, unlike Sweatt V. Painter, there are findings below that the Negro and White schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, With respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other "tangible" factors.

Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and White schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy V. Ferguson was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society.

It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment.

In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe it does.

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IN SWEATT V. Painter, supra, in finding that a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities, this court relied in large part on "those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school."

In McLaurin V. Oklahoma State Regents, supra, the court, in requiring that a Negro admitted to a White graduate school be treated like all other students, again resorted to intangible considerations: ". . . his ability to study, engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession."

Such considerations apply with added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone.

The effect of this separation on their educational opportunities was well stated by a finding in the Kansas case by a court which nevertheless felt compelled to rule against the Negro plaintiffs:

"Segregation of White and Colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the Colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

* * *

WHATEVER may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy V. Ferguson, this finding is amply supported by modern authority. Any language in Plessy V. Ferguson contrary to this finding is rejected.

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question—the constitutionality of segregation in public education.

We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument on questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the court for the reargument this term. The attorney general of the United States is again invited to participate. The attorneys general of the state requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as amici curiae upon request to do so by Sept. 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by Oct. 1, 1954.

It is so ordered.

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CHURCH GROUP
METHODIST

Methodists To Act Against Segregation

Butler County American

CHICAGO — White Methodist bishops say their church will lead the fight to abolish segregation in American schools.

A message to the church's 9,000,000 members adopted this week by the Methodist Council of Bishops announced support of the Supreme Court decision that students of all races should attend the same public schools.

It called on Methodists to help put the Supreme Court ruling into effect, saying, "One of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers."

"The ultimate success of the ruling will be determined in the hearts of the people of the nation," the 50-member Council of Bishops said. "Thus the church is furnished with an unequaled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court. We accept this responsibility. . . ."

The bishops wrote the message at a four-day meeting in Chicago. They also meet with 570 district superintendents of the church who are reviewing accomplishments of the last two years and canvassing opportunities for the church. More than 100 other Methodist officials also are attending.

Methodists Back Segregation Rule

RALEIGH, N. Oct. 30 (AP)—The North Carolina Methodist Conference today approved the US supreme court decision ending school segregation as "a true interpretation of our Christian faith and of our American democracy."

The conference, representing Methodist churches of Eastern North Carolina, took its stand by an almost unanimous vote after several ministers and laymen urged its adoption. No opposition was voiced on the conference floor.

The statement, submitted as an amendment to the report of the board of social and economic relations, recognized that the "practical application" of the court's decision in North Carolina "involves real difficulties." It commended Gov. William B. Umstead and other state officials "for their efforts to find orderly and constructive solutions for the problems involved . . ."

Methodist group calls meeting for segregation talk

A meeting of Methodist ministers and laymen called for Tuesday morning to formulate plans for dealing with segregation problems today drew various reactions in Alabama Methodist circles.

Rumors that the meeting, to be held at Highland Methodist Church here, might be the forerunner for splitting off a "splinter" Southern Methodist Episcopal Church from the General Conference drew denials from those setting up the meeting.

Dr. Stanley Frazer, pastor of Montgomery's St. James Methodist Church and an outspoken critic of the Supreme Court's segregation ruling who has been mentioned as a possible "new bishop" for a Southern Methodist organization, laughingly brushed aside such a suggestion.

"This is a meeting to help set up an organization to deal effectively and rightly with radical attempts to break down Southern custom and tradition," he said. "I appreciate my friends' compliments, but I have no ambitions—except to spend the rest of my life fighting to uphold our Southern traditions."

Dr. Frazer and Sidney W. Smyer of Birmingham are co-chairmen of a committee of laymen and ministers calling the meeting.

BISHOP CLARE PURCELL, asked about the meeting called to deal with segregation matters, said he knew nothing of the details.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I have no information about the meeting. I understand that such a meeting has been called."

Several Methodist laymen dubbed the meeting as "unofficial."

Bishop Purcell said that while he had not been officially advised of the meeting, "the Methodist Church is a very democratic organization, and it is proper at any time for a group of Methodists to get together and discuss matters."

A lay leader expressed surprise that the Birmingham session was called without "first taking up these matters through the regular channels. We have a general conference for Methodists to work through."

DR. FRAZER said possible ideas that the meeting was intended to spearhead a separate Southern Methodist Church were "all wrong."

The group expects to ask delegates to the general conference to take proper steps toward upholding the present racial customs, he said.

"I am now preparing for Sunday release a statement which clearly sets forth our intent and purpose," Dr. Frazer said.

Dr. Frazer said that some persons seem to feel that the meeting was called "to go after the bishops. But it is not at all."

He was referring to published reports about a resolution which came some weeks back from a conference of some 50 Methodist bishops at Chicago.

Methodists Schedule Meeting To Vote On Segregation Plans

Methodists from four southern states will meet in Birmingham Tuesday in suport of a five-point program aimed at continued racial segregation in the church.

The Rev. G. Stanley Frazer, pastor of St. James Methodist Church here, and Sidney Smyer, a Birmingham attorney and businessman, are co-chairmen of a 12-man committee which developed the program.

The convention will appoint permanent officers for the program, and Dr. Guy M. ...an, pastor of Birmingham's Highlands Methodist Church, will preside at the meeting Tuesday.

Others Program

The advance committee offered the following program as foundation for the proposed program.

1. To use all rightful means to oppose any statement by Methodist publications, conferences, officials who seek to change the present law of the Methodist Church respecting separate racial jurisdictions; and to protest the use of official church publications or organizations in breaking down long established racial customs.

2. To devise a practical plan for informing Methodist people of the efforts and plans being used to promote a program of full racial integration within the church; and to publish a monthly bulletin of factual material for general distribution.

Necessary Steps

3. To take necessary steps to to request all elected delegates to general jurisdictional, annual and district conferences to oppose vigorously any legislation or movement which seeks to "liberalize" present racial policies.

4. To request Methodist leaders (bishops, district superintendents, pastors, editors, executive secretaries of church boards and agencies, lay leaders and officials) to present frank statements to Methodist people on how the abolotion of the all-Negro Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church will affect the membership in conferences and church meetings, Methodist schools and colleges, the transfer of church membership, the assignment of Negro bishops and ministers officially within the church and the whole program of church activities with the elimination of racial lines.

5. To recommend the setting up in cities, towns and counties committees of ministers and laymen to confer with Negro leaders regarding problems which may arise out of the racial tension engendered by leaders of radical groups, and to "assure the Negroes of our continued interest in their great progress as a race, and of our prayers that under God's guidance we may continue to live in harmony and mutual respect for the customs which we cherish as members of races distinctive in God's creative plan."

Pastors and laymen who have taken the lead in preserving racial custom declared their loyalty to the Methodist Church on the grounds "an informed membership in the church will stand united against radical influences which could imperil the whole organized program of Methodism."

Opposing Council

The program is in opposition to the Methodist Church Council of Bishops, which has adopted

a resolution supporting the outlawing of racial segregation in public schools.

Nine southeastern bishops did not vote for the resolution, according to Bishop Clare Purcell, of the North Alabama Methodist Conference.

Bishop Purcell said no action has been taken to abolish the central jurisdiction, which includes Negro churches and missions.

Smyer, in answer to regions favoring segregation abolition, said, "It is the purpose of Tuesday's meeting to map out a fight against abolishing this central jurisdiction—which could mean the end of segregation within the church."

N.C. Methodist Conference backs school integration rule

RALEIGH, N.C. — A statement praising the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools was adopted almost unanimously here Saturday by the North Carolina Methodist Conference.

The session opened Wednesday in Edenton Street Methodist Church, Bishop Paul N. Garber of Richmond, Va., presiding, and ended on Sunday.

Conference approval of the high court's decision was contained in an amendemnt to the report of the board of social and economic relations.

THE AMENDMENT, offered by the Rev. W. M. Howard Jr. of Greenville, was overwhelmingly adopted when it came to a vote, only four or five hands being raised against it, with no vocal opposition being heard.

During the discussion, statements on behalf of the amendment were read by James Martin, president of the student body of Duke University's divinity school, and a representative of the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

Among others speaking for the resolution were the Rev. C. W. Robbins, editor of the N.C. Christian Advocate; the Rev. Robert Bradshaw of Wilson, Gurney P. Hood of Raleigh and John Mears of Wake County.

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TEXT OF THE amendment adopted by the conference follows:

"As our discipline reminds us: 'Ours is a world church. As such its responsibility is to unite in one fellowship men and women of all races and nations. As Christians we confess ourselves to be children of God.'

"We, therefore, endorse the statement of our bishops in their Episcopal address of 1952: 'To discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and un-Christian.

" 'Every child of God is entitled to that place in society which he has won by his industry and his character. To deny him that position of honor because of the accident of his birth is neither honest democracy nor good religion.'

— o O o —

"WE COMMEND the steps taken in the armed services, the world of sports, institutions of entertainment, the courts of law and other secular agencies to put into practice the ideals which we, as Christians and Americans, have long accepted.

"We recognize that the Christian Church has played a significant part in the growing awareness of our brotherhood which has made these advances possible.

"We note particularly the creative work of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, the Methodist Youth Fellowship, the Methodist Student Movement and other agencies within our Methodist Church in preparing the way for improvements in race relations.

"But, as our discipline points out, 'It is more immediately our imperative duty to confess our failure to achieve God's will in Methodism and then resolutely to set about achieving a Christian brotherhood in the church that will be free from racial discrimination and segregation.'

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"THE DECISION of the Supreme Court with regard to segregation in the public schools has presented all of us with a new situation.

"We recognize that the practical application of this decision in North Carolina involves real difficulties and dangers. But we believe that this decision is a true interpretation of our Christian faith and of our American democracy.

"And we confess, both as a church and as individual Christians that by our failure to face seriously the teachings of the Gospel on the question we have contributed to these difficulties and dangers.

"The Supreme Court has made a clear statement of the basic principle and is providing a procedure that would seek the wisest means of implementing this principle.

"WE COMMEND the governor of our state and other state officials for their efforts to find orderly and constructive solutions for the problems involved in the court's decision.

"We call upon the people of our churches to support all constructive efforts of our state leaders and to resist attempts to incite racial preju-

upon which a retarded and hesitating Christian conscience moves;

" 'Christian truth and strategy must reach us where we are and lead us by divine grace to where God would have us be.' "

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EDUCATION 1954

CHURCH GROUPS

Baptists Urged To Abide By Supreme Court Ruling

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 9 Julia 11-22-54

NORFOLK, Va. — (NNPA) — Resolutions urging Baptists to abide by the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools were adopted Thursday at the 131st annual session of the white Virginia Baptist General Association.

The segregation resolution was a part of a report of the association's committee on Christian life. It was presented by Dr. Warren E. Sussele, pastor of Rivermont Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Va.

The resolution emphasized that the decision "does not violate any cardinal principle of our (Baptist) religion."

ALL MANKIND

"So far as humanly possible we should try to submerge our own feelings for the good of our nation and ultimately all mankind," it said.

The resolution made no reference to segregation in Baptist churches.

It commended the court for allowing time for the areas accustomed to segregation "to propose plans and methods by which the transition to nonsegregated schools may be accomplished," adding:

"We feel that basic to our democratic freedom in our republic is our system of free public schools. Any plan which eliminates these schools directly or indirectly would cause more harm than the condition sought to be remedied."

The resolution also declared that it was the duty of Baptists to so conduct themselves as to "contribute to the happiest possible solution to these problems and in no way add to the difficulties involved."

It called for positive leadership to guide Virginia communities 'through the adjustment period, ever seeking to advance the kingdom of God with our every action, recognizing that we must eliminate the causes of additional strife as far as is within our power."

One Virginia Baptist body — the Rural Baptist Brothedhood of Greenville County — Friday repudiated the General Association's stand.

The Greenville group said "no other body of the Baptist association has the right to speak for "the brotherood."

White Baptists urged to join fight for civil rights

Afro-American p. 1 Sat. 11-27-54 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Delegates attending the 78th convention of the White Baptist meeting here last week, were asked to go to work to "wipe out racial prejudices in America today."

The request was made in a sermon at the Tuesday morning session by Dr. Edward O. Clark, pastor of the Chevy Chase Baptist Church here.

Speaking from the subject, "What Are You Going?" the minister pointed out that the world is in a crisis today and too many people are content to go to sleep in an easy chair.

He claimed that there are too many "lily Baptist," who toil not, neither do they spin. He urged the delegates to go to work to help spread the gospel, not only around the world, but "across the street and across the living room, as well."

Georgia Advent Church Officials Call For Continuance of Segregation

Call Kansas City, Mo. p. 3 Sat. 11-26-54

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Calling on all church leaders through out the South to "use their good offices to preserve segregation of the races in our churches and Sunday schools," officials of the Advent Christian churches adopted a host of resolutions calling for the preservation of "out time honored custom of racial segregation."

Representatives from the East Georgia and South Carolina conferences of the Advent Christian churches met last week in their annual conclave to draw up the resolutions.

The leaders adopted a statement "Be it resolved that the East Georgia and South Carolina Advent Christian conference, believes that the spiritual, social and economic interests of the white and colored races will be best served by continuing our time honored practice and custom of racial segregation."

Another resolution in effect exhorted local political leaders to defy the United States Constitution stating:

"Be it further resolved that this conference call upon duly constituted public officials to be unswerving in their determination to maintain segregation of races in our public schools".

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EDUCATION 1954

CHURCH GROUP

CME Church Pledges Support To Supreme Court Decision

The CME Church in two actions has pledged support to the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation and adopted a huge budget to support colleges connected with the church.

The move was made by the Annual Conference of the Georgia Conference of the CME Church, which closed its annual meeting last Sunday after adopting a budget of $31,000 which will give its largest support to education.

Colleges throughout the church are seeking large endowments and the schools in Georgia need a large current support.

The adoption of the Supreme Court decision pledge came as the group recognized "a duty in regard to the Supreme Court decision in public schools."

The conference pledged itself to actively support the decision.

The pledge declared in part:

1. We applaud anew the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and pray the guidance of God as the rules for the enforcement of the law are made.

2. We pledge ourselves to put forth every effort possible to help turn that decision into an actual living practice. We accept it as our duty as followers of Christ to help remove a sin and a handicap from the soul of God's people.

3. We pledge our prayers for an awakening of those who by act, deeds and words are seeking to circumvent that law. "They know not what they do" and they deserve the prayers of Christians that they may cease opposing the law of the land and the will of our God.

Disciples Okay Desegregation

NORFOLK — The Disciples of Christ in Virginia last week "commended" the U. S. Supreme court for ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional. The action was the climax of a general discussion on the subject.

Church leaders and delegates acted on the controversial issue at the denomination's 122nd annual convention, held at First Christian church (Disciples) in Norfolk last week. Two previous resolutions had failed.

Disciples Of Christ Church Backs U. S. Court Ruling

It was an agonizing experience in which soul searching played an important part when the Disciples of Christ in Virginia last week "commended" the U. S. Supreme Court for ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional. The action was the climax of a general discussion on the subject.

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* * *

AN ATTEMPT was made to delete the part of one resolution commending the high court's ruling, but it failed. The other resolution called for the appointment of a committee to study the resolution and report back to the 1955 convention.

There was no unanimity of opinion as to the interpretation of the resolution passed by the convention. One leader said he felt action meant "the church should use every Christian influence in carrying out the directives which will come from the Supreme Court when the decision is implemented."

THE DISCIPLES Church has already taken the position officially that Negro members must be accepted as worshippers in any church of the denomination without segregation or discrimination. The state convention here was open to Negro members of the denomination without segregation or discrimination.

There are eight Negro churches of the denomination in the Norfolk area. Some of them have sent delegates to state, national and international convocations of the denomination.

EDUCATION 128 1954

CHURCH GROUP

Statement on Segregation Adopted by Episcopalians

New Orleans, La.

Portion of Sermon Will Serve as Guide

Thurs. 11-18-54

The clerical and lay delegates from nine Southern states, in a unanimous voice vote in the closing session of the province's two-day meeting at Trinity Church, agreed to let the sermon speak for them.

"The church," said the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, "rests its process of helping to work out a right relationship between the races upon such proved spiritual foundations as respect for the high worth of human personality, honor one for the other, good will and justice, not to a minority, but to all."

The statement was very carefully worded and seemed to express the feeling of the synod," was the comment later of the Rt. Rev. Thomas N. Carruthers, bishop of South Carolina and president of the province, which includes Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Kentucky.

Auxiliary Elects

The provincial meeting of the woman's auxiliary of the synod, which held sessions simultaneously with the men, closed with the election of Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers, Columbia, S. C., as president, succeeding Mrs. E. G. Peoples, Oxford, N. C. Mrs. Edwin F. Lucas, Greensboro, N. C., was elected vice-president.

The synod will meet Nov. 14-15 next year at All Souls' church in Miami Beach, Fla.

"We don't want to be ostriches, and we don't want to be cowards," Bishop Penick told a joint session of the synod and auxiliary, referring to "the social humanitarian question that fell on us like a mountain with the Supreme Court's decision last May" declaring unconstitutional the segregation of races in public schools.

He expressed the hope that the implementing decree, when it is handed down by the court, "will not be too detailed in its provisions, or too particular in its demands. The rule of thumb is almost impossible when applied to people, or it defeats itself, like the prohibition amendment. It will be, I trust, like an honor code."

New Orleans, La.

Prayer Only Approach

"In all forms of discipline imposed by higher authority for the common good, there must be a certain amount of flexibility of time or room for the exercise of general reason, judgment and enlightened public conscience. Millions of people cannot be forced quickly into rigid moulds of compliance."

P. 15

Be that as it may, Bishop Penick added, history has shown that 'social structures built by exploitation of the weak by the strong, the domination of privilege and the enforced curtailment or impairment of human rights all come to the same end. They perish."

Bishop Penick said "our only approach is prayer," and he closed with a warning "lest we Southerners 'make the word of God of no effect through our tradition.' "

The delegates adopted Bishop Penick's statements in preference to a resolution in which the Conference of Christian Life and Work of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the province proposed that "we go on record urging our public authorities to give proper support and direction toward putting this ruling (the supreme court decision) into effect as best manifests our Christian heritage" and that Episcopalians "examine their own responsibilities in seeing that this ruling is accepted in each community with calm, quiet consideration and support."

Seminary Recognized

In another resolution, the synod "noted with approval the work of the theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kentucky (at Lexington) and recognized it as the official school of theology of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Lexington."

The resolution was introduced by the Rt. Rev. William Moody, bishop of the Diocese of Lexington and rector of the seminary. The seminary originally was founded in 1832 but was discontinued about the time of the War Between the States. It was reopened in 1950.

The treasurers of both the synod and the auxiliary remained in office. Richard D. Barker, Jacksonville, Fla., was re-elected by the men, and Mrs. Richard S. Ordway, of New Orleans, secretary-treasurer for the auxiliary, was not up for re-election this year.

Bishop Carruthers was elected by the synod last year for a three-year term and so was not up for re-election. Mrs. Chambers was elected for a three-year term as president of the auxiliary.

The Daughters of the King, provincial service organization for women which met Monday and Tuesday, elected Mrs. John Rabbe, of Atlanta, as its president.

Baptists to Hear Segregation Report

Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—The Virginia Baptist General Association was scheduled to hear a report today on church segregation in the final day's sessions of its three-day 131st annual meeting here.

Thurs. 11-18-54

The report is due from the association's committee on Christian life and is scheduled to include a resolution that urges "calm adjustment" to the problems of racial segregation in churches.

P. 22

The Rev. David F. White of Richmond, a committee member, has said the committee's report "cautions people to take the Christian point of view" and not attempt either to force or fight the end of segregation.

Yesterday, the association named the Rev. R. F. Caverlee of the Fredericksburg Baptist Church as president. He succeeds Dr. R. F. Hough of Salem.

The association approved a 1955 budget of more than $1,925,000.

Last night the Baptists were charged to concern themselves with the "real, basic serious things of our time."

The challenge came from Dr. J. W. Storer, president of the Southern Baptist Convention and pastor of the First Baptist Church in Tulsa, Okla.

A second speaker called Southern Baptist unity a "miracle."

"It is a miracle that without any organization form to hold 29,494 churches together we have been able to march in unity," said Dr. Duke K. McCall, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

METHODIST BISHOPS BACK DESEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal

Church Will Lead Fight To Put Ruling Into Effect

Memphis, Tenn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Bishops of the Methodist Church Sunday announced support of the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation in the public schools.

Mon. 11-22-54

They said the Methodist Church will lead the fight to put the ruling into effect, "for one of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers, equal in the sight of God."

P. 1

The promise of support was contained in a message adopted by 50 bishops who attended a four-day meeting of the Council of Bishops in Chicago. The message was addressed to the nine million members of the church.

The message opposed universal military training, or "any attempt to fasten peacetime conscription on the American people." It commended President Eisenhower's efforts to secure international cooperation and understanding.

"The historic decision of the Supreme Court abolishing segregation in the public school system is in keeping with the attitude of the Methodist Church," the bishops said.

The bishops said the ultimate success of the Supreme Court's ruling — which established the principle that students of all races should attend the same public schools — "will be determined in the hearts of the people of the nation."

Decision To Come.

The Supreme Court made its ruling of principle last spring, but put off to a later session decisions on how to implement the ruling.

"Thus the church is furnished with an unequalled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court," the bishops said. "We accept this responsibility . . ."

The bishops said the proposal of universal military training "threatens to rise again. Yet within our own lifetime, those who were the first to take the sword have perished by it. Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan were not saved by military training.

"Their very domination by the military way of life evoked a false sense of security and a disregard for spiritual values. The church is concerned with our survival as a democracy penetrated by Christian values. Militarism as a way of life is a foe of democracy and our forefathers fled to these shores to escape it. We call upon our people to prevent any attempt to fasten conscription on the American people."

The bishops said they applaud the President's offer to share atomic material with other nations "for peaceful, humanitarian purposes."

They said the recent assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., "has rejoiced our hearts and strengthened our faith." They pledged prayers, loyalty and support to the World Council.

The bishops asked Methodists to sponsor refugees who seek homes in the United States under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.

CHURCH LEADERS SUPPORT RULING

News-Observer

Methodism's Bishops Say Church Will Fight to End School Segregation

That men may dwell as brothers—

Methodist bishops pledge fight to ban school segregation

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—(AP)—Methodist bishops say their church will lead the fight to abolish segregation in American schools.

A message to the church's nine million members adopted yesterday by the Methodist Council of Bishops announced support of the recent Supreme Court decision that students of all races should attend the same public schools.

It called on Methodists to help put the Supreme Court ruling into effect, saying, "one of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers."

The ultimate success of the ruling will be determined in the hearts of the people of the nation," the 50-member council of bishops said. "Thus the church is furnished with an unequaled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court. We accept this responsibility."

THE BISHOPS wrote the message at a four-day meeting in Chicago. Today, tomorrow and Wednesday they meet with 570 district superintendents of the church who are reviewing accomplishments during the past two years and canvassing opportunities for the church. More than 100 other Methodist officials also are attending.

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THEY SAID IT is the business of churchmen "to create and foster a climate in which men may dwell together as brothers." In view of this, they said they heartily commend President Eisenhower's efforts "to creat a more effective framework of international cooperation and understanding."

Bishop Arthur J. Moore of Atlanta told the superintendents today the church must launch a bold world-wide spiritual offensive or "drift slowly with the paralyzing conditions with which it is surrounded."

"These are not bad times for religion. They are good times, provided the church through and by the Holy Spirit retains the freshness and rapture of Christian experience," Bishop Moore said in a prepared address.

Directors of SERS vote to continue

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22—(AP)—Directors of the Southern Education Reporting Service feel there will be a continuing need for the organization for at least two additional years.

At a board meeting here yesterday, the directors termed SERS work "eminently successful" and voted to ask for Ford Foundation's fund for the advancement of education to extend its support another two years.

SERS was established here last June on a tentative one-year basis to obtain and distribute factual information on school and community problems arising from the U. S. Supreme Court's ban on public school segregation.

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, is chairman of SERS' board.

Methodist children's workers will meet

The Children's Workers Council of the Bessemer Methodist Sub-District will meet at the Martin Memorial Methodist Church at Wylam at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Mrs. P. E. Darden will preside and the main feature of the program will be a talk on "The Use of Music in Teaching," by Miss Mary Lib McDonald. A short worship service will open the assembly program.

Departmental conferences will be held with leaders for the kindergarten, primary and junior groups. Workers in children's departments from 10 churches will attend.

A discussion of Christmas programs for the children will also be a feature of the day. Those attending will carry sandwiches to supplement the lunch at noon.

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They said the Methodist Church will lead the fight to put the ruling into effect, "for one of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers equal in the sight of God."

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The Supreme Court made its ruling of principle last spring, but put off to a later session decisions on how to implement the ruling.

"Thus the church is furnished with an unequalled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court," the bishops said. "We accept this responsibility . . . "

The bishops said the proposal of universal military training "threatens to rise again. Yet within our own lifetime, those who were the first to take the sword have perished by it. Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan were not saved by military training.

"Their very domination by the military way of life evoked a false sense of security and a disregard for spiritual values. The church is concerned with our survival as a democracy penetrated by Christian values. Militarism as a way of life is a foe of democracy and our forefathers fled to these shores to escape it. We call upon our people to prevent any attempt to fasten conscription on the American people."

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CONWAY, S. C.—(ANP)—Bishop Frank Madison Reid, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, told an audience of 2,000 ministers and laymen here last week to play their part in making integration work.

The bishop made the plea prior to reading out appointments to the Northeast Conference.

Bishop Reid addressed the gathering at Bethel AME church, where he later made a number of assignments to pastorates in the Dillon, Florence, Marion and Sumter districts. The Rev. W. D. McClary was host pastor.

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The message, approved and released by the council, read in part:

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"But the ultimate success of the ruling will be determined in the hearts of the people. Thus, the church is furnished with an unequaled opportunity to provide the leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court.

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METHODISTS TO DEFY BISHOPS ON SCHOOLS

Lexington Board Against End Of Segregation

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LEXINGTON, Miss., Nov. 25.—The official board of the First Methodist Church here has challenged the authority of the denomination's Council of Bishops to bind Methodists to its plan to lead the fight to enforce the desegregation decision of the United States Supreme Court.

W. P. Hammett, chairman of the local church board, released a resolution Thursday which said the decision "is without foundation in law" and "usurped the legislative power of the Congress in violation of the Constitution in this regard."

The Council of Bishops meeting in Chicago addressed a message to its nine million members stating the Methodist Church will lead the fight to put the ruling in effect and that the bishops "accept the responsibility."

"The official board of the First Methodist Church of Lexington does not agree to these statements and does not think this group of bishops has any authority to bind the membership to this arbitrary stand," said the resolution released by Mr. Hammett.

"This board," it added, "disavows said stand and repudiates any suggestion that this church is bound by their stand."

METHODISTS MAP EDUCATION PLANS

Project Seeks to Determine Right Relation Between Religion and Schools

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20—A new Office of Church and Public School Relations, set up here by the Methodist Church's Board of Education, is seeking to determine the right relation between religion and public education."

The Rev. Thomas J. Van Loon, who came here a year ago from a pastorate at East Rochester, N. Y., to join the board staff and supervise Bible study conferences, is director of the office, which began operations this week. The Rev. Mr. Van Loon said the first task was compiling information on church and public school relations throughout the country. This will be followed by a detailed plan of operation to "provide better religious and character education for children."

"There are those who are afraid to encourage the public schools to give any attention to religion because they are fearful of violating the American doctrine of separation of church and state," he said. "Others believe that public school teachers can help overcome the trend toward juvenile deliquency by teaching the principle of morality and religion on a non-sectarian basis."

Mr. Van Loon said the study so far revealed a wide variation of practices over the country, ranging from states that prohibit teachers from reading the Bible to pupils to those that require a Scripture reading at least once during each school day.

He explained that the Methodists hoped to work out a program that would be non-sectarian, and at the same time would not violate any state laws or the Federal constitutional mandate for separation of church and state.

Mr. Van Loon said he hoped to set up "plot experiments in weekday religious education" in several areas over the country, but he doubted that a definite plan would be ready for submission to the Methodist Board of Education at its next meeting in Cincinnati in January.

"We want to make a study of the whole question of religion in public education," he said. "We feel more children should be reached by weekday programs one way or another."

Mr. Van Loon is a native of Nanticoke, Pa., and a graduate of Syracuse University and the Yale Divinity School. He served churches at Buffalo, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., and East Rochester before coming to Nashville.

Methodist Bishops Uphold School Segregation Ruling

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LAUD ATOMIC PLAN

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CME'S Adopt Resolution Pledging Support of High Court Edit

ATLANTA — (ANP) — After resolving prayers for those "seeking to circument" the Supreme court decision on segregation, the Georgia annual conference, C. M. E. church, passed a resolution pledging support of the ruling.

It read in part:

"We applaud anew the Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and pray the guidance of God as the rules for enforcement of the law are made. . . ." We pledge ourselves to put forth every effort possible to help turn that decision into an actual living practice. We accept it as our duty as followers of Christ to help remove a sin and a handicap from the soul of God's people.

". . .We pledge our prayers for an awakening of those who by act, deeds and words are seeking to circument the law. They know not what they do and they deserve the prayers of Christians that they may cease opposing the law of the land and the will of our God."

12d 1954

CHURCH GROUP
CATHOLIC

Catholics Tell of Pupil Integration

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Some Roman Catholic parochial schools in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee have admitted Negro pupils for the first time this year "without a bit of trouble," it was reported today.

The Rev. Maurice Shean, of Rockhill, S. C., where one of the schools is, told a news conference that moves toward integration vary in the South because "each diocese determines its own policy." In some areas, he said, "local customs" require church leaders to use prudence."

Newyork Daily

Father Shean made the statements at a joint news conference with Msgr. John T. Haverty, superintendent of Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of New York. Msgr. Haverty said integration "is no problem" in the North where it has been in effect for twenty-five years.

Sat 11-13-54

Fear Tax Exemption Loss

Father Shean said some Southern state laws would deprive integrated schools of their tax exemptions. For that reason, he said, schools in some areas "might find their property so heavily taxed that they would have to close" if they move toward integration too quickly.

Until this year, all Roman Catholic schools in the South followed the area's "separate but equal" tradition even though churches have been open to both races. There had been some integration, however, in Catholic schools in the District of Columbia.

Father Shean, asked if Southern leaders favor integration, replied that it would be fairer to say that the "church favors integration" but it is "not something the parochial schools can accomplish by themselves."

Councils Solve Problems

He said that "in our neck of the woods" a community council has been organized of representatives of all races and religions. He said the council "does not meet to discuss interracial problems, but city problems—a common project."

He said similar community councils have been proposed in other Southern cities to ease the integration transition ordered last spring by the Supreme Court.

EDUCATION 1954

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AND THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'nai B'rth

ACCEPTANCE URGED IN DESEGREGATION

Reports to 2 Jewish Groups Call for School Law Spread for Community Benefit

The problem of desegregation in the public schools is the topic of two reports that are to be presented today to a meeting of the executive committees of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rth.

The sessions, which will run through tomorrow, are being held at the Roosevelt Hotel.

A report prepared by Irving M. Engel, president of the committee, and Herbert B. Ehrmann, chairman of the group's executive committee, declares that the progress made in the United States in ending the segregation of Negroes "will be a most effective answer to Communist propaganda attacks against America for the handling of its intergroup relations problems."

The report holds that "the nation's basic law in educational desegregation will ultimately be translated into the living practice of the community."

Civic and Religious Duty

It asserts further that social action in making the desegregation law work is "indispensable" and that it is the task of churches and civic and religious groups to prepare communities for the acceptance of reform achieved through law.

The report declares that the law contributes to improving racial and religious amity by moves that, for example, codify and give status and power to our highest ideals of conduct rather than to baser instincts.

The Anti-Defamation League's report, based on a survey in its twenty-six regional offices, says that public school desegregation has brought about "a mushrooming of new racist groups, particularly in the South, all of them brandishing white supremacy doctrines."

The report maintains that the racists are "linking the desegregation issue with anti-Semitic themes, blaming Jewish groups for having 'subverted' the Supreme Court."

12d

PROSECUTION URGED

Times

Congress Asks Action Integration Violators

Jan. 10-1954

American Jewish Congress Attorney General Herbert ll Jr. yesterday to take ate measures against per- olating Federal law by at- ng to defy the United Supreme Court decision t racial segregation in the schools.

7:26

message to Mr. Brownell Shad Polier, chairman of ongress' executive commit- sserted that "the United Government cannot act on umption that the Supreme decision is self-executing." Government, Mr. Polier "must view with profound the acts of persons who prevent citizens from ex- ising their newly declared ht."

Jewish Congress Wants Action Against Hoodlums

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga

Jan. 10-10-54

NEW YORK — The U. S. Attor- y-General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, s urged by the American Jewish ongress to take immediate mea- ures against persons violating Fed- ral laws by attempting to defy the Supreme Court's decision barring acial segregation in the public chools.

P. 1

In a special message to the At- torney General, Mr. Shad Polier, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress noted that the Supreme Court's decision last May was "one of the most effective blows yet struck in this nation's struggle to maintain its democratic institutions against erosion from within and subversion from abroad."

If the current efforts to annul this decision are successful, "we would lose the great gains in prestige and influence that the decision won for us in the eyes of the world," Mr. Polier declared.

"The United States Government cannot act on the assumption that the Supreme Court decision is self-executing. Certainly it must view with profound concern the acts of persons who seek to prevent citizens from exercising their newly declared right. The hoodlums who recently defied the law in our nation's capital as well as in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia are openly violating the Federal civil rights laws. The Department of Justice should make plain, by maximum mobilization of its resources, that these outrages will not be tolerated.

"The Supreme Court decision has been accepted and successfully put into operation in many parts of the country. It is plain that the great precept it establishes is workable and will ultimately be accepted by all our people. The recently reported outrages are the exception. Yet there is real danger that they will encourage similar disturbances. It is therefore all the more important that the lawbreakers be dealt with energetically before the contagion spreads."

Ga. Methodists Resolve To Obey Supreme Court Anti-Segregation Law

Freedom Cited As Part Of Heritage

Further proof that all Georgic is not thinking in the same vein as gubernatorial candidates was offered Thursday when the North Georgia Methodist Conference adopted a series of principals which asserted it is the duty of Methodist to obey the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court.

This series of principals was contained in a resolution which immediately referred to a 1952 Methodist pronouncement which says in part that "there is no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or racial segregation."

The resolution further declared that "we believe our people should face the practical phases of this decision with the courage, poise and maturity of law abiding citizens."

It further held that "The Methodist Church is committed to the public school as the most effective means of providing common education for all of our children. We hold that it is an institution essential to the preservation and development of our democracy. Your committee feels that this bulwark of democratic freedom has become a heritage with which we should not tamper to make our schools more effective."

The resolution, which was accepted by the conference without debate, added that "Christians, white and Negro, of leadership and culture, should seek to know and understand each other. All problems can be solved by Christian people working with understanding."

Dr. Lester Rumbel of Augusta was chairman of the resolution. This was the second such acceptance of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation in two days.

Church women from 15 southern states made a similar move 24 hours earlier.

Federation of Churches Lauds Segregation Ruling

The Board of Directors of the Washington Federation of Churches yesterday approved statements expressing gratitude for the Supreme Court decision ending school segregation and praising the District Recreation Board's action in ending segregation in its facilities.

The Board said it hoped the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education would do all in their power to begin the integrated school system with the opening of schools in September.

The action of Commissioner Samuel Spencer and the School Board in conferring at once on how to carry out the decision also was praised by the Church Board.

In referring to the action of the Recreation Board, the Church Board noted, "This unanimous and prompt action is to the members of the Board an indication of the manner in which the people of Washington will respond to and cooperate in the program of integration in the schools and playgrounds of our community."

The Supreme Court decisions on schools were termed by the Board "the beginning of a new epoch in American history."

"We firmly believe," the statement continued, "that the American people will rise to this challenge and seek, in the finest spirit of our American tradition, to implement these decisions of our highest court."

The Board recalled previous statements of 1943 and 1952 in which it promised to join with responsible community groups in working for integration. It renewed those pledges.

Congregational Unit Acts Today on Plea To End Segregation

By Caspar Nannes
Star Staff Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30 —A resolution urging local churches to end segregation in their membership will be acted on today by delegates to the Congregational Christian Churches General Council biennial meeting here.

The motion will be one of several statements setting forth the denomination's position on such issues as social security for ministers, participation by clergymen and laymen in political affairs, support of the United Nations, civil liberties, adequate housing and technical assistance.

The statement on segregation also calls on Congregational Christian colleges, agencies and institutions "to practice nonsegregation and non-discrimination in enrollment, employment, church extension and church conservation."

Also Support of All.

It further appeals to "all Americans" to support the recent Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools.

Ray Gibbons of New York, director of the Council of Social Action, yesterday defended his agency, which expresses its view on numerous controversial public issues, by pointing out that practically every large Protestant denomination now has a similar committee or commission.

Mr. Gibbons said the council is needed because individual church members desire "help from their own church agencies" on these public questions. He added that the church established the agency "to give expression to the essential spirit of our denomination."

Dr. W. A. Visser T. Hooft, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, declared last night that the council's meeting in August at Evanston, Ill., will be a test against odds.

"We are trying to meet at an almost impossible hour of the world's history," Dr. Visser T. Hooft said. "There has never been a time when it was so difficult to explain the United States to Europe and Europe to the United States.

Diverse Opinions Forecast.

"Our only hope is that we do not come together in our own name but in the name of Him who gathers these people together. If we have to bridge the gulf alone we will not get far."

The speaker warned that the council meeting will have diverse opinions expressed by the delegates.

"Some people expect the World Council of Churches will vindicate their social convictions," he said. "It will be hard to explain that the council is truly a world council and tha we will have people from al parts of the world having different political and social and economic backgrounds. Those who think one particular social or political view will prevail are wrong."

The meeting at Evanston, August 15-31, will attract about 1,500 delegates and others directly concerned with the meeting and thousands of visitors from all over the world.

7 Atlanta Ministers Urge Churches Help Carry Out Segregation Ruling

Seven Atlanta ministers told members of the Christian Council of Atlanta Monday that the churches have an obligation to help carry out the Supreme Court ruling against segregation and that the churches must lead in the matter of integration of the races.

The ministers spoke on the basis of actions their several denominational bodies had taken regarding segregation.

They were Dr. John R. Brokhoff, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer; Dr. Stuart R. Oglesby, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Milton L. Wood Jr., rector of All Saints Episcopal Church; Dr. Roy O. McClain, pastor of First Baptist Church; the Rev. Harrison McMains, pastor of First Christian Church.

By LAURA BARRE

Dr. Herman L. Turner, pastor of Covenant Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Rembert Sisson, pastor of Druid Hills Methodist Church.

They spoke in a panel discussion on "What the Churches Have Said About Segregation."

Dr. Turner said that integration should begin in the Christian Council and similar organizations. "Let's have an unsegregated Christian Council," he said.

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of the council, said that the suggestion already is being studied by the council's executive committee. Approximately 17 denominations are represented in the council membership.

In general, the ministers agreed that the segregation pattern cannot be defended on the basis of Christian principles.

The Rev. Mr. McMains said "there should be no doubt in this community as to what stand the churches are taking on the matter." Several members of the audience murmured agreement.

Dr. Oglesby, the Rev. Mr Wood, Dr. Brokhoff, Dr. Turner and the Rev. Mr. McMains indicated their denominations already have taken some action to lead in doing away with segregation.

Dr. McClain said the Southern Baptist Convention has called the Supreme Court ruling "in harmony with Christian principles" and the Rev. Mr. Sisson referred to the Discipline of the Methodist Church, which states "there is no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or racial segregation."

Church Conference Denounces Segregated Churches, Schools

NORTHFORK, W. Va. — Delegates to a district conference of The Methodist Church here have declared themselves opposed to racial segregation in any faction of American life, including The Methodist Church and its agencies.

A resolution adopted by the conference delegates and visitors proclaimed "thanks to God Almighty" that the United States Supreme Court unanimously banned segregation in public schools.

"We accept our responsibility to work through church and community channels and in cooperation with the NAACP to speed up the process of transition from segregated schools to a new pattern of justice and freedom," the resolution announced.

MINORITY GROUPS

The document further declared support of the NAACP's Atlanta Declaration and of the NAACP itself for its courageous stand on the unjust treatment of minority groups...." and pledged support to the "ongoing program' of the Association.

The Atlanta Declaration drawn up by NAACP leaders from 17 southern and border states in Atlanta, Ga., on May 23, calls for a peaceful transition from segregated to integrated schools to comply with the Supreme Court ruling and states that the NAACP will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation" of schools.

Church Group Asks Unified Effort To End Segregation

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada --

Cooperation toward bringing about a non-segregated social order was urged in a resolution adopted by the General Board of Evangelism of the Methodist Church in the first session of its three-day annual meeting July 13-15 here.

This action approving non-segregation in public schools is the first official statement from a general Methodist body on the subject, since the Board of Evangelism is the first church-wide agency to meet since the announcement by the U. S. Supreme Court of its non-segregation decision.

THE BOARD, which has its national headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., represents a cross-section of the church, being composed of bishops, ministers, laymen and laywomen in equal numbers from six jurisdictions. The action on the resolution was unanimous. Part of its text follows:

"We rejoice in the recent decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the schools. We believe it is the right direction of a fully integrated Christian society. . .

"We expect our people everywhere to cooperate with state and school authorities in implementing the decision of the Supreme Court. We urge all Christian people to work in a spirit of prayer, Christian sympathy, and cooperation toward bringing about a non-segregated social order and a nation where segregation will be completely eliminated.

Bishop W. Angie Smith, Oklahoma City, is president of the board and Dr. Harry Denman is executive secretary.

Dixie Congregationalists Vote For Increased Interracial Activities

SUFFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — Delegates and leaders attending the three-day biennial session of the Southern Convention of Congregational Christian Church of North Carolina and Virginia here last week, went on record as favoring the two states will comply with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme court should the high tribunal outlaw segregated schools.

Representatives of the denomination, who were almost entirely of the white race, accepted a report by its social action committee asking that "the convention by resolution make known to the governors of North Carolina and Virginia its conviction that, in the event the supreme court rules segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, the ruling should be received in good faith and the system of public schools maintained on a non-segregated basis."

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

The convention adopted the resolution.

The committee also recommended closer ties with Negro Congregational Christians. The committee asked an exchange of "fraternal delegates" with Negro units of the church and ministerial associates of the conference to meet at regular times with similar Negro ministerial groups.

In addition the committee asked **ministerial associations to "seek to become interracial or to form an interracial group for the area."**

Leading white and Negro ministers regard the action of the convention of special significance because this action was taken in what is widely regarded as one of the most anti-Negro sections of Virginia. Suffolk has figured in recent years in Ku Klux Klan activities against Negro voters, and is the birthplace of the Shore Patrol, an organization similar to the old KKK.

Georgia Baptist Pastor Fired For Voicing Integration Views

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 28 (AP) — One Baptist pastor in this area has been forced to resign for voicing anti-segregation views, but he also has received a vote of confidence from his congregation on the same issue.

The Rev. Robert Trotman, of Lumpkin, Ga., has resigned the pastorate of the Bronwood Baptist Church at the request of the board of deacons.

He was asked to resign after he said in a sermon that the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in schools was "a just and right and Christian opinion."

The Bronwood church is in the Bronwood community in rural Terrell County, near here.

Pastor Retained

In the second case, the Rev. Henry A. Buchanan, pastor of Shellman Baptist Church, was retained yesterday in a 2-to-1 vote of his congregation. About 110 members voted, said C. L. Wooten, chairman of the board of deacons.

A member of the Bronwood church's board of deacons said Trotman was asked to resign "for his own good and the good of the church." He said only the board of deacons voted on the pastor's case.

The deacon said the young minister, who had served the church six months, was requested to resign after making the anti-segregation remark in a sermon Sunday, June 13.

Unavailable For Comment

Wooten, in speaking of the vote by the Shellman church to retain Buchanan, praised him as "one of the finest leaders I have ever known."

"We must give a man a right to his own opinions, even though they may be misunderstood."

Controversy over the Shellman pastor's opinions arose after he wrote a letter to an Atlanta newspaper in which he said:

Court Is Right

"The unpleasant truth is that the Supreme Court has rendered a just decision, and we must accept it simply because it is right."

He also made a radio address expressing the same view.

Buchanan offered no comment on the vote retaining him in his pastorate, except to indicate that he would remain with the church he has served for the last three years.

His wife, who teaches the fourth grade at Shellman School, also has been re-elected for the next term.

Interracial Church Group Asks Approval Of U. S. Court Ruling

CROCKETT, Tex.—(ANP)—A newly formed interracial and interdenominational church association, the first of its kind in the Lone Star state, last week called for approval of the recent supreme court ruling outlawing racial segregation in the nation's public schools, and urged patience and understanding in dealing with the matter.

The association itself was formed for the purpose of fellowship, inspiration, understanding and cooperation. It will hold monthly meetings in rotation at local Negro and white churches.

Segregation Hit by Women Of Church

Churchwomen from 15 Southern states declared here Wednesday that they "accept with humility" the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision and "feel impelled to promote Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit."

The statement was adopted by representatives of the Christian Social Relations Department of United Church Women from the 15 Dixie states at the end of a two-day closed meeting at the Henry Grady Hotel in Atlanta.

The conference was called specifically to consider the school situation in view of the Supreme Court's decision. One representative was named by the president of each state group to attend. The resolution will be carried back for consideration by each state organization.

After quoting a passage of scripture, the statement said:

"1. Because of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus, we reaffirm our belief in human brotherhood and the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship. Therefore we feel we are impelled to promote Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit.

"2. We accept with humility the Supreme Court decision as supporting the broad Christian principle of the dignity and worth of human personality and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals.

"3. We believe that the best solutions to our many problems can be reached when people of all races work together toward a common end, and we urge women to make every effort to bring together individuals in free discussion.

At Montreat, N. C. the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church called upon its own churches to end racial segregation, acted to end segregation in the three schools under its supervision, and urged the Presbyteries and synods do likewise at schools they control.

STRONG SUPPORT

At St. Louis, Mo., the Southern Baptist Convention, represented by more than 10,000 messengers from churches with more than eight million members voted an overwhelming support of the ban on segregation in public schools.

The Presbyterians also voted to join with the Presbyterian church in the USA (Northern) and another Northern group the United Presbyterian church. The Northern and Southern Presbyterians split during the Civil War.

When the vote by the Baptists was taken, fewer than 100 stood up in opposition to the supporting recommendation.

2 Church Groups Hit Segregation

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Two Southern white religious groups last week took significant steps in support of the recent Supreme Court edict striking down segregation in the nation's public schools.

Court Decision On School Segregation Seen Affecting Catholic Children Attending Public, Nonpublic Schools

(NCWC NEWS SERVICE)

The United States Supreme Court decision holding race segregation in the public schools unconstitutional will have sweeping effects on Catholics in the South and Southwest.

Those primarily affected, of course, are the Catholic children attending public schools in the States which up until now have had segregated schools. It has been estimated that half of the nation's Catholic children are enrolled in public schools, and owing to the relatively small number of Catholics in the southern regions, the ratio in public schools there is probably higher.

At the same time, in most southern areas, Catholic school systems have followed in the long-standing tradition of separate schools for white and Negro youngsters. The general outlook is that like the public schools themselves — the only ones directly affected by the court ruling — the transition from segregation to integrtation in Catholic school systems will be a gradual one. But heretofore parochial schools have set the lead in breaking down traditional race barriers, and the concensus among students of the problem is that they will continue to do so.

* * *

IN HANDING DOWN its unanimous verdict that "segregation has no place in education," the high tribunal delayed issuing a formal decree ordering integration until after hearing arguments on certain side points next Fall. This plan gave the States and local school systems time to map out the complex programming involved in the change-over.

While the Supreme Court decision met with statements of displeasure on the part of some southern members of Congress and state officials, it was hailed by the Catholic Committee for the South. Father Maurice V. Shean, C.O., of Rock Hill, S. C.—research director for the committee, which was set up to study problems of the South in the night ago announced that Ne- the Church—declared that the ruling "has clarified the legal principle in the matter and at the same time gives time for proper implementation of the decision."

The study and work already begun by the CCS, he said, will bring about positive programs to make the changes easier. He added: "We feel that these efforts will speed the day when justice and charity prevail in all phases of our life, and feel sure that these programs will be developed in the light of our Faith and the democratic principles of our country."

* * *

WHILE CATHOLICS in the deep South had maintained segregated schools in deference to custom, and in some instances, state laws, a number of Bishops and Archbishops have set the example for the integration of the public schools. In the District of Columbia — which has maintained a dual public school system under law—the schools of the Archdiocese of Washington have been successfully integrated for years. Similarly, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis won wide acclaim when he eliminated segregated parochial schools in his See several years ago.

Referring to the pending Supreme Court segregation cases more than a year ago, Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans had called on Catholics to "exercise the role of peacemakers" in inter-race relations.

Other recent instances where the Church has taken the lead are those in San Antonio, where Archbishop Robert E. Lucey had decreed an end to all race barriers in churches and institutions, and in Richmond, where Bishop Peter L. Ireton only a fort night aog announced that Negroes would be admitted to the Catholic high schools in the city.

These specific instances were among those alluded to in a statement by George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, made on behalf of the 23 other councils in the country after the Court ruling was announced. "As Catholics, we feel extremely proud of the fact that among the original pioneers in integration in education have been many of our Catholic colleges and universities in the South, and of the part played by many of the leading Catholic diocesan schools in southern dioceses," he said. Mr. Hunton also declared that it was "particularly gratifying to all of us that this decision is unanimous, which leaves no doubt as to the position of our highest court on this great constitutional question."

L.I. EPISCOPAL UNIT LAUDS HIGH COURT

Diocesan Convention Calls on Church to Reflect Impact of Ruling on Segregation

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 18 —The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, meeting here in annual convention, unanimously commended the United States Supreme Court today for declaring unconstitutional racial segregation in the public schools.

A resolution presented to the delegates from the convention floor hailed the court action as a "clear statement of national policy to treat all citizens in the sphere of public education without regard to consideration of race."

The resolution also called upon the church in implications of the court decision.

The delegates also voted overwhelmingly—after considerable debate—to approve Houston, Tex., as the site of the next triennial convention of the church in 1955. They made it clear that by holding sessions in the southern city, the church might "bear clear witness" to Christian principles of non-discrimination.

Dioceses Against Houston

While the action of the Long Island Diocese ran counter to decisions made recently by the Dioceses of New York and Washington, the resolution emphasized that racial segregation could never be tolerated no matter where the national church might meet. Both New York and Washington had voted to ask the presiding bishop of the church, the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, to shift the site of the next triennial convention.

Delegates favoring Houston maintained that the church should not "run away" from problems. Those opposing the Southern city held that Negro delegates would be embarrassed regardless of earlier promises of nondiscrimination.

In his episcopal address, the Righ Rev. James P. De Wolfe Bishop of Long Island, announced th eestablishment of new diocesan commissions on college work labor and management, and parochial schools.

John Cashmore, Borough President of Brooklyn, and James A. Lundy, Borough President of Queens, were among the appointees to the labor and management group.

Concerne of Church Cited

In elaborating upon the work of the new commissions, the Bishop said:

"The church is and should be concerned with every area of human society and human activity, in particular as well as in general.

"The missionary imperative urges the church on to make impact in the name of Jesus Christ upon the mutual relations of labor and management, for instance; upon politics and politicians, upon education and educators, upon medicine and medical personnel, upon law and courts and everyone related to the bar, upon science and all engaged with scientific research and findings, upon finance and everyone who handles money, upon commerce and industry, along the waterfront or in the factory and the field, upon the United Nations, upon the armed services, upon the church itself."

The Bishop awarded distinguished service crosses of the diocese to Joseph A. Patrick of Westbury, Dr. Adele Streeseman attending psychiatrist at St John's Hospital, Brooklyn; the Rev. Montraville Edward Spatches of St. James Mission, Jamaica; Dr. Merrill M. Foote also of St John's Hospital, Mrs. Alice Paulding Pope of Westbury, and Mrs. Helen Raynor Hannah of Riverhead.

Churchmen On Segregation

A full understanding of the segregation situation in the South cannot be had without consideration of the attitude of organized churches toward it. The issue obviously has its spiritual overtones. The question is fundamentally one of the relationship between peoples, and all religions are concerned with that.

Several indications of the thinking of church people in this matter have developed since the Supreme Court decision. Among these were action taken by the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church at its annual meeting in Montreat, N. C., and by the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in St. Louis. The Assembly adopted a report by its Council of Christian Social Relations which called for an end to segregation in the colleges under the rule of the Assembly and urged all synods and presbyteries and local churches to consider similar action and also to reexamine their own life with the view of ending discrimination in church activities.

In a broad discussion of the issue, the Council declared that "since segregation of the white and Negro people continues to diminish, it is time to determine the church's relation to this trend. . . . If it be judge that segregation is not merely the separation of two peoples, but the subordination of one people to another, we can, on good evidence, observe that the courts have shown more sympathy toward the Negro than has the church."

The action of the Presbyterian Assembly was far from unanimous, but in the 236-to-169 vote, there is support for the position that church people should take a new look at the question of segregation.

The action of Montreat was concerned specifically only with segregation in the colleges under the Assembly's control. It is final only insofar as it affects the enrollment of Negroes and whites in these colleges. In addition, the Assembly's stand on important matters is frequently accepted as a guiding principle for the synods and presbyteries.

The Southern Baptist Convention adopted by a standing vote—with, according to *The Associated Press*, only about 50 persons in a gathering of "some 9,000 persons" voting in the negative—a statement declaring the Supreme Court ruling as "in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of Equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men." The action followed the recommendations of the convention's Christian Life Commission. The Commission commended the Court for deferring enforcement of the decision "until the nation shall have had time to work out methods by which transition from the present practice may be effected." Convention recommendations on such matters are not binding on any Southern Baptist church or member. Messengers to the convention have no power to commit their local churches on any issue.

Dixie Clerics Have Mixed Emotions Over Decision

Southern ministers have hailed the Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in public schools with mixed feelings. Some said it was "wise and right," while others opposed it in varying degrees.

In Lexington, Va., the head of the Presbyterian churches in the South last week called on all Christian churches to help ease the tensions that will result.

Dr. Frank W. Price, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, declared that the ruling was a "ringing reaffirmation of our American faith in liberty and equality."

In Atlanta, Ga., Rev. Robert P. Giffen, executive secretary of the Atlanta Christian Council, said "for a great many years now the Protestant churches have been moving toward the elimination of segregation in their organizations. Church people generally have taken the stand that although segregation sometimes appears as the lesser of two evils, it has usually been recognized as man's idea, never God's."

Dr. John R. Brokhoff, pastor of the Atlanta Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, said "I am not surprised, I expected the decision which we must accept as law-abiding citizens."

The Rev. Candler Budd, Methodist minister, said "I pray that the decision is for the good. Where you have emotions and prejudices there is always danger of difficulty."

"But I don't see how anybody can be so dogmatic as to say whether segregation is Christian or not,' he continued, "and in some communities, I believe, segregation should be practiced. I hate to see force used in any moral issue."

Dr. John R. Richardson, Presbyterian minister, said "in my judgement segregation does not constitute a stigma against either the white or black races. It is merely a social separation that helps to protect the racial integrity of both groups.

"The Pible favored a social separation of the races to promote racial purity," he said.

Monsig. Henry Bezou, superintendent of New Orleans parochial schools in the diocese, said "this decision is in accordance with what has been expected on the basis of natural justice and the clear intent and purpose of the Constitution of the United States.'

Episcopalians in Arlington, Va., were considering two resolutions concerning school segregation two days after the decision.

One of the resolutions said the Supreme Court action was a "Christian action." It called for the diocese to give the action its approval and urged the delegates at the 159th annual council to support the ruling.

The second resolution requested the Bishop to appoint a special interracial commission on race relations to advise with the diocese and the trustees of the church schools.

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Alabama Baptists Set Up Group To Study Schools

SELMA, Ala.—(ANP)—Over 4,000 delegates representing the state's largest Negro Baptist religious group concluded last week one of the best sessions in the 87 year history of the organization.

Highlighting the session was the resolution adopted by the group endorsing the United States Supreme court's historic decision ending segregation in the nation's public schools. A commission to study the ending of Alabama's Jim Crow transportation facilities was also created.

Other business of interest was the election of officers. A very heated discussion developed over the office of president, vacated by the death of the late Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Ala., who held the office for 37 years.

Rev. U. J. Robinson, nationally known pastor of the Franklin Street Baptist church emerged victoriously from the struggle with a total of 200 votes.

Other candidates listened with close attention to the program offered by the newly elected president. Among the foremost proposal was the new and more inspired program for Selma University and the teachings in our Methodist colleges and seminaries."

The group unanimously adopted a resolution opposing any move to end segregation in the churches. Spokesmen said it was specifically aimed at a stand taken by the Council of Methodist Bishops in Chicago recently. The Bishops resolved that the Methodist church would lead the way toward integration.

Only 60 of the 200 persons who attended the meeting were invited. States represented were Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina.

Dr. Frazer said the new organization was not designed to split the North and South segments of the Methodist Church.

Virginia Baptist Stand On Integration Opposed

By the Associated Press

SCOTTSVILLE, Va., Dec. 10.—A third Virginia Baptist organization has opposed a resolution adopted by the Virginia Baptist General Association urging acceptance of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation.

The Scottsville Baptist Church says, in a resolution adopted by the congregation Sunday, that "integration of white and colored students in the public schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia is against the best interest and contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the people."

The congregation directed the resolution be printed in the Religious Herald, a denominational paper, and a copy sent to Gov. Stanley's legislative commission studying school segregation problems "so that all may know that the Scottsville Baptist Church is not in agreement with the resolution" adopted by the General Association.

The Rural Baptist Brotherhood of Greensville County and the Calvary Baptist Brotherhood of Emporia also have opposed the resolution adopted by the State group.

Baptist Group Hits Supreme Court Ruling

HILLSBORO, Texas. — The Missionary Baptist association of Texas Tuesday approved a resolution blasting the Supreme court decision against segregation in public schools.

The church group's resolution declared that "God made the races and appointed the bounds of their habitations, and since attempts to force racial union in social life would lead to the Communist hope of producing a 'one-world hybridized human' against the world and will of God, we pray the people of our country to join us in speaking for the preservation of our historic past position on segregation and speaking against the immoral principle of social, business, recreational and religious fusion, union and amalgamation in the races."

The resolution was signed by Elders Albert Garner of Henderson, Barnett Rippetoe and Lamar Hill of Dallas, resolution committee members.

Some 350 messengers or representatives, for member churches approved the resolution.

White Baptist Asked To Take Stand Against Racism

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Delegates attending the 78th Convention of White Baptist meeting here last week were asked to go to work to "wipe out racial prejudices in America today."

The request was made in a sermon at the Tuesday morning session by Dr. Edward O. Clark, pastor of the Chevy Chase Baptist church here.

Speaking from the subject, "What Are You Doing," the minister pointed out that the world is in a crisis today and too many people are content to go to sleep in an easy chair.

He claimed that there are too many "lily Baptist," who toil not, neither do they spin. He, therefore, urged the delegates to go to work to help spread the gospel, not only around the world, but "across the street and across the living room," as well.

CHURCH GROUP

Va. Baptists urge school integration

General association opposes eliminating public education

NORFOLK, Va. (NNPA) — Resolutions urging Baptists to abide by the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools were adopted at the recent 131st annual Baptist General Association.

The segregation resolution was a part of a report of the association's committee on Christian life. It was presented by Dr. Warren E. Sussolle, pastor of Rivermont Baptist Church, Lynchburg.

It emphasized that the decision "does not violate any cardinal principle of our religion."

* * *

"AS FAR AS humanly possible we should try to submerge our own feelings for the good of our nation and ultimately all mankind," it said. The resolution made no reference to segregation in Baptist churches.

It commended the court for allowing time for the areas accustomed to segregation "to propose plans and methods by which the transition to mon-segregated schools may be accomplished," adding:

"We feel that basic to our democratic freedom in our republic is our system of free public schools. Any plan which eliminates these schools directly or indirectly would cause more harm than the condition sought to be remedied."

* * *

THE RESOLUTION also declared that it is the duty of Baptists to so conduct themselves as to "contribute to the happiest possible solution to these problems and in no way add to the difficulties involved."

It called for positive leadership to guide Virginia communities "through the adjustment period, ever seeking to advance the kingdom of God with our every action, recognizing that we must eliminate the causes of additional strife as far as is within our power."

One Virginia Baptist body, the Rural Baptist Brotherhood of Greenville County, repudiated the General Association's stand. It said "no other body of the Baptist association has the right to speak for "the brotherhood."

Raps Council of Bishops

Miss. Methodists Vow To Keep Segregation

LEXINGTON, Miss.—The First Methodist Church last week took issue with the denomination's Council of Bishops on segregation.

The official board of the church here challenged the council's authority to bind Methodists to its plan to lead the fight to enforce the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

W. P. Hamnett, local board chairman, made public a resolution which said the decision "is without foundation in law" and "usurped the legislative power of the Congress." The board's resolution insisted that "the official board of First Methodist Church of Lexington does not agree with these statements and does not think this group of Bishops has any authority to bind the membership to this arbitrary stand."

95 Per Cent Favorable Response Greets Pastor On 'Decision' Talk

A leading white minister of Atlanta who dared to speak out in favor of compliance with the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in schools was rewarded, he told a local reporter, by an "overwhelmingly favorable" response.

Dr. Roy McClain, pastor of Atlanta's First Baptist Church, delivered his telecast sermon Sunday over a local station from his pulpit. In the sermon he told his listeners that the South cannot "skirt the segregation issue but must face it in God's way."

The reaction, described as 95 per cent favorable, he revealed to Atlanta Journal writer Raleigh Bryans.

The title of his sermon was: "Jesus, The Great Disturber." He developed this idea by saying:

"We have come to that junction in history here in the Deep South when we must have more light than heat, where the best within us by ways of vision and intelligent faith is to be utilized.

"The easy mandates aimed at legislating righteousness fall flat as flounders if they are not promulgated by the spirit of fraternal vision.

The enthusiastic response which greeted his words was in sharp opposition to the response given Rev. Robert Trotman who was asked to resign the pastorate of Bronwood Baptist Church in Lumpkin, Ga.

In his sermon, Rev. Trotman stated that the court decision was "a just and right and Christian opinion."

Following the sermon, he was requested to resign by his board of deacons. They contended he was asked to resign "for his own good."

However, in another case, the Shellman Baptist Church endorsed Rev. Henry A. Buchmanan's statement to the same effect. His board of deacons, under the chairmanship of C. L. Wooten, gave him a two-to-one vote of confidence.

The chairman said that Rev. Buchanan was "one of the finest leaders I have ever known," and: "We must give a man a right to his own opinions, even though they may be misunderstood."

Rev. Buchanan's statement had come in a letter to a local newspaper in which he said:

"The unpleasant truth is that the Supreme Court has rendered a just decision and we must accept it simply because it is right."

Local Baptist Ministers Support Ousted Pastor Who Backed Court

Baptist ministers at their meeting Tuesday at Wheat Street Baptist Church, Dr. W. H. Borders, pastor, went on record as extending sympathy and support to a white pastor, Rev Robert Trotman. of Lumpkin, Ga. who was asked to resigned the pastorate of a Baptist church. He resigned. Upon the motion of Rev. A. Bell, the body voted to name a committee to send it sentiments to the ousted white pastor.

The pastor was asked to resign after endorsing the Supreme Court decision.

A sermon delivered y Rev. B. L. Davis, former pastor of Liberty Baptist Church, this city, was hailed as one of the greatest ever heard by the union. He stressed the "need for ministerial courage.' Rev. Davis declared that churches that are at peace are churches without God-sent preachers. His message was lauded by the body as well as by Dr. L. A. Pinkston, president, State Baptist Convention and Rev. G. W. Dudley.

Rev. E. R. Searcy taught Sunday School lesson and Rev. W. H. Simpson led devotions, while Rev. S. M. Bryant read the journal. Rev. P. L. Jones brought current events.

PINKSTON TO PREACH

The body voted to be the guests of Wheat Street and its pastor, Dr. Borders, next Tuesday at which time, Dr. L. A. Pinkston will deliver the sermon in connection with the completion of the Education Building. The union has pledged $200 to this cause. The president Rev. D. T. George, will preside as he did Tuesday after going two weeks without any meeting of the union. Pastors are urged to give $5.00 each.

Dr. Pinkston also brought echoes from the National Sunday School and BTU Congress held last week in Birmingham, Ala. He styled the meeting as unusual in many respects. Dr. Pinkston was active during the board meeting of the National Baptist Convention conducted by Dr. J. H. Jackson, president, National Baptist Convention.

Other Atlanta ministers in attendance at the National Baptis Board meeting were Revs. Tascheau Arnold, assistant public relations director of the Congress; D. A. Dixon, custodian State Baptis Convention; U. G. Campbel, financial secretary, State Baptist Convention; M. L. King, and G. W. Jordan, members of Finance Commission of National Convention. Leon Tucker, D. T. George, R. A. Williams and G. W. Dudley, and others.

FRIENDSHIP PASTOR PRAISED

Dr. Pinkston was also one of the statesmen to usher President J. H. Jackson into city auditorium at the Birmingham to address the Congress preceding an address by Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president, of the Congress.

The body lauded Rev. Williams on his being called as pastor of Friendship Baptist Church.

The union will meet next Tuesday at Morehouse College in connection with the Summer School of Religion. All ministers are urged to attend. The school opens at 10 a. m. Tuesday through Friday of next week. Dr. Melvin Watson, director School of Religion, promises that all will be greatly enefited by attending this school.

SS, BTU CONGRESS SLATED

Three Sunday School and BTU Conventions, according to an announcement made by Rev. T. Arnold, public relations director of the union, will meet here soon. They are. Mt. Hermon, Dr. Huell J. Jackson and Rev. H. M. Smith, president, at Calvary Hill Baptist Church, Rev. D. C. Moton, pastor, July 1-2; Hopewill, Rev. D. A. Dixon, president, Hunter Hills Baptist Church, Rev. B. W. Page, pastor, July 14-15; Shoal Creek, Rev. C. R. Sheridan, president, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Sanders, pastor, July 1-2. Rev. Wm. J. Farrell is reporter.

Labor-Industry Edition

A Complete Documentary on The Negro Worker—1585-1954 **Sept. 4**

Mississippi Governor Present

AME Youth Meet Raps School Bias

JACKSON, Miss.—The second session of the twelfth Connectional Youth Congress of the African Methodist Episcopal Church meeting here at Campbell College featured a policy day address by Governor Hugh White in the College Park Auditorium.

Over 1000 delegates representing the denomination from all parts of the United States were assembled to hear the governor. He was presented by Bishop H. Thomas Primm presiding Bishop of the area.

* * *

GOVERNOR WHITE chose for his subject, "Where shall we spend eternity?" In response to the governor's address Bishop S. L. Greene, a native of Mississippi and president of the Bishops' council, stated that he was curious in anticipating what the governor would talk about but now that he had spoken he was very happy to know that the governor has such a strong belief in God and that he had no doubt that the governor would do what was right about any issues controversial or otherwise believing as he does in God.

Immediately following Governor White's address Bishop D. Ward Nichols read the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the over 1000 delegates of the congress: "Be it resolved that the Twelfth Connectional Youth Congress of the African Methodist Episcopal Church go on record as endorsing the decision of the United States Supreme Court abolishing segregation in the public schools of the nation and, as law abiding citizens, we condemn every method and device employed to circumvent the ruling of the highest tribunal of the land.

"Be it further resolved that as church men and loyal Americans we urge the continuance of the policy of first class citizenship for all the people of the nation without regard to race, creed or color, and we condemn communism and all that it stands for and recommend that the best way for America to maintain world leadership is to grant equality to all at home as well as abroad.

Churches Called Upon To Help Integration

BOSTON (NNPA)— The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. ended its week-long biennial General Assembly here with a 1,700-word "message to the churches," calling on them to help in the transition from a segregated to a non-segregated society.

The section of the document on "The Churches in Relations to Society" said:

"The historic decision of the Supreme Court has put a legal end to segregation in the public schools. We believe it is the responsibility and opportunity of each local church to create the attitudes essential to carrying out this decision.

"We call on all Christian churches, whose faith recognizes the unity of men in God, to help make the transition from a segregated to a nonsegregated society not only in the public schools but throughout the community, in such matters as housing and especially within the life and practice of the church itself.

"We deplore all efforts to circumvent the Supreme Court decision. We must champion the rights of minorities and defend the dignity of all men."

The synod voted against the Hattiesburg protest, however, and named a committee to prepare a statement "based on scripture" stating the synod's position for presentation here Thursday.

Several presbyteries in Mississippi have voted against the general assembly's proposal to eliminate segregation in the churches.

Synod Expected To Take Stand On Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2 (U.P.)— A belated stand on segregation is expected Thursday at a meeting here of the Mississippi Synod of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The synod bypassed the segregation issue at its regular meeting last September when Bay Street Church of Hattiesburg asked the synod to request the general assembly to "abolish the division of Christian relations of the board of church extension."

The division had successfully secured the approval of the general assembly last May to vote for abolishing segregation, subject to approval of a majority of presbyteries.

Accept Decision Methodists Urge

DECATUR, Ala. — (ANP) — The Central Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church meeting here last week unanimously adopted a resolution praising the recent Supreme Court decision and urging its acceptance.

The resolution also denounced racial segregation as "a complete evil," and the doctrine of "separate but equal" which it termed a meaningless shibboleth, unattainable in practice and morally unjustifiable."

The resolution was "just, right and necessary." The resolution said of the decision, "It is true and it works."

The council commended its findings against segregation to th estudy of all churches "and to such others as may care to take note." The top administrative body of the Episcopal Church suggested that the statement of guiding policies may assist parochial and diocesan authorities in their efforts to promote "a wide, wholehearted and genuine realization" of the principles set forth by the Supreme Court.

Noting that some parochial, diocesan and provincial bodies of the Episcopal Church have taken positive action against segregation, the council said it was transmitting its own findings to all Bishops of the church, deans of seminaries, trustees of educational institutions affiliated with the church and to diocesan and provincial officers with the "request that they study and act on these documents as they may be led."

Court Ruling More Than Law

The Supreme Court's ruling, the council found, was "more than a matter of law and order." It was also a matter of religious faith and democratic principles, for it had to do with the will of God and the welfare and destiny of human beings.

"We thank God for the new and rich opportunity for health and healing which the decision has opened up, and for the hope this brings to people all over the world," the council resolution read. "We thank God that so much of the growing support is based on reasoned Christian insight, faith and conviction."

"We thank God also that through His Holy Spirit He has put it into the hearts of many to undertake voluntarily to remove these barriers betwen the children of our land. These efforts have demonstrated that the decision is as workable in practice as it is sound in principle. It is true and it works. In the light of these sucesses, the recognized practical difficulties which still exist may be sen as manageable, when approached by men and women of good-will."

The resolution was drawn from

EPISCOPAL CHURCH JOINS BIAS FIGHT

Decision by Supreme Court 'Is True and It Works,' Says Sect's National Council

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 8— The national council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, made up of 6,000 parishes, called upon churchmen today to support the Supreme Court's decision barring segregation in public schools.

Twenty-eight of the council's thirty-one members, meeting here on one of their four sessions of the year, agreed unanimously that the court's action, judged in the light of Christian principles,

Methodists Cite Basic Attitudes on Segregation

Full Text of Resolution Adopted by Conference Quotes Church Pronouncements

Editor's Note: The North Georgia Methodist Conference in session here last week, adopted a resolution designed to guide Methodists on the Supreme Court segregation decision.

The resolution was prepared by a committee headed by Dr. Lester Rumble of Augusta. Other members were J. Hamby Barton Sr., Dalton; Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville; Vergil Eady, Oxford; Julian Fiske, Augusta; Delma Hagood, Rome; Waights G. Henry Jr., LaGrange; W. H. Murray, Atlanta; Walter Richard, Atlanta, and Charles Clegg, Young Harris.

Following is the complete text of the resolution.)

In presenting this resolution to the North Georgia Conference, our committee holds in mind two considerations.

The first concerns us as Methodists. Our church has spoken in the matter of race relations from time to time through the official body of our church, the General Conference. The latest pronouncement was that of the General Conference of 1952, which findings can be found in the Discipline, 1952, Paragraph 2027.

The second preliminary factor is that the Supreme Court has not said all it proposes to say. That body has indicated that further guidance will be given toward implementing the decision. What we say here cannot anticipate that. We speak, therefore, not knowing all we shall know.

Our people should be given some guidance to aid them in forming a good judgment on the matter confronting us. Segregation is a tremendous factor in Southern life with sociological and psychological aspects which cannot be solved in terms of general affirmations on a judicial level alone, however high.

Therefore the committee recognizes that it is offering only guiding principles to aid individuals and groups in reaching conclusions regarding the existing situation. We believe there are certain focal determinants that will help us to reach conscientious and sound judgments. We present them for your consideration:

* * *

(1) **IN THE FIRST** place and **primary in emphasis** we as church people are committed to the mind and spirit of Christ. We belong to a Kingdom whose pattern did not originate from an earthly model, but whose principles must be applied in changing the world's life. In this Kingdom there is one Father God who in His Son Christ has moved to reconcile us unto Himself and to one another. To quote St. Paul, "We all have access by one spirit unto the Father." Or as Peter learned, "I perceive that God is no respector of persons." We cannot escape the implications of our Christian profession on human rights and justice. We are reminding ourselves now that we are Christians. **That is a basic guidepost.**

* * *

(2) **WE REMIND** ourselves also that we are citizens, Christian citizens in a democracy. The highest court in our land has spoken. Our cludes an article of religion, the tradition as Methodist people in-23rd (Paragraphs 83 and 87, 1952 Discipline), which, when interpreted "makes it the duty of all Christians to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority in the country." We believe our people should face the practical phases of this decision with the courage, poise and maturity of law-abiding citizens.

* * *

(3) **OUR LAST** General Conference had a resolution on **Religion and Public Schools.** See paragraph 2028, 1952 Discipline. It begins with a pertinent statment, "The Methodist Church is committed to the public school as the most effective means of providing common education for all our children. We hold that it is an institution essential to the preservation and development of our democracy." Your committee feels that this bulwark of democratic freedom has become a heritage with which we should not tamper except to make our public schools more efficient.

* * *

(4) **WE ARE SUGGESTING** that in these troublous days we show a greater consideration than ever toward our Negro friends. Some cities like Atlanta, Augusta, Gainesville have placed Negroes on the Boards of Education. This indicates that progress has already been made along educational lines between the races. Let us explore other ways of working together in community life. Christians, white and Negro, of leadership and culture, should seek to know and understand each other. All problems can be solved by Christian people working with understanding. We are in a world where no man lives to himself, and where we cannot escape the consequences of each other's living. God's ultimatum to man is respect and love for his fellowman. Our problems must be solved in this day by recognizing our interdependence, and not emphasizing independence only. Our distances apart are no longer spatial, but spiritual. Actions of human beings in any part of the world have repercussions in every part. Therefore, with mature thinking and Christian spirit, let us face the task and the future, not with fear, but with faith. God has no deadends for us if we follow His will. Let us therefore seek the mind of Christ.

Methodist Group Support High Court Ruling

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N.C -ANP Two Methodist church groups last week passed resolutions favoring the Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in schools, and a third denounced some churches for accepting segregation.

Methodist college students of 13 Southern States in Conference here adopted a resolution supporting the high court ruling. The resolution was presented by a student committee to 317 delegates attending a South-wide leadership training conference sponsored by the Methodist student movement.

Taking a similar stand was the Asheboro Ministerial Association, meeting in Asheboro, N.C. The association adopted a resolution calling on the people of the town and county to cooperate fully in implementing the Supreme court decision.

The action was taken at the last meeting of the association before the summer recess.

Denouncing the attitude of some churches toward segregation, the 123rd annual session of the Indiana Methodist conference, meeting at Bloomington, recognized that "there are churches within the bounds of the Indiana Conference which have attempted the heresy of segregation."

The 600 delegates adopted a report that opened with the premise that the gospel of Jesus Christ established racial equality.

"In spite of this pronouncement" the report said, " the Protestant Church has quite consistently violated the dictates of its own conscience."

The conference praised the Catholic Church, public schools, and the entertainment world for their efforts in eliminating recial segregation.

Churches Laud School Ruling

CHICAGO.—(NNPA)— The Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools was praised Wednesday in a statement adopted by the General Board of the National Council of Churches at a meeting in First Methodist Church in Evanston.

The council embraces 35,500,000 Protestant and Orthodox church members.

The decision was called "a milestone in the achievement of human rights," and "another evidence of the endeavor to respect the dignity and worth of all men."

The statement warned that "understanding and patience" must be exercised while the decision is put into effect.

"The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional gives a clear status in law to the fundamental Christian and American principle," the statement declared, adding:

"It offers the promise of further steps for translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals.

"To put the decision into effect will test the goodwill and discipline of people in many communities. The law of neighborliness is the great guide available to Christians as they deal with the situation in their local communities."

Methodist Women Approve Movement Toward Ending Racial Segregation

Vote To Ratify Liberal Charter

Methodist women from 52 Kentucky counties yesterday approved a step toward ending racial segregation in the Methodist Church.

By a large majority, members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the church's Louisville Conference voted to ratify a liberalized "charter of racial policies."

63d To Ratify It

The society is holding its 14th annual meeting at West Broadway Methodist Church, 3622 W. Broadway.

The racial charter was adopted by the national Woman's Division of Christian Service in 1952. The Louisville conference is the 63d to ratify it. The charter will be presented to the Kentucky conference's society for ratification at its meeting at Lexington next week.

The charter does not abolish racial segregation in the Methodist Church. But it is expected to result in more exchange of speakers between Negro and white churches, and more participation by Negroes on Methodist national boards.

Beliefs Are Given

Certain "beliefs" embodied in the charter include:

"God is the father of all races.

"The personality of every human being is sacred.

"The opportunities for fellowship and service for personal growth and for freedom in every aspect of life are inherent rights of every individual."

Mrs. S. W. Crump, Park City, was re-elected to a four-year term as president of the conference society. Miss Lennie Britt was re-elected treasurer and Miss Cyrintha Terry, Columbia, was elected recording secretary.

Division Heads Named

Secretaries of various divisions elected were:

Secretary of status of woman, Mrs. N. Gray Rochester, Louisville; Christian social relations, Mrs. Dwight Townes, Louisville; student work, Mrs. Paul S. Powell. Henderson; youth work, Mrs. V. P. Henry, Columbia, and supply work, Mrs. E. L. Crabtree.

Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Bowling Green, was re-elected chairman of the by-laws committee. More officers will be elected for overlapping four-year terms two years from now.

North Alabama Methodists Favor Separate Schools

Go On Record At Conference Here

BY EMMETT WEAVER

After a heated debate, the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church yesterday went on record as favoring separate schools for whites and Negroes.

In a surprise move just as the conference was getting ready to open, the controversial subject was brought to the floor.

The Rev. G. M. Davenport, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Tuscaloosa, led the group which pushed the segregation resolution to a vote, but not without a considerable amount of opposition.

One of the outspoken critics of the resolution upholding school segregation was the Rev. Dan Whitsett, pastor of First Methodist Church, Sylacauga.

The youthful minister pleaded with conference delegates not to adopt such a resolution because it would "bring disrespect on our conference."

Urges Defeat

"I hope and pray that this matter will be defeated," Whitsett implored.

Dr. Davenport countered, declaring that the present racial situation in the schools was "explosive beyond words."

"We have not arrived at the day when we are ready for mixed schools," the Tuscaloosa minister said. "We are not ready for that day and we won't be ready for some time to come."

Dr. Davenport added that he believed mixing the races in public schools of Alabama "would bring calamity to both races."

Taking issue with the Tuscaloosa minister was the Rev. Harry Denman of Nashville, Tenn., formerly of Birmingham, who declared: "I want this great body to be loyal to the Supreme Court of the United States the same as they would be loyal to any other government agency."

Attempts Fail

Other unsuccessful attempts were made by the Rev. Frank Ledford, pastor of West Woodlawn Methodist Church, Birmingham, and the Rev. Paul Clem, minister of McCoy Methodist Church, Birmingham, to tone down the strong wording of the resolution.

Ledford was one of the ministers instrumental in holding the resolution from being sent to a committee.

The West Woodlawn minister declared he was in favor of every portion of the resolution "except the last portion which deals with education."

The last part of the resolution says in effect that it is the honest conviction of the conference "that it is for the good of whites and Negroes that separate schools be maintained for whites and Negroes."

Educators Praised

Other sections of the resolution praised the state, county and city educators who have brought about for thousands of Negro children and youth "educational advancement and progress."

Two preceding parts of the resolution read as follows:

(1) That we are committed to the Jurisdictional principle as it set up in the Constitution of Unified Methodism. We firmly believe that jurisdictional conferences have justified themselves in the life of our church since Union in 1939 and we are strongly in favor of maintaining our jurisdictional set-up.

(2) We are thoroughly committed to a central jurisdiction for our Negro members. The independent Negro churches who handle their own affairs are in the ascendency among the Negroes.

Great Majority

"Independent Negro Methodist churches and independent Negro Baptist churches comprise the great majority of Negro church members in the United States. Hence, we believe it is in the interest of the Negro members of the Methodist Church that they continue on a central jurisdiction," the group resolved.

In the stormiest language of the hour-long debate, Dr. Davenport, who led the segregation forces to victory, criticised what he called "the little minority who are throwing it up to us that we're not Christians."

"They are the reformers who put their arms around the Negroes and want to bring them into the fold," Davenport lashed out at his opposition.

Equally candid were the sharp words of the Rev. Clem, who said, "I am not proud of the mistreatment of the Negroes at the hands of the whites. We have not given the Negro people anything like equal school facilities!"

Methodists modify stand on segregation

BY LORINE ALEXANDER
News staff writer

The pro-segregation resolution adopted Wednesday by the North Alabama Methodist Conference was significantly modified Saturday.

The second resolution did not make any reference to the previous action of the conference or to the jurisdictional conference system mentioned by the previous resolution.

Saturday's stand pointed out that "the Supreme Court of our nation issued a unanimous decision that the segregation of the races in our public school system is unconstitutional.

"This ruling of the Supreme Court upsets the traditions and customs of the people in many states of our nation. In seeking to conform to this decision, our state, county and city boards of education will face many problems.

"We not only call upon our people to obey the laws of our nation, state, county and municipalities, in order that our democracy may live, but also to be prayerful and to show Christian patience as all of us work together for the good of all men."

Asks loyalty

WEDNESDAY'S RESOLUTION stated: "It is our honest conviction that it is for the good of both races that separate school be maintained."

Action on this stand followed a warm debate during which Dr. Harry Denman of Nashville, Tenn., who introduced Saturday's resolution, declared:

"I want this great body to be loyal to the Supreme Court of the United States the same as they would be loyal to any other government agency."

Dr. G. M. Davenport of Tuscaloosa pushed the segregation resolution to a vote.

While not mentioning the two cities by name, the resolution deplored the situation in Phenix City and expressed regret about the recent scandals in the Birmingham Police Department. "Hearty commendation" was given "those law enforcement officers who are being true to the sacred trust committed to them."

$2.1 million for 'Southern

THE CONFERENCE Saturday approved a campaign to raise $500,000 among the churches of North Alabama and an additional $500,000 in a general appeal for Birmingham-Southern College.

A sum of $400,000 is to be raised by the Alabama Methodist Conference.

To this total of $1,400,000 the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to add $700,000, making a total $2,100,000 endowment-academic program for the Methodist school. The money must be raised between now and June, 1957.

Dr. George R. Stuart, president of the school, said $1,500,000 will be used for endowment purposes and $600,000 to strengthen the college's academic program.

SCHOOL DECISION CALLED MILEPOST

Rabbi Jung Says Court Issued 'Second Emancipation' for the Negroes of America

The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court banning racial segregation in the nation's public schools was hailed yesterday by Rabbi Leo Jung as "a second emancipation" of Negroes.

"This decision made of May 17 a red-letter day in American history and a day of major disaster for communism," he said in his sermon at the Jewish Center, 131 West Eighty-sixth Street.

"Making the decision come true in our own day depends upon the conscience and intelligence of every citizen," he went on.

"There are potentially 1,000 Ralph Bunches and 1,000 George Carvers in the habitations of Negroes in this country awaiting the liberating moment to identify themselves heartily and hopefully with the gradual realization of the American dream."

The rabbi emphasized faith in "the checks and balances of democracy" as the only means to prevent the corruption of power, for in the long run "the triumphs of righteousness" would be brought about in the democratic process.

"The nine justices were not engaged in considering technicalities nor in circumlocution, but went straight to the core of the problem because they understood the heart of America," he said.

"Their decision is not merely something of great significance to Negroes in American life, but is one of the great contributions of America to world democracy.

"Two-thirds of mankind are oppressed, suppressed and denied normal opportunities. They have been awaiting the message that would set free the Negroes in America and affirm the march of humanity toward the establishment of democracy in the whole world.

"The Supreme Court's decision is the golden curtain of America, a curtain of libery, freedom and equality, releasing mankind from every yoke. It is another indication of the fact that on the highest level Washington has always been an echo of Mount Sinai."

Eisenhowers Hear Segregation Ruling Praised by Minister

President and Mrs. Eisenhower, worshipping at the National Presbyterian Church yesterday, heard the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision described as "logic to its fruition."

The Rev. Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, recently appointed chief of religious information for the United States Information Agency, was guest minister.

He said the world's salvation lies in a positive ideology, the dignity of the individual man."

Outgrowth of Trend.

Dr. Trueblood said the high court's ban on segregation in public schools was a logical outgrowth of a trend toward individual dignity and equality before the law that was demonstrated in Old Testament days, in the Biblical account of Naboth's vineyard.

The Rev. A. Powell Davies, minister of All Soul's Unitarian Church, yesterday called the Supreme Court's ruling "the right decision," declaring it "spoke for the conscience of the founding fathers."

"At a time when our prestige has been declining, and other nations have been doubtful of our American leadership, this decision reaffirms American morality," he said.

Dr. Davies also warned his congregation, however, that the decision "is that, and nothing more, until we have begun to carry it out, and in carrying it out, everything depends upon what is in the hearts of the people, yes, and in their minds as well."

At the Petworth Baptist Church, the Rev. S. Lewis Morgan called upon his congregation to practice Christian love toward Negroes.

He called the anti-segregation ruling "the most revolutionary change in America's social structure since the Emancipation Proclamation."

He said he has studied the New Testament since the court announced its decision and he urged the congregation "to open your mind and your heart as I try to interpret Christ's word for you in such a time as this."

Living Without Prejudice.

The Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirkey told his Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church worshipers that Americans must learn to live together without prejudice.

"Now that we have this expression from the Supreme Court we must find the way to make it work," he said.

He added Americans "must undo our thinking that there is such a thing as a superior race."

Major Role Seen for Churches In Ending of School Seareation

By Religious News Service

Churches are likely to play a major role in smoothing the transition from segregation to non-segregated public schools in the Southern States.

In the months preceding this week's Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation, several church groups in the South called on citizens to accept quietly whatever ruling the court might make.

Among them were the North Carolina and Virginia Councils of Churches, the Southern Convention of Congregational Christian Churches, the South Carolina Fellowship of Churches and the South Carolina division of the Southern Regional Council.

Calls for Patience.

Typical of their pleas was that of the North Carolina Church Council, which said:

"While the court speaks, we call upon all of our church people to be patient, tolerant, forbearing, to abide by the decision and to seek for a Christian solution of this, as well as every problem confronting us today."

The council also stressed the importance of the public school system and its concern that the schools not be impaired in any way. This was a reference to statements by some Southern politicians, notably in Georgia and South Carolina, favoring abolition of the public school system if the court ruled against segregation.

In Georgia, Methodist woman leaders and the Gainesville Ministerial Association publicly opposed State constitutional amendments aimed at permitting the transfer of public schools to some form of private jurisdiction.

Racial Barriers Weakened.

The high court ruling comes at a time when, in the religious as well as secular life of the South, the racial barriers have been weakened.

Just before the decision was announced, Roman Catholic Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Richmond made a speech in which he indicated that white and Negro students in Catholic high schools of Richmond and Norfolk soon would be integrated.

Bishop Ireton said graduating eighth graders in Richmond's only Catholic school for Negroes were "entitled to enroll in Catholic high schools and will be accepted (in white schools) if their credits warrant entry into high school work."

The bishop said it was possible Norfolk's only Catholic high school for Negroes might be torn down to make way for a housing development. Norfolk Catholic high school, a white institution, already has said that if the Negro high school is closed, Negro students from the area served by the white school will be admitted.

First Negro Officer.

In Washington, Dr. Gertrude Rivers has become the first Negro churchwoman elected to an office of the city's Federation of Churches. Dr. Rivers, a professor at Howard University and an active Methodist, was named a vice president for 1954-5.

Her election was hailed by Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, the federation's executive secretary, as marking a new step forward in integrating the work of white and Negro churches in the Capital.

One of the most important current church developments in the racial problem of the South is the proposal by the Council on Christian Relations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) to abolish segregation at all church levels.

The recommendation is to be considered at the annual meeting of the denomination's General Assembly at Montreat, N. C., starting Thursday.

Anti-Segregation Decision Praised in Rabbi's Sermons

The Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision and the Army-McCarthy hearings were among the topics of sermons preached yesterday by rabbis throughout the city.

Rabbi Zev Zahavy, of Congregation Zichron Ephraim, 163 E. 67th St., hailed the Supreme Court's decision as "historic" and said "America has at last arrived at the point of justice and equality in unanimity." He said the decision "emphasizes the wisdom, sincerity, honesty and Godliness of America's founding fathers."

Dr. Joseph Zeitlin, spiritual leader of the Riverside Synagogue, 310 W. 103d St., said the decision is a "striking example" of the religious principle "that all men are the children of the Divine."

Rabbi Louis I. Newman, of Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 W. 83d St., referring to the Army-McCarthy hearings, said: "It is time that religious groups should make unmistakably clear that individual adherents who resort to distortion, persecution, slander and falsehood do not represent them or speak for them."

Rabbi Newman said President Eisenhower is to be "commended for coming out with clarity and directness at last" when the President asked that the hearings continue.

Turning to local problems, Rabbi Samuel M. Segal, of Mount Neboh, 130 W. 79th St., urged that "recognition and encouragement" be given to the teachers in the city schools.

Segregation Is Godless, Price Says

Presbyterians Hear Retiring Moderator

By GEORGE DUGAN

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

MONTREAT, N.C., May 27—The retiring moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) declared here tonight that racial segregation can never be "justified before God."

In an address opening the 94th General Assembly of the denomination, the Rev. Dr. Frank K. Price of Lexington, Va., told the 460 commissioners, or delegates, that discrimination based on color "is certain to pass away as slavery passed nearly a century ago."

RACE DEBATE

The Southern church leader's words had special significance since the General Assembly will be called upon during its seven-day meeting to debate a resolution urging the church throughout the South to open its doors to all persons regardlesss of color.

In his speech tonight the churchman declared, "No artificial, man-made class or caste can be justified before God."

PAGAN WORLD

"Let us Christians today see race relations not as a painful problem and grievous burden, but as a God-given opportunity, a chance to demonstrate before a frightful and pagan world our high Christian faith about man, about all men," he said.

On Monday, the assembly will be facing an issue as controversial as the segregation problem when a proposal to merge with two other Presbyterian bodies comes to the floor.

The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern) approved

oranded it a "phony."

McCarthy said the letter came to him from a young Army intelligence officer whom he refused to name. The Army started an

No religious grounds can justify segregation'

"Segregation cannot be supported on religious grounds. . . . It cannot be justified by any teaching of Jesus, or any of those who were near him."

In a sermon Sunday at the Unitarian Church of Birmingham, in Mountain Brook, the minister, the Rev. Alfred W. Hobart, brought out these points. The subject of his sermon was "Segregation and Religious Ideals."

"It simply is not true to say that it (segregation) is supported in the natural order or, in other words, that God has ordained it," Mr. Hobart told his congregation.

"It is foreign to the inclusive spirit and the ethical emphasis of the prophets," the Unitarian minister continued. "It is inconceivable that Jesus should condone it. Can any true follower of Jesus imagine him speaking to segregated audiences?

"You have to go outside of religion to find sanctions for segregation.

"Segregation came into being out of fear and hatred, and these are not religious motives," the minister continued. "It came about as a result of exclusiveness, and this is not a religious motive. It came about on grounds of social and religious expediency, and expediency is not a religious value."

SEGREGATION CANNOT properly be the part of the code of a person who professes to conduct his life on the basis of religious motive, Mr. Hobart pointed out. Segregation, he explained, has no moral or ethical sanction, either.

"So let's leave God out of segregation," he said. "Let's leave religion out of segregation. Let's recognize the wholly unreligious nature of segregation. Let us, at least, have the grace not to sanctify injustice.

"If we support segregation let's admit frankly that it is because we dislike Negroes and want to keep them separate, and then square this with the love and universality of the religion of Jesus if we can," he added.

EVERYTHING THAT Jesus taught is diametrically opposed to the principle of the superiority of any man or race of man setting itself apart as superior to any other group in a spiritual sense," Mr. Hobart also observed.

As an illustration, the minister pointed to "the stingi satire Jesus directed at tl Pharisee who thanked God th he was not as other men.

"His dictum that the humbl shall be exalted, and the might humbled is another." Mr. Hobar continued. "The Sermon on the Mount, summed up in the GoldMount, summed up in the oGlden Rule, is another. How can you defend segregation in terms of the Golden Rule? Or is the Golden Rule a copy book maxim, not to be taken seriously? Ask yourself this question and don't be easy on yourself."

THE PARABLE of the Good Samaritan is a specific illustration of how Jesus felt about the equality of the races and peoples, Mr. Hobart pointed out. A foreigner, a member of a despised group, was put in the hero's role and the unheroic figures were respectable Jewish types, he said.

"It would be as though preaching in the Black Belt, he had made the Good Samaritan the Good Negro, and the other characters respectable Southern types, a Baptist minister, a Methodist lay preacher and Holiness preacher," Mr. Hobart added.

Mr. Hobart pointed out that the text in the Bible usually advanced to give segregation the sanction of religion concerns Noah's condemnation of Canaan. But, Mr. Hobart observed, there is no mention that Canaan is a Negro. Too, he added, it was Noah, and not God, who issued the curse. Noah had sworn that Canaan and his brethren shall be servants.

"Unitarians," Mr. Hobart said, "believe that religion should be expressed in everything we do.

fought valiantly for full equality for all human beings."

For many years, Dr. Terrell spent the summer at Highland Beach, Md. She was at the resort with her daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Langston, who lived with her at 1615 S. Street, Northwest, when her final illness overtook her.

Also surviving are another aughter, Mrs. Mary Beaudeau, of Los Angeles, and a ister, Annette Church, of towe Hall, Howard University

The Methodist Church (White) Of Georgia Takes Its Stand

In one of the meetings of its annual session the Methodist Church, convening in conference here at Wesley Memorial Church went on record as asserting its position on the side of law and order in compliance with the mandate of the Supreme Court on segregation.

While such a position is well in keeping with the policies of this powerful Christian body, it is of vast importance, in that the church has seen many phases of changes taking place in this changing age.

The position of the church was forthright and in keeping with modern trends, having to do with the welfare of all the people.

The Methodist Church in Georgia, occupies an unique position. It literally came to life with Georgia, having been first established by John Wesley at Savannah, who came over with General Oglethorpe to re-vitalize the colony to spiritual ends.

On Georgia soil sprang the seed of Methodism to compass the world. That church did not on the whole encourage Negro slavery, while in later years after the institution became a legalized fixture, it was in the split that for years saw two divisions of the Methodist church.

Down the years the two branches were to come together in a more effective effort in carrying on the Christian ideals that have given power to Methodism in this country.

In the resolutions of the Methodist church, there is great power; a voice of large volume has spoken and such will be the pattern of thousands of its adherents all over the state, in a crucial hour when sanity and caution of procedure must make an assertion for the people of the state.

moral issue."

Dr. John R. Richardson, Presbyterian minister, said "in my judgement segregation does not constitute a stigma against either the white or black races. It is merely a social separation that helps to protect the racial integrity of both groups.

"The Bible favored a social separation of the races to promote racial purity," he said.

Monsig. Henry Bezou, superintendent of New Orleans parochial schools in the diocese, said "this decision is in accordance with what has been expected on the basis of natural justice and the clear intent and purpose of the Constitution of the United States.'

Episcopalians in Arlington, Va., were considering two resolutions concerning school segregation two days after the decision.

One of the resolutions said the Supreme Court action was a "Christian action." It called for the diocese to give the action its approval and urged the delegates at the 159th annual council to support the ruling.

The second resolution requested the Bishop to appoint a special interracial commission on race relations to advise with the diocese and the trustees of the church schools.

Dixie Clerics Have Mixed Emotions Over Decision

Southern ministers have hailed the Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in public schools with mixed feelings. Some said it was "wise and right," while others opposed it in varying degrees.

In Lexington, Va., the head of the Presbyterian churches in the South last week called on all Christian churches to help ease the tensions that will result.

Dr. Frank W. Price, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, declared that the ruling was a "ringing reaffirmation of our American faith in liberty and equality."

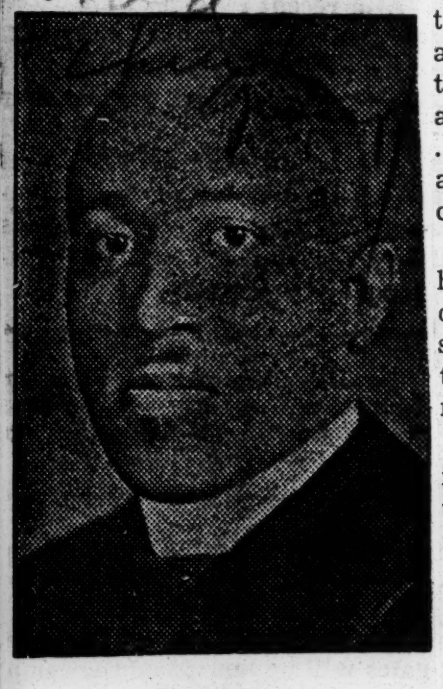
In Atlanta, Ga., Rev. Robert P. Giffen, executive secretary of the Atlanta Christian Council, said "for a great many years now the Protestant churches have been moving toward the elimination of segregation in their organizations. Church people generally have taken the stand that although segregation sometimes appears as the lesser of two evils, it has usually been recognized as man's idea, never God's."

Dr. John R. Brokhoff, pastor of the Atlanta Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, said "I am not surprised, I expected the decision which we must accept as law-abiding citizens."

The Rev. Candler Budd, Methodist minister, said "I pray that the decision is for the good. Where you have emotions and prejudices there is always danger of difficulty.

"But I don't see how anybody can be so dogmatic as to say whether segregation is Christian or not,' he continued, "and in some communities, I believe, segregation should be practiced. I hate to see force used in any

South Called Ready For Race Integration



BISHOP
FRANK MADISON REID

The case concerning segregation in the schools now before the United States Supreme Court has had the effect of "loosening up the atmosphere and improving racial relations," the Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina reported here today.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid of Columbia, S. C., said he believes the people in the affected states are ready for integration if the court should so decide.

Since origin of the case in Clarenton County, S. C., some four years ago, the Bishop said school boards have taken steps to improve facilities for colored children which will make the transition easier if segregation is banned.

"There seems to be a growing spirit of good will," he said. "The temper of the people is such that problems will work themselves out."

He said one of the problems would be to bring the standards of teacher training of the Negro group up to the level of the white group.

"If the court hands down a decision approving segregation," the Bishop said, "it will be a terrible setback to people of the south but, more than that, a terrible calamity to the world . . . approving an idea that seems almost inhuman in this hour of crisis.

"It would be very serious to have the court say that customs of brotherliness practiced in 31 states should not also prevail in the 17 states where segregation now exists."

Bishop Reid was among visiting speakers today at opening of the A.M.E.'s District Convocation at St. Peter's A.M.E. Church.

Pastoral and lay delegates were here from North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Canada.

The convocation will feature a concert by the Wilberforce College Choir of Zenia, Ohio, at 8:00 P. M. today at Central High School.

—The Minneapolis Star
May 6. 1954.

AME Ministers Resolution Backs Ruling

The AME Ministers' Union made public yesterday resolutions lauding the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation and deploring what was termed the "untactful position" taken by Gov. Talmadge in his efforts to keep segregation alive in Georgia.

The resolutions, which are subject to the approval of Bishop Sherman L. Greene, after submission, were written "fully within the realization that we live under a democracy; that democracy being founded upon the principles that all men are created equal," and that the Constitution gives a "guarantee of liberty in its fullest sense."

Remembering the first AME Bishop, Richard Allen, who fought against segregation, the ministers resolved "that we do here and now, in this solemn assembly, dedicated and consecrated to the service of our Christ, under the protection of the Almighty God—that we go on record as far as our resource allows, as giving our divine gratitude and civic interest to the great cause that has been won—not only for us, but all them that believe in the principles of democracy as enunciated within the framework of the Constitution of the United States."

The group further resolved "that we deplore the tactless position taken by the governor of our great state, who would hand to the country and the world in this sad hour of trial in the annals of the last free country on earth, such thrift as 'there are not enough guns to make us aide by this decision."

A.M.E. Ministers Hail Decision

The AME Ministers Alliance of Greater Kansas City compared the Supreme court decision in the school cases with the Emancipation Proclamation. The Rev. J. Lafayette Owens is president of the Alliance.

The following statement was issued by the Alliance through a committee composed of the Rev. C. Baker Pearle, the Rev. C. A. Williams and the Rev. J. Russell Brown:

"The decision of the United States Supreme court outlawing segregation in the public schools is one of the momentous events in American history. No step for the cause of freedom equals it since the Emancipation Proclamation. In the first place it sustains faith in the Almighty God and pictures most graphically His support of justice and fair play.

"It is a tribute to the persistence of the NAACP, its perseverance an the legal excellence of its staff of counselors whose ability is demonstrated both in avoiding the pitfalls of technicalities of such a vast and complex issue as well as demonstrating professional skill in winning this important case before the nation's highest tribunal.

"It is a tribute to the faithfulness of a number of small but determined groups of whites and Negroes in the South as well as in the North, who created an atmosphere of public opinion which produced a climate favorable in which such a decision could be born. It is an eternal monument to the courage and faith of the parents in Kansas, South Carolina and other places who initiated the cases before the courts of law.

"To be sure the task is not complete. Caution needs to be taken by all, so that the lapse of time between the theoretical and the practical anti-segregation fact is not greater than is reasonably necessary. It is essential that every red blooded American use all the intelligence and good-will to bring genuine and thorough Democracy in every area and in every phase of our national existence.

"By this decision the cause of Communism received a major defeat perhaps its death blow in America and in the entire world. Education is one of the basic foundations of Democracy, and it is certainly the proper place for integration and freedom. Education will be a little more than a farce unless it practices open mindedness toward all people and enjoys a true fellowship which excludes none. America pursuing Democracy cannot afford to avoid the genuine honesty which integration displays."

12d 1954

EDUCATION

CHURCH GROUPS

Methodists Ready Stand On School Segregation

By LAURA BARRE
Constitution Staff Writer

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, June 10. The South Georgia Methodist Conference will consider Friday a resolution designed to reflect the church's stand on the issue of public school segregation.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore appointed a resolutions committee Thursday after Dr. George F. Clary, executive director of the Methodist church's Southeastern Council, recommended that "in view of strong feeling concerning segregation," the conference prepare a statement on the issue.

Earlier, a mild resolution on segregation, drawn up by a three-member ministerial delegation, was killed in a meeting of the Conference Board of Lay Activities. The resolution did not reach the conference floor.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the eight-man committee appointed by Bishop Moore are:

The Rev. Albert Trulock, Savannah; the Rev. Leonard Cochran, Columbus; B. I. Thornton, Cordele; Mrs. Scott Edwards, Savannah; Frank Robison, Douglas; Tom Cottingham, Douglas; Sam Nunn, Perry, and the Rev. Anthony Hearn, Macon.

In other business Thursday, a $300 annual salary increase was voted the district superintendent. Bishop Moore announced that pastoral appointments, to be released Friday, will include "the greatest number of financial promotions I have made during the past 24 years."

The conference also allocated $65,250 of the $146,250 in its expansion day fund goal for the support of educational institutions supported by the conference.

The money is to be collected in an expansion day drive next March 6.

BUDGET ITEMS

Other budget items included: $42,000 to the church extension program to buy lots, build new churches and assist young churches; $20,000 for the new Methodist Conference center at Epworth-by-the-Sea; $10,000 for international church rehabilitation; $4,000 to maintain homes for retired ministers, and $5,000 to Candler Hospital at Savannah.

B. I. Thornton of Cordele was reelected conference lay leader. W. C. Mitchell, Columbus, was named vice president and Joe Rogers, Buena Vista, was named secretary.

District lay leaders were elected as follows:

C. C. Wall, Ellaville, Americus district; W. C. Mitchell, Columbus, Columbus district; J. E. Van-Landingham, Wrightsville, Dublin district; Charles P. Gray, Perry, Macon district; W. M. Adams, Statesboro, Savannah district; W. E. Bostwick, Arlington, Thomasville district; June Norwood, Valdosta, Valdosta district, and Roy McDaniel, Waycross, Waycross district.

Catholic Minority Seen In Vanguard In South

NEW YORK—(NC)—"The Catholic minority is in the vanguard of the new leadership that is everywhere emerging in the South," according to the scholar commissioned by the Ford Foundation to survey the progress of racial integration in Catholic educational institutions in the South and Border States.

Wirting in the current issue of the Catholic Interracial Review, Dr. John J. O'Connor, professor of sociology at Georgetown University, holds that this new leadership is determined to build a prosperous and progressive region for all citizens."

Dr. O'Connor is also president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington. His article is a digest of a survey he made last year at the request of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, which is issuing a series of comprehensive studies of bi-racial education in the Utnited States. In the current article, Dr. O'Connor declares:

* * *

"THE ENTIRE SOUTH is in a period of transition—economic, poiltical, social, religious. Today's leadership in Dixie is looking forward to a very hopeful future for all citizens.

"There are still a few die-hard politicians around, of course, who resent change of any kind and cling, with growing desperation, to obsolete ideas and customs. This is also true, generally speaking, of the older generation. But young people in every part of the South welcome progress that is in harmony with Christian and American ideals.

"Catholics in the South are, in most places, a small minority of the total population. Catholic Negroes are only a tiny segment of the total Negro population. The Catholic feeling in many sections is that the Protestant majority has the major responsibility for abolishing racial segregation and discrimination."

* * *

AMONG the 17 States where public school segregation has been required by law, Dr. O'Connor records a pattern of segregation in Catholic schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. He cites "very little integration in the school system" in the New Orleans Archdiocese, and none in the Lafayette and Alexandria Sees. And he notes varying degrees of education integration on all educational levels"—at the extreme end of the scale. But he says that in much of the South where educational segregation prevails, there is no segregation in Catholic Churches and in various Catholic activities.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

2 Ministers' Unions Laud School Segregation Ruling

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Two Atlanta ministers' unions have made public resolutions praising the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation and pledging support to the NAACP in its drive to follow up the ruling.

The AME Ministers' Union, recalling that its first bishop, Richard Allen, led the fight against segregation, said it will give "divine gratitude and civic interest" to the cause of ending segregation.

The Atlanta Baptist Minister's Union voted to support an NAACP declaration on the high court decision, pledging opposition to "any group which works against the law of our land."

Both church groups urged "prayerful consideration" of the problems presented by the Supreme Court's decision.

Baptist Group Plans Parochial White Schools

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 5. (AP)—Fifteen independent Baptist churches here have announced plans to sponsor parochial schools for white students only.

A recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court banned racial segregation in Texas public schools. Gov. Allan Shivers and state education leaders have said it would take a year more to implement the court's decision in Texas.

Ministers of the 15 churches taking the steps toward all-white parochial schools said Friday night that segregation was "not the main issue" that prompted them to make the plans.

BIBLE TEACHING in the

a spokesman said.

"The idea behind this thing," the Rev. B. F. Dearmore said, "is that our children might be adequately taught, stressing the Bible and separation of the races."

Dearmore said his group hoped to raise money for the project through donations and tuitions. From three to five-grade schools and a central high school, with an eventual enrollment of 1,000, are envisioned, he said.

* * *

DEARMORE SAID the group hoped elementary education could be obtained for less than $10 per month per student with high school training costing "at least $10."

SUPREME COURT RULING PRAISED

Methodists Commend Outlawing of Segregation

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 13 (AP)—The Little Rock Conference of the Methodist Church Saturday officially commended the recent U. S. Supreme Court opinion outlawing compulsory racial segregation in the public schools as "consistent with the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ."

The statement which was adopted unanimously and without discussion added that "we further affirm that this decision is in keeping with what has been, through many years, the official position of the Methodist church as it has understood the teachings and spirit of Jesus Christ."

The report lauded the "wise decision of the Supreme Court to postpone for months the hearings on the means, methods and time scheduled by which this whole issue of segregation may be resolved.

The conference which embraces generally churches south of the Arkansas river called on Methodists:

To take an active part in discussion and plans in their communities to help find just ways of implementing the decision of the highest court of our land.

In every circumstance to exercise clear calm judgment and Christian good will in all their attitudes and actions in accordance with the ideals of our Christian faith.

Southern Baptists Urge Acceptance of School Integration

By Caspar Nannes
Star Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The most forthright statement on segregation ever issued by the Southern Baptist Convention will be presented to the denomination's 97th session today for action.

The report calls on Southern Baptists to remember that "racial advantage is not racial supremacy" and urges them to give the Negro "full civic and social freedom."

Since the report was submitted before the recent Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools was announced, the 24-man Christian Life Commission will present four recommendations to the gathering along with the report.

According to Dr. A. C. Miller of Nashville, Tenn., executive secretary of the commission, they will call on Southern Baptists to accept the Supreme Court's decision as good Christians and citizens. They will also urge the people to support the public school system so that it is not impaired.

The printed report points out that the racial question has become an international and national issue.

Influence on Leaders.

"Our treatment of colored people who live among us is having its influence on our national leadership in the United Nations," the report maintains.

"Of the 60 nations now members of that body, well over 40 have either a colored majority in their citizenship or a colored minority strong enough to make its influence felt in the foreign policy of their country. Over 20 of the member nations of this body are represented by delegates who are colored and who in our country are exposed to the same discriminations which are meted out to our own non-white citizens."

The report follows by less than a week a resolution by another Southern church body, the Presbyterian Church, U. S., calling for fuller acceptance of the Negro by the churches.

Statement Hailed.

Three leading Washington Baptist pastors hailed the statement as an historic one.

"The report of the Christian Life Commission places the responsibility for racial freedom squarely where it belongs—on individual attitudes honestly expressed in the light of Christian understanding," Dr. M. Chandler Stith, executive secretary of the District Baptist Convention, said.

The Rev. J. Ray Garrett, pastor of Second Baptist Church, declared: "The report correctly states that the decision of the Supreme Court was inevitable. We are now challenged to demonstrate the Christian principles we have professed. In the light of Christian principles, we will find the way to live with our fellowman with mutual respect and love."

"The report of this commission deals in a realistic manner with a subject of live interest in our Nation today," Dr. Edward B. Willingham, pastor of National Baptist Memorial Church, noted. "As Christians we must take the initiative and lead where moral issues are involved. Our churches must be the first to recognize Christian values and champion the practical application of righteousness and brotherhood."

All actions taken by the Southern Baptist Convention are advisory to the individual congregations affiliated with it, but the decisions of the national body are usually followed by its constituent membership.

Dr. Storer Re-elected.

Dr. James W. Storer of Tulsa, Okla., was re-elected president of the convention yesterday. Mrs. Will E. Ivie of Metropolitan Baptist Church was elected a vice president of the Women's Missionary Union.

The denomination, with 7.8 million members in 23 States and the District, will close its meeting tomorrow.

CHURCHES BACK SCHOOLS RULING

Legislators Urged to Find Segregation Solution

The New Orleans Council of Churches Monday passed a resolution approving the recent supreme court decision ending segregation in public schools as "consistent with the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ."

The resolution, passed at a luncheon meeting at the St. Charles hotel, called on members of the State Legislature to "find ways of implementing in our state the decision of the United States supreme court."

The resolution asked legislators "in every circumstance to exercise clear and calm judgment and Christian good will in all their attitudes and actions concerning this vital matter in accordance with the ideals of our Christian faith."

The resolution follows in full:

"The supreme court of the United States in its recent unanimous decision rejects as unconstitutional 'segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race even though the physical facilities and other tangible factors may be equal.'

"We believe that this decision is consistent with the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, and we further affirm that this decision is in keeping with what has been through many years the official position of the Christian church, as it has understood the teaching and spirit of Jesus Christ.

"We acknowledge that racial segregation and discrimination still exist, but we do affirm that great progress has been made and that slowly and surely the mind of the nation has been changing on this issue of equal rights and opportunities for all men. We humbly confess that we have not achieved what we believe to be God's will in this area of human relations. We face the critical adjustment between the absolute Christian ideal and the human level upon which a retarded and hesitating Christian conscience moves; Christian truth and strategy must reach us where we are and lead us by divine grace to where God would have us be.

"We believe that the effectiveness of the ruling will be greatly enhanced by the wise decision of the court to postpone for months the hearings on the means, methods, and time schedule by which this whole issue of segregation may be resolved.

"We call upon the members of our State Legislature to find just ways of implementing in our state the decision of the US supreme court. We ask that in every circumstance they exercise clear and calm judgment and Christian good will in all their attitudes and actions concerning this vital matter in accordance with the ideals of our Christian faith."

Religious sect hails court's ban against JC School

OCEAN GROVE, N.J.— The recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools was acclaimed here Saturday at the closing session of the 168th annual conference of the Church of the Brethren.

The more than 9,000 delegates also adopted a resolution on civil liberties in protest against "all efforts to make institutions or individuals surrender their consciences to any group of men or institutions."

The resolution added: "We view with alarm the suspicion and reckless accusations made of individuals and institutions."

School ruling hailed in Ga.

Church group from 15 states elated

ATLANTA — Women church leaders from 15 Southern states have pledged themselves to work for "a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit."

In a statement which is being sent to governors and other officials of the 15 states, the women accepted "with humility" the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and called it an "opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals."

They recognized however that this opportunity would bring with it a need for "patience, understanding and creative action" and expressed their desire to "build Christian emotional maturity" to meet the need.

The statement was adopted unanimously at a two - day regional meeting here June 21-22, at which the women discussed they might best work with ministers, government and community agencies to meet the problems of segregation in the South, particularly in the light of the Supreme Court decision.

The meeting was sponsored by the Department of Christian Social Relations of the General Department of United Church Women, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. Miss Esther Stamats, director of the department, said it was the first meeting of this kind ever called.

Delegates to the conference were chairmen of Christian social relations in state councils of church women and state council presidents from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Lou. Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Spring Hill College President Hails Supreme Court Ruling

MOBILE—The Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, S.J., president of Spring Hill College here, hailed the Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional as "a historic stand for equal justice and equal opportunities for all our citizens in the basic field of public education."

In an address during commencement exercises Tuesday (May 25), Fr. Smith said "it is too early to spell out the implications of this statement for private education, but it is clearly the duty of educators, public and private, to hail the decision of May 17, 1954, as a forward step toward bringing our Constitution, its interpretation and practice of it, into line with the Declaration of Independence."

It is equally our duty to work loyally, and fearlessly toward such practical arrangements as will implement the Christian philosophy of race relations and be in perfect harmony with the spirit and the letter of American law, without hysteria or unnecessary disturbance of any kind.

"In that duty, it goes without saying that this historic college, always the champion of social justice, stands ready to play its part together with all its sister colleges dedicated alike to teaching God's Truth and promoting justice and charity among all Mankind."

* * *

ANOTHER SPEAKER on the commencement program, Edward F. Barry, a Memphis attorney, an outstanding Catholic layman, and prominent civic leader, told the graduates that America for them is a land of both opportunity and responsibility.

He quoted statistics to show that the United States is in sound economic condition, and will probably become even more prosperous. He said opportunity for youth is unlimited.

Barry told the graduates they have the responsibility to activate their Jesuit-taught principles in endeavors for the good of the communities to which they will belong.

"The support and encouragement of agencies and institutions administering to the health and educational needs of a community," he said, "is a privilege of American citizenship."

He classified support of education as among the most laudable of civic endeavors.

The graduation ceremonies marked the climax of Spring Hill's 124th academic year. Degrees were conferred upon 114 men and women.

During the ceremony, 42 Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets were administered the officer's oath, making them second lieutenants in the Army.

Anti-Segregation Decision Fully Accords With Christian Social Principles, Says Catholic Board

NEW ORLEANS—(NC) — "We consider the statement contributory to the unity of the nation and to the peace and harmony of man of all racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds," the school board of the Archdiocese of New Orleans said in approving the decision of the Supreme Court against racial segregation.

"We consider the statement of the court fully in accord with Christian social principles affirming the equality of all men," said the school board members who include Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans, Msgr. Lucien J. Caillouet, Vicar General; Msgr. Henry J. Bezon, arch-diocesan superintendent of schools, and Judge Leo Blessing of the Orleans parish juvenile court.

"We consider the statement of the court fully in accord with the principles of democracy on which our country is based and which have contributed so signally to the welfare and success of this nation," said the school board of the Southern arch-diocese.

"Within our own religious and educational framework," the statement continued, "we have . . . seen integration operate satisfactorily and peacefully."

Southern Baptist Session Backs School Bias Decision

ST. LOUIS, June 5 (AP).—The Southern Baptist Convention last night declared its support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and called for acceptance of the ruling "in the spirit of Christ."

The convention adopted by a standing vote a statement describing the ruling as "in harmony with the constitutional guaranty of equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

With some 9,000 persons attending the convention session in Kiel Auditorium, only about fifty persons voted against the stand recommended by the consion.

A roar of applause greeted the decision. Then the messengers (delegates) from the convention's twenty-three-state territory joined in singing the hymn "He Leadeth Me."

Back Enforcement Delay

The commission commended the Supreme Court for deferring enforcement of the decision "until the nation shall have had time to work out methods by which transition from the present practice may be effected."

Convention recommendations on this and other issues are not binding on any Southern Baptist churches or members. Under the convention constitution, messengers to the convention have no power to commit their local vention's Christian Life Commis- churches on any issue.

The convention in its closing session today urged laymen tc place "Christ in industry" by setting up daily devotional meetings on the job. The convention, which began Wednesday, was attended by 25,000 persons.

Churches Plan White Schools

FORT WORTH, Texas., June 5 (AP).—Fifteen independent Baptist churches here have announced plans to sponsor parochial schools for white students only.

Gov. Allan Shivers and state education leaders have said it would take a year or more in Texas to implement the Supreme Court's decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

Ministers of the fifteen churches taking the steps toward all - white parochial schools said last night that segregation was "not the main issue" that prompted them to make their plans. Bible teaching in the schools was the main discussion point in last night's meeting of Baptist ministers, a spokesman said.

Join In Hearings On Segregation, Cook Is Urged

By ALBERT RILEY

Four church groups and the League of Women Voters of Georgia urged Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Tuesday to reverse his position and represent Georgia in hearings before the U.S. Supreme Court next fall on how the court should implement its decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

This was a new development as the Georgia Education Commission prepared to hold its first full scale meeting Wednesday and hear from at least three gubernatorial candidates on how segregation might be maintained in Georgia schools.

Meanwhile, the Georgia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People questioned the commission's legal authority to seek means of circumventing the court's ruling.

TALMADGE STAND

Cook and Gov. Talmadge have taken the position that Georgia should take no official part in the autumn hearings of the Supreme Court. Talmadge has said in several speeches that Georgia participation in such hearings would be like "helping select the knife that would cut off our heads."

In two separate resolutions Tuesday, however, the League of Women Voters of Georgia, the United Church Women of Atlanta and two committees of the United Church Women of Georgia, the Georgia Association of B'nai B'rith Lodges and the Christian Council of Atlanta urged Cook to attend the hearings.

One of the resolutions was addressed to Gov. Talmadge and the other to the Georgia Education Commission.

When the commission meets at 9 a.m., in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol Wednesday, it is expected to receive recommendations on the preservation of segregation from Rep. Charles Gowen of Glynn, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and House Speaker Fred Hand, three of the six gubernatorial candidates.

MANY ATTEND

Ben Garland, another candidate, may attend the public hearing but has indicated he may not make a recommendation for the present.

Commissioner of Agriculture Linder, also seeking the governorship, said Monday he probably would not attend the Wednesday hearing because of a previous engagement in Haralson County. However, he indicated he might be represented by a spokesman or submit a plan in writing.

Former Acting Gov. Melvin E. Thompson, also a candidate, already has asked and been granted a postponement of his appearance before the commission because of prior engagements at Swainsboro.

Wednesday's meeting will be open to the press, radio, television and the public.

Griffin, who has been leaning toward Gov. Talmadge's plan of abolishing the public school system and making educational grants to private citizens in order to preserve segregation, has been working for at least two days on the plan he will submit to the commission.

However, reports Tuesday said Griffin would recommend another plan which would call for enlarging county school boards from five to 100 members and give them authority to designate what schools pupils should attend.

Gowen has advocated a law whereby local school superintendents would be empowered to designate what schools pupils should attend in the general welfare.

Hand said Tuesday he would submit two or three proposals for maintaining segregation.

The gubernatorial candidates will be heard in alphabetical order in the first of a series of public hearings to be held by the commission. Invited to appear later have been the Georgia Education Association, the Parent-Teacher Association and other groups.

NAACP'S DRAFT

Representatives of the NAACP had sought to appear at Wednesday's meeting and submit recommendations but were informed that the first session will hear only from candidates for governor.

NAACP leaders went ahead with a preliminary meeting Tuesday however, and drafted a letter to Durwood Pye, secretary of the commission.

The letter, signed by William M. Boyd, president of the Georgia NAACP chapter, did not challenge the commission but raised a question as to its legal authority.

Citing a section of the 1953 legislative act which created the commission, the letter noted that the U.S. Supreme Court has held segregation in public schools as unconstitutional.

"This being true," the letter said, "it is legally impossible for a state to devise plans which attempt to circumvent the court's decision and still have the plans 'consistent with the Constitution of the United States.'"

COOPERATION URGED

It followed with recommendations for cooperation in eliminating segregation in line with the NAACP's "Atlanta Declaration" of a few weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the Atlanta Christian Council resolution declared that it is "unthinkable" that the State of Georgia should not be represented in the fall hearings of the U.S. Supreme Court aimed at solving the problems of integrating schools. It urged Atty. Gen. Cook to attend those hearings and "seek all possible light on how to solve these problems in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court."

The message of the League of Women Voters, B'nai B'rith and the United Church Women of Georgia to Gov. Talmadge said "it would be a tragedy" for Georgia to forfeit its opportunity to make its problems better understood by the court. It urged preservation of the public school system and suggested that Cook arm himself for the Supreme Court hearings with opinions from representative local committees of citizens of both races.

Southern Baptist Convention approves segregation ruling

ST. LOUIS, June 5—(AP)—The Southern Baptist Convention Friday night declared its support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and called for acceptance of the ruling "in the spirit of Christ."

The convention adopted by a standing vote a statement describing the ruling as "in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

With some 9000 persons attending the convention session, only about 50 persons voted against the stand recommended by the convention's Christian Life Commission.

A roar of applause greeted the decision. Then the messengers (delegates) from the convention's 23-state territory joined in singing the hymn "He Leadeth Me."

THE COMMISSION commended the supreme court for deferring enforcement of the decision "until the nation shall have had time to work out methods by which transition from the present practice may be effected."

Convention recommendations on this and other issues are not binding on any Southern Baptist churches or members. Under the convention constitution, messengers to the convention have no power to commit their local churches on any issue.

Speaking in favor of the pronouncement on the segregation issue were the Rev. Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon of Louisville, Ky., chairman of the Christian Life Commission, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Miller of Nashville, Tenn., the commission's executive secretary.

W. M. Nevins of Lexington, Ky., 81, told the convention he believed in equal rights "but I don't believe the Bible teaches and the Lord approves amalgamation of the races."

The convention, attended by about 25,000 persons, ended at noon Saturday. It began Tuesday.

Churches urged to aid de-segregation

ROCKFORD, Ala., June 5—A young Methodist minister here today called on "the thousands of churches over Alabama to immediately form inter-racial groups to help solve any de-segregation problems in a quiet peaceful manner."

The Rev. Robert D. Hughes stating that Christ taught an attitude of love toward every situation in life, said that it is only natural that "true Christians take the lead in a situation that requires tolerance and understanding."

Regardless of directives of federal and state governments on segregation, he said, the problems must ultimately be solved in each local community.

Back Court Ruling, Plea Of Baptists

ST. LOUIS, June 4 (AP)—The Southern Baptist Convention tonight urged support for the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools, declaring it is in harmony with the Constitution and Christian teaching.

The convention, by a standing vote, overwhelmingly approved a report urging Southern Baptists to adopt a Christian attitude toward the Supreme Court decision.

Then some 9,000 persons on hand for tonight's session joined in singing the hymn "He Leadeth Me."

The report by the convention's Christian Life Commission—which also urged a war against beverage alcohol, obscene literature and crime comics for children—was adopted after about 20 minutes of floor debate on the segregation question.

No action taken by the convention is binding on Southern Baptist churches or their members, under the convention's constitution.

Texas Baptists will sponsor parochial schools for whites

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 5—(AP)—Fifteen independent Baptist Churches here have announced plans to sponsor parochial schools for white students only.

A recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court banned racial segregation in Texas public schools. Gov. Allan Shivers and state education leaders have said it would take a year or more to implement the court's decision in Texas.

Ministers of the 15 churches taking the steps toward all-white parochial schools said Friday night segregation was "not the main issue" that prompted them to make their plans.

BIBLE TEACHING in the schools was the main discussion point in Friday night's meeting of the Baptist Church ministers, a spokesman said.

"The idea behind this thing," the Rev. B. F. Dearmore said, "is that our children might be adequately taught, stressing the Bible and separation of the races."

Dearmore said his group hoped to raise money for the project through donations and tuitions. From three to five grade schools and a central high school, with an eventual enrollment of 1000, are envisioned, he said.

Church Women Accept Court's Decision

Gubernatorial candidates who have been screaming for continued segregation in Georgia may be Church going men, but Church women, representing 15 Southern state declared Wednesday that they "accept with humility" the outlawing of separate schools, and feel they should work toward a Christian Society in which the human spirit is no longer burdened by this problem.

Such was the ideal adopted Wednesday by the Christian Social Relations Department of United Church Women. It came at the end of a two day closed meeting at the Henry Grady Hotel.

The statement read in part:

"1. Because of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus, we reaffirm our belief in human brotherhood and the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship. Therefore we feel we are impelled to promote Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit.

"2. We accept with humility the Supreme Court decision as supporting the broad Christian principle of the dignity and worth of human personality and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals

"3. We believe that the best solutions to our many problems can be reached when people of all races work together toward a common end and we urge women to make every effort to bring together individuals in free discussion.

"4. We are all charged with the responsibility of the training and nutrure of children and youth. We pray God's guidance upon us as we seek to shape right attitudes in the home, in the church, in the school and in all areas of life in which we move."

Southern Baptists Oppose Segregation

It is indeed refreshing to know the Southern Baptist Convention, assembled in annual session in St. Louis last week, has given its moral support to the Supreme Court of the United States in outlawing segregation. When that cheer thundered in Keil auditorium it meant that the spirit of Christ had at long last taken leadership in the largest Christian organization in the nation.

There is always a small cluster of intolerants anywhere, and when perhaps fifty stood silent among nine thousand who lustily cheered the determination to practice brotherhood, it could be in trust declared unanimous. This great religious organization split many years ago upon the issue of slavery, and men and women who met in St. Louis, when they sang fervently, "He Leadeth Me," were significantly confessing to God and their fellowmen that they had been wrong for many, many years.

Around three years ago we published an editorial in the columns of the Black Dispatch showing that the weak link in Western Christianity was racial bias, and we pointed out that Western religionists were the only spiritual organization refusing to kneel at the altar of God with communicants of other races. Thousands of copies of that editorial were later circulated by Rev. Guy Bellamy, race relations director of the Southern Baptist Convention. At the St. Louis meeting Rev. A. C. Miller presented the historic decision ending the reason for separation of Northern and Southern Baptists.

Many people do not realize segregation originated in the white church. That is one reason it is so hard to root up. The Christian church in early day America justified slavery on the theory the black man was being brought here from Africa to be Christianized. There are numerous records which show that in the colonial period many slaves went into court attempting to force their masters to free them because said slave protested he had embraced Christianity.

In fact, the wiley slave began joining the church in such large numbers it was economically impractical to permit conversion from heathenism to effect freedom, as was the custom and practice of that day. As the slave found the path to freedom his captors formulated new plans to continue his servitude. It was soon discovered that Negro preachers who served their flocks in the forests too often incited rebellions against slavery, and in order that the religious program of their lives be continued under better discipline and guidance, the practice started to have the slave attend white churches and sit in the loft up above the white congregation. This was the first physical separation of white and black people that took place in America. The beginning was in the religious establishment.

But now, following many years, since the mischief has been extracted from existing laws, Rev. Miller thinks, "it is time for Baptists and other citizens of our country to restore to our 18,000,000 Negro people their rights and privileges as guaranteed to them by the constitution."

Touching upon a question, information regarding which we were rudely brought up to date by Vice President Nixon when he returned from the Orient, Rev. Miller said, "Our treatment of minority people in our citizenship weakens the witness of our missionaries in other lands than in their own."



YOUTH CONFERENCE OFFICERS — These newly-elected officers will head the North Carolina Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship, meeting at Duke University, in 1954-55. Seated (left to right) are Baker Morgan, Wilson, publicity superintendent, reelected to the post; Belton Joyner, Siler City, president, reelected; and Margaret Beattie, Raleigh, secretary. Standing are Horace Mansfield, Durham, vice-president, and Jim Long, Yanceyville, treasurer.

Resolution of Methodist Youth: 'Segregation Is Un-Christian'

DURHAM, Aug. 20 (AP) — Methodist youth from Eastern North Carolina recorded their belief that "segregation is un-Christian" and voted at Duke University to present resolutions urging support of the recent Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools.

By a vote of 191 to 89, with some of the 400 delegates abstaining, the third annual conference session of the N.C. Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship passed a proposal of its Christian Citizenship Area Committee to present nearly identical resolutions to both the North Carolina Methodist Conference, which meets in Raleigh in October, and to the committee on segregation appointed by Gov. Umstead.

Both resolutions will state that "the youth of this conference feel that segregation is un-Christian" and both will request the group receiving the resolution "to uphold the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, in the school segregation cases."

The annual conference session, which today concluded a five-day meeting at the university, does not speak for the churches to which the delegates belong, but is the policy-making-body of the N. C. Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship and establishes its over-all plans for the year.

A minority of the conference session delegates presented a dissenting report. It read, in part, that "we believe a person can be a Christian and support segregation as a social pattern" and "we believe that a segregated pattern offers both races the best means of racial development."

The annual conference session also passed, with a larger affirmative vote, two other recommendations of the Christian Citizenship Area Committee:

(1) "That all assemblies of the N.C. Conference be open to fraternal delegates from the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church," which would mean the admission of Negro fraternal delegates (invited representatives) to Methodist Youth assemblies;

(2) "That subdistricts and local M. Y. F.'s explore the possibility of Negro and Caucasian churches sharing in some inter-group youth meetings."

The ninth annual conference youth rally, which brought approximately 1,000 additional Methodist youth to the Duke campus today, making a total attendance of about 1,400, today heard a report on the action of the conference session. Tonight and tomorrow a full council meeting of conference, district, and sub-district officers and their advisors will work on details of the N. C. Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship program for 1954-55.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

CHURCH GROUP
METHODIST

Methodists urge state to continue separate schools

Delegates to the North Alabama Methodist Conference yesterday adopted a resolution favoring segregation in public schools. The action followed a warm debate by more than 1000 delegates attending at Birmingham-Southern College.

The segregation resolution was pushed to a vote under the prodding of the Rev. C. M. Davenport pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church at Tuscaloosa.

The vote was by showing of hands. Estimates were that the segregation resolution was adopted "by 3 to 2, or maybe 5 to 4," some of the ministers said. There was no actual count.

ONE OF THE OUTSPOKEN critics of the resolution was the Rev. Dan Whitsett, pastor of First Methodist Church at Sylacauga.

He pleaded with the delegates not to adopt such a resolution because it would "bring disrespect on our conference."

The Tuscaloosa minister said that "We have not arrived at the day when we are ready for mixed schools. We are not ready for that day and we won't be ready for some time to come."

Dr. Davenport added that he believed that mixing the races in public schools of Alabama "would bring calamity to both races."

The issue with the Tuscaloosa minister was the Rev. Harry Denman of Nashville, Tenn., formerly of Birmingham. He declared:

"I want this great body to be loyal to the Supreme Court of the United States the same as they would be loyal to any other government agency."

THE RESOLUTION read in part:

"The North Alabama Conference has taken a just pride in the educational advancement and progress which our state, county and city educators have brought about for the thousands of Negro children and youths. We are proud of the elegant school buildings and equipment which our educational leaders have provided for our Negroes.

"We are proud of the Negro superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers who have manned these schools. It is therefore our honest conviction that it is for the good of both races that separate schools be maintained."

A story in yesterday's Birmingham News said the resolution was adopted unanimously. This was in error and The News is glad to make this correction.

Negro Baptists told segregation ruling will benefit them

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9—(AP)—The National Baptist Convention U. S. A. was told last night that Negro children "who had felt they were destined to go through life with two strikes against them," will benefit greatly from the Supreme Court ruling ending school segregation.

The Rev. F. D. Haynes of San Francisco told the estimated 30,000 delegates of the Negro church group that while "this day of new horizons will magnify the importance of secular education, the church's responsibilities will be increased."

The Rev. Mr. Haynes, in his report, also urged that the convention establish an undergraduate scholarship fund on a competitive basis.

He said such a program "will fire the hopes and aspirations of those youth who are denied their rights to higher learning because of economic circumstances."

"We are witnessing the tragedy of a materialistic age," he said. "A new emphasis must be placed upon education plus Christ as the sober approach to the atom and hydrogen age."

Earlier a message from President Eisenhower was read to the delegates by the Rev. T. J. Jamison, convention secretary.

Catholic schools open in Richmond

RICHMOND

Catholic Church school officials in Virginia are not waiting for the Supreme Court to open the doors of their schools to all children—they are acting now.

According to a high Catholic church official, the church has a integration plan that will go into effect this fall regardless of what the Supreme Court rules on segregation in public schools.

He pointed out that although Virginia law requires segregation in public schools, there is no state law requiring segregation in private schools. All Catholic schools in Virginia are private institutions.

Bishop Ireton Leader

First indication of the Catholic Church's action came in a statement by the Right Rev. Peter R. Ireton, bishop of Richmond, that eighth grade graduates of Van de Vyver School would be accepted in the formerly all-white Catholic school.

"They are entitled to enroll in the school," the bishop declared, "and will be accepted if their credits warrant entry into high school work."

The bishop's statement was made as he commented on his recent remarks, published last week, about there being no Catholic high school here for colored children.

Feel It's Their Obligation

In that statement he declared that "Catholics have the obligation of attempting to provide Catholic education for all Catholic elementary school graduates in the Catholic High schools."

The statement, made during a meeting of a Catholic men's club here earlier this month, was published in the Catholic Virginian, diocesan weekly newspaper.

One diocesan official, commenting on the effect of the plan, said it is "very probable that as many as half of the 26 eighth-graders from Van de Vyver will enter St. Patrick Cathedral or Benedictine this fall."

Catholic 'Christ-Like Way

In his talk before the Catholic laymen, Bishop Ireton declared that the Catholic doctrine is the "Christ-like way." It holds, he added that "before God, all men are equal, whether they are red, yellow, white or black."

Discussing the Richmond situation specifically, he pointed out that three years ago the high school division of Van De Vyver School at 711 N. First St. (colored neighborhood) was closed because of the small number of pupils enrolled.

Norfolk To Follow Suit

Since then, he said, there has been no Catholic high school for colored children in Richmond.

The bishop indicated that similar action will be taken by the Norfolk Catholic high school board in the event that St. Joseph (colored) High School there is closed to make way for a housing project.

Catholics May End Segregation

Voluntary School Changes Predicted

By ADON TAFT
Herald Religion Editor

Catholic schools will abolish segregation voluntarily, in light of the United States Supreme court's decision on public schools, the pastor of Greater Miami's largest Catholic church predicted Tuesday.

The Rev. Harold A. Gaudin, pastor of Gesu church, said he thought that Catholic schools will do away with segregation of Negro and White pupils before it is officially banned.

Speaking of the Supreme court ruling, Father Gaudin said:

"I am very, very glad it has come."

He said that although the court did not include parochial and private schools in its anti-segregation decision, he felt such schools undoubtedly would be included within 10 to 12 years.

But he added he didn't think Catholic schools would wait for such a ruling, but would abolish segregation voluntarily.

Catholic universities already admit both Whites and Negroes, Father Gaudin pointed out, but he said that resistance of parents has kept the church from merging the races in grade and high schools.

Gesu has a school with about 500 students. Some 9,000 pupils are in 16 Catholic schools in the area.

There are two Catholic Negro schools here, St. Francis Xavier with about 100 pupils, and Holy Redeemer, with 70 to 80 pupils. They have classes through the eighth grade.

The only other church operating schools in the area is the Lutheran.

There are two Lutheran elementary schools here, at Holy Cross Lutheran church, 650 NE 135th st., and at Bay Shore Lutheran church, 5050 Biscayne blvd.

N. Edward Schultz, principal at Holy Cross, which has 170 pupils, said the Supreme court ruling might effect Holy Cross eventually, since it operates under supervision of the county school board which certifies teachers and approves courses.

However, he added, the school is in an all-White area and the question of Negroes attending probably never will arise.

The Rev. George Schuster, pastor of Bay Shore Lutheran Church, could not be reached but Schultz indicated the same situation prevailed in that smaller school as at Holy Cross.

The Lutheran church (Missouri Synod) has not taken a stand on segregation but always permits the local churches to go along with local customs, Schultz said.

Other churches in the area maintain kindergartens but no elementary or high schools.

The Rev. W. P. Harman, executive secretary of the Greater Miami Council of Churches, said he felt the high court's ruling will speed up efforts of the council's department of inter-cultural relationships "to meet and solve human problems."

He said that already more churches are asking for the council's pamphlets, discussion materials and audio-visual aids on the race relations problem.

School Bias Banned In Texas Catholic Diocese

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (INS)—The Catholic archbishop of San Antonio and the attorney general of Mississippi have collided on the issue of segregation in southern schools.

The Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey last Friday ordered an end to segregation in parochial schools in his 32-county archdioceses. The archbishop declared:

"NO CATHOLIC child may be refused admittance to any archdiocesan school merely for reasons of color, race or poverty—the only necessary qualifications being morality and academic standing.

"The day of racial injustice has passed."

IN CONTRAST, Attorney General J. P. Coleman of Mississippi told the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General in San Antonio that "Whatever the U. S. Supreme Court rules, I see no end to segregation in Mississippi schools in the next 50, 75 or 100 years."

The San Antonio archdioceses have 25,000 students attending 80 schools. A few Negroes now attend three Catholic colleges and some are in the grade and high schools in San Antonio.

Stressing the fact that during his tenure of office in San Antonio, he has urged "clergy and laity, in season and out of season," to stop the sin of racial segregation, Archbishop Lucey stated it is obvious that "most encouraging progress has been made."

THE LETTER further said that it is the duty of Catholics to lead and not follow in the fields of social justice and social charity. He cited the fact that secular government, military leaders and private organizations have done much to eliminate segregation and discrimination.

Another Catholic bishop took a forward step in the fight against segregation some few months ago when the Most Rev. Vincent Waters, bishop of the diocese of Raleigh, issued a directive that Catholic church congregations under his jurisdiction integrate.

Following a "dressing down" by the bishop and other churchmen after a demonstration against the order at Newton Grove, N. C., the directive has since been peacefully abided by.

Court Decision On School Segregation Seen

Catholic Week, p. 1 Sept 5.22.54 Birmingham, Ala

Affecting Catholic Children Attending Public, Nonpublic Schools

(NCWC NEWS SERVICE)

The United States Supreme Court decision holding race segregation in the public schools unconstitutional will have sweeping effects on Catholics in the South and Southwest.

Those primarily affected, of course, are the Catholic children attending public schools in the States which up until now have had segregated schools. It has been estimated that half of the nation's Catholic children are enrolled in public schools, and owing to the relatively small number of Catholics in the southern regions, the ratio in public schools there is probably higher.

At the same time, in most southern areas, Catholic school systems have followed in the long-standing tradition of separate schools for white and Negro youngsters. The general outlook is that like the public schools themselves — the only ones directly affected by the court ruling — the transition from segregation to integrtation in Catholic school systems will be a gradual one. But heretofore parochial schools have set the lead in breaking down traditional race barriers, and the concensus among students of the problem is that they will continue to do so.

* * *

IN HANDING DOWN its unanimous verdict that "segregation has no place in education," the high tribunal delayed issuing a formal decree ordering integration until after hearing arguments on certain side points next Fall. This plan gave the States and local school systems time to map out the complex programming involved in the change-over.

While the Supreme Court decision met with statements of displeasure on the part of some southern members of Congress and state officials, it was hailed by the Catholic Committee for the South. Father Maurice V. Shean, C.O., of Rock Hill, S. C.—research director for the committee, which was set up to study problems of the South in the night ago announced that Nethe Church—declared that the ruling "has clarified the legal principle in the matter and at the same time gives time for proper implementation of the decision."

The study and work already begun by the CCS, he said, will bring about positive programs to make the changes easier. He added: "We feel that these efforts will speed the day when justice and charity prevail in all phases of our life, and feel sure that these programs will be developed in the light of our Faith and the democratic principles of our country."

* * *

WHILE CATHOLICS in the deep South had maintained segregated schools in deference to custom, and in some instances, state laws, a number of Bishops and Archbishops have set the example for the integration of the public schools. In the District of Columbia — which has maintained a dual public school system under law—the schools of the Archdiocese of Washington have been successfully integrated for years. Similarly, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis won wide acclaim when he eliminated segregated parochial schools in his See several years ago.

Referring to the pending Supreme Court segregation cases more than a year ago, Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans had called on Catholics to "exercise the role of peacemakers" in inter-race relations.

Other recent instances where the Church has taken the lead are those in San Antonio, where Archbishop Robert E. Lucey had decreed an end to all race barriers in churches and institutions, and in Richmond, where Bishop Peter L. Ireton only a fort night aog announced that Negroes would be admitted to the Catholic high schools in the city.

These specific instances were among those alluded to in a statement by George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, made on behalf of the 23 other councils in the country after the Court ruling was announced. "As Catholics, we feel extremely proud of the fact that among the original pioneers in integration in education have been many of our Catholic colleges and universities in the South, and of the part played by many of the leading Catholic diocesan schools in southern dioceses," he said. Mr. Hunton also declared that it was "particularly gratifying to all of us that this decision is unanimous, which leaves no doubt as to the position of our highest court on this great constitutional question."

Southern Presbyterians Ban Segregation in Schools

Dat. 6-5-54

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

MONTREAT, N. C.—At the ninety-fourth session of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian [illegible] segregation was banned in all of its institutions of higher learning. Courier P-1

By a vote of 240 to 169 the assembly voted after [illegible] senate to admit all races to all of its institutions of higher education. Pittsburgh Pa.

A last minute maneuver heightened the speculation that segregation would be dropped and the decision came as no surprise. It was a surprise to most, however, that only one commissioner took the floor against the motion to end the bias in the church schools.

The indication of what was in the offing came when a committee headed by a Negro was relieved of the task of making the anti-bias recommendation to the assembly. Courier

The standing committee of the Church headed by C. H. Williams of Tuscaloosa, Ala., first Negro ever to hold the chairmanship of a major committee of the organization, was relieved by a special committee. The strategy was that the presentation of the resolution would have more influence on the delegates if a Negro did not make it.

The Rev. V. Pag, pastor of Shendon Church in Columbia, headed the special committee and immediately announced, "There is but one position for a Christian. I believe that the church must be open to all regardless of color." Dat. 6-5-54

The assembly voted to:

(1) Open all of its doors at institutions of higher education;

(2) Recommended the same action be taken by all other synods and Presbyteries;

(3) Call upon all local churches to "examine their own life and practice no discrimination within its fellowship or outreach."

John R. Wallace, lone delegate to dissent, inquired about the million dollars split between Stillman College and general Negro work in the Southern church.

This was answered simply by deleting the word "Negro" from the charter of Stillman. The decision also affected Montreat College here, the assembly training school at Richmond, Va., and the youth conferences and other similar gatherings.

Dr. Donald Miller, professor at Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., set the stage for the vote when he said, the debate is whether to take our faith seriously . . . The only division the scriptures know is saint and sinner, believer and unbeliever.

Before the vote, E. Z. Brown, an elder from New Orleans, La., asked the moderator for a few minutes of silent prayer.

There were a few motions to stall action on the weighty question. Some wanted to wait for the U. S. Supreme Court to "spell out" the terms of the recent decree. Dr. Frank W. Price, Lexington, Va., and immediate past moderator said, "The assembly is the high court of the Southern Presbyterians and although the action is not mandatory on each individual church, I think it will have a tremendous impact on them. I think the church will take the lead on this vital issue," he said.

College Presidents:

Hail High Court School Decision

Incomplete - See Other Copy for Courier

At the Courier's request, several college presidents, including the heads of many state schools located in areas most affected by last week's historic Supreme Court decision, sent in their opinions. Some of the statements were as follows:

R. B. ATWOOD, President, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.:

"The Supreme Court decision is in line with the true principals of American democracy and marks beginning of first-class citizenship for all."

* * *

GEORGE W. GORE, President, Florida A. and M. U., Tallahassee:

"Florida state education officials are seriously studying implications of the Supreme Court school decision."

* * *

ALFONSO ELDER, President North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.:

"I believe that the Supreme Court's decision was wise and just."

* * *

BENJAMIN MAYS, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.:

"The United States has now assumed the moral leadership of the world along with its economic and political leadership. Although the implementation of the court's decision may take longer than we wish, the fact is clear: the back of segregation has been broken and no longer can segregation walk arrogantly throughout the United States. From now on it must walk on crutches and apologize for its existence in higher education. It means ultimately that colleges will not be judged nor selected on racial grounds but on the quality of their work. The Negro colleges, therefore, will enter a larger field of usefulness and will all qualified students who wish to enter."

* * *

LAWRENCE A. DAVIS, President A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.:

"The recent Supreme Court decision with respect to segregation and the public schools represents a moral and spiritual achievement not only for the Negro people but for American democracy itself. The full implementation of the letter and spirit of the decision will take some time and will require intelligence, patience, understanding, and good-will. There must be consistent co-operative effort throughout the South. Arkansas will be able to work its problems out with a minimum of tensions and unrest and within a reasonable period of time. It will be somewhat more difficult in other parts of the South. However, I believe firmly that ultimately the entire South will find itself working consistently toward complete application of the court's decision in the years ahead."

* * *

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, executive secretary American Teachers Association and president Alabama State College:

"The American Teachers' Association hails the announced decision of the Supreme Court as most significant for the moral progress of the entire American nation and of the world. This decision is another momentous step toward achievement of genuine humanity, christianity and democracy. Now there must be wisdom, sincerity and mobile idealism in the implementation of this judicial interpretation in all areas both North and South."

* * *

CHARLES JOHNSON, president Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.:

"This is the most important national mandate in civil rights since the Emancipation Proclamation reached slowly by a mounting succession of affirmative but segmental decisions. It was inconceivable to me that any other decision was possible, except, perhaps, in a mood of highly cautious political compromise which I did not expect. More formidable than any other human force compelling the logic of this decision is the irrepressible current of present day history with its increasing accent upon human rights. The collapse of this ... segregation may well be hailed as an important step in a new national freedom, freedom from the guilt of unholy compromise."

* * *

ALBERT W. DENT, president Dillard University, New Orleans, La.:

"As I have talked with Negroes and whites across the South during the last year I have gathered the impression that the people of the South expected the Supreme Court to rule out segregation in the public schools. Some localites will move faster than others in effecting the change, but I do not believe that there will be real resistance. We will follow this edict in an orderly and, necessarily, kind consuming manner, while the better-thinking people of the area work out together the necessary desirable steps. High quality statemanship on the part of our elected officials will be of the highest importance."

Dillard Prexy In Statement On Court Decision

NEW ORLEANS, La. June 1 — A statement of Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard ... is indicative of the way Southern Negro educational leaders feel about the recent court ruling declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

"As I have talked with Negroes and whites across the South during the last year, I have gathered the impression that the people of the South expected the Supreme Court to rule out segregation in the public schools. Some localities will move faster than others in effecting the change. But I do not believe that there will be real resistance. We will follow this edict in an orderly and necessariily time-consuming manner, while the better-thinking people of the area work out together the necessary desirable steps. High quality statesmanship on the part of our elected officials will be of the highest importance."

"The unanimous decision of the court is further evidence that our America brand of democracy is the finest design for living known to men and women who cherish freedom and who believe in the rights, dignity and worth of the individual citizen, whether he be white or Negro, Catholic, Jew or Protestant.

"The ruling of the court will have no direct bearing on the policies of Dillard University, a privately supported institution, for our chapter states that 'in the matter of receiving and instructing students, Dillard University shall make no distinction as to race, color, sex or religious beliefs.' The doors of Dillard University have always been and will continue to be open to all qualified students."

Be Calm, Cooperative Dr. Clement Advises

In discussing the recent Supreme Court decision relating to the public schools, President Rufus E. Clement on Thursday at the first assembly of the Atlanta University Summer School told the nearly 1,000 teachers and principals in the audience that "we must keep our public schools in the South.' Making a direct reference to the political maneuvers in the present Georgia gubernatorial race, he asserted that our problem is to elect a governor who will do this, 'although it appears that all of the candidates are trying to make political hay by talking about abolishing the public schools and denouncing the Supreme Court."

"Regardless of where you come from," President Clement told his listeners (who represented 17 Southern states, "do not be fearful of your own job.' The children are still here, he told them, and all over the nation there are still not enough teachers or classrooms. To allay fears on the part of those in the audience, the Atlanta University President consoled them with the statement, "I know that plans are under way for making use of the good competent teachers in places where they are needed, and there is still need for many good teachers throughout the nation."

President Clement was frank in expressing concern over the reaction of those in his audience to the Supreme Court decision, because as he said, 'You are an important person, whether you are a school teacher or a student, and your reaction can be very decisive."

He pleaded with those in the audience to evaluate the situation in their local communities, forever keeping in mind that they must work with other people. "I am sure," he said in conclusion, "that in the next four or five years, these problems will be worked out to the best interests of all children concerned."

Others slated for the Summer Forum Series are: Dr. William M. Boyd, chairman of the Department of Political Science, Atlanta University; President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College; Dr. Robert Brisbane, chairman of the Department of Political Science, Morehouse College; Reverend Homer C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Atlanta; James Dorsey, U. S. District Attorney;

Professor Samuel W. Williams of the Morehouse College Department of Philosophy; and David Burgess, of the CIO. Theme for the Summer Series is: Democracy Vs. Communism: A Fight for Internal Security.

Must keep public schools in South, Atlanta U. heads tells 1,000 teachers

ATLANTA — The president of Atlanta University Summer School, this week, told some 1,000 teachers and principals not to be fearful of their jobs.

"We must keep our public schools in the South," Dr. Rufus E. Clement said at the first assembly of the summer session in reference to Governor Talmadge's threat to close the public schools should the Supreme Court rule segregation unconstitutional.

Making a direct reference to the political maneuvers in the present Georgia gubernatorial race, he asserted that our problem is to elect a governor who will do this.

Children Still Here

It "appears that all of the candidates are trying to make political hay by talking about abolishing the public schools and denouncing the Supreme Court," he asserted.

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"I am sure," he said in conclusion, "that in the next four or five years, these problems will be worked out to the best interests of all children concerned."

Dual schools still needed —2 educators

AUSTIN, Texas — Most colored students prefer to attend colleges operated by and for members of their own race, Presidents R. O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern University and E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. College are quoted as telling the Texas Commission on Higher Education last week.

The two college presidents were reporting to the commission, which is making a study of higher education in Texas. They added that colored schools will be needed more than ever in the future in spite of the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

"It will be a hard position for the state to get rid of colored schools," Dr. Lanier was quoted as telling the commission.

"You mean if colored people are given equal facilities there is nothing to worry about from segregation," Sen. A. M. Aikin Jr. of Paris asked him.

"That is correct," Dr. Lanier is reported to have replied, adding that he disagreed with some colored leaders who think that the Supreme Court ruling abolishing segregation in schools ended all social problems.

Fisk president urges South face up to action on school desegregation ruling

Speaks at closing session of missionary group's annual race relations institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Out of a quickened and alerted conscience in the nation, the walls of segregation are crumbling, aided by stern realism of national and international necessity, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, told the closing session of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Institute at Fisk.

Summarizing the institute's two-week seminars on implementation of the U.S. Supreme Court decision ourlawing school segregation, Dr. Johnson said:

"With this new situation, created by the most powerful and humane forces in the modern world, the South can and may yet so marshal its power as to bring to education generally a new dynamic and to the nation a new spirit.

Wise Statesmanship

"It is, we believe, wide educational statesmanship now to seek to make good schools better, to provide basic security for men and women eager to devote their talent and experience to teaching, to search out and encourage youthful talent that would never otherwise be recognized or nurtured into intellectual and social maturity.

"The key issue is the national policy regarding the social administration of its schools. The real importance of the decision is that it is a bold affirmative and unequivocal regarding the nation's conception of its commitment with the force of law in 91 years.

"The principle defined in the outlawing of school segregation by the Court goes deeper than the welfare of racial minorities themselves, for it is a manifestation of a definitive shift in the pragmatic philosophy of the nation, and it applies to housing, employment, recreation and the welfare of the total economy itself," Dr. Johnson declared.

Some Effects Cited

This change in national orientation as part of the logic of national welfare, will have direct economic effects upon the lagging status of minorities.

Sixteen million colored are at present held to one-half the average earnings of the white population and the impact of discriminatory, shortsighted policy, according to the institute report, is a restriction upon the purchasing power of the colored population, estimated at 15 billion dollars annually.

That, the report points out, is more than the total annual income of Canada or the value of our own total exports.

Solid South Breaking Up

According to the report by Dr. Johnson, one of the immediate effects of the Supreme Court decisions is the breaking up of the previously "Solid South" on the issue of race, creating two new categories of political and public attitudes in the South.

On the one hand are those states and areas which are either now complying or appear to be waiting to comply with the decision; on the other, those states and areas openely resisting the decision.

Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana constitute these latter "opposition" states. Six states—Maryland, Delaware, Kansas, Wes Virginia, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia—are proceeding without delay to comply with the decision.

A related but somewhat different attitude is represented by states waiting for final court orders and apparently commited to act, as in the case of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas.

How It Will Come

Desegregation will take place under two general conditions, according to the institute summary:

First where responsible officials will voluntarily comply, as in Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington, D. C., and second, where further court action must be taken against school boards and administrators who take action to prevent colored students and parents from being admitted to schools defined as open to them by the Supreme Court decision.

Both civil and criminal action is possible, according to the institute's summary of discussions, where rights assured under the 14th Ammendment to the Constitution are involved.

Strategy to expand and implement desegregation should be based upon the valuable lessons learned in recent national experience, Dr. Johnson pointed out. Some of these lessons were:

How To Implement It

1. A first prerequisite to desegregation is a clear, unequivocal policy from the top, and a willingness to back that policy with all of the resources that can be commanded.

2. Dire predictions as to the result of efforts to desegregate usually have not materialized and they should not be used to justify a "do-nothing" policy under the guise of gradualism or of being realistic.

3. The mechanics of desegregation may be earlier to operate in areas where the colored population is small, but a small percentage of colored poplation does not automatically mean that the general situation is better for a desegregation program. The cities of Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and St. Louis have from 15 to 35 per cent of the total population as colored, yet in these places desegregation is immediately being effected.

Voting Power Important

4. A fair degree of political power—potential or real—has aided desegregation in those states where it has occurred, as in Indiana and New Jersey; and further development of voting potential will help overcome the political resistence now being shown.

5. Administrative changes can effect a substantial desegregation of the schools, but the pattern of residency will cause to be maintained a general character of racial segregation. Housing desegregation should be thus a strategic focus of community effort.

6. Preparation of parents and other citizens for integration is generally helpful, but over-preparation, when attended by unnecessary delay and hesitation, can invite opposition. The experience of a number of New Jersey communities would seem to support as a statement of sound policy: "shortly before you integrate, tell them—period."

Gradualism Won't Work

In addition to these general points, the institute found that:

Segmentalised "gradual" desegregation does not insure effective re-segregation and often increases resistance.

Various types of "immediate" integration are no more likely to lead to violence or resistance than the varieties of "gradual" methods of change. In actual practice, there is an overlapping of immediate and gradual measures.

The likelihood of desegregation being successfully accomplished is not directly dependent upon the absence or presence of expressed prejudice by whites prior to desegregation. So-called prejudiced persons appear to accommodate as well as others.

Must Expect Opposition

There is always some degree of opposition to desegregation, but the most critical difficulties are bigoted parents, representing the few typical cases, and school administrators and teachers must be prepared to handle these special cases.

The institute reported that special effort must be made to protect the colored teacher from being displaced, although a present shortage of 60,000 elementary school teachers and an anticipated shortage of 250,000 elementary and high school teachers in six years are factors favorable to their retention. The training and preparation of the colored teacher and protection of present teacher-tenure laws will also help.

At present, according to reports made at the Institute, in at least six southern states, colored teachers have academic training superior to their white associates and in four additional ones, their training is equal to that of their fellow teachers.

Some Teachers To Suffer

"For many of those teachers, and especially those not exposed to more recent preparation in the teacher-training institutions of the South and North, the old stereotypes about differential racial mentality, emotional stability and temperament will make teaching in a single system a painful experience for themselves and their pupils as well.

"There will be pressure of many sorts on the established habits of some school executives.

"It will be necessary to educate community leaders and parents in the values and meaning of an unsegregated system before they can work intelligently with it or for it," Dr. Johnson reported.

Fisk's President Speculates On What Court Edict Means

Dr. Charles S. Johnson Believes What Supreme Bench Said In Its Great Decision Of May 17, Implies Every Form Of Racial Discrimination Violates Constitution, But Sees Many Handicaps To Be Faced Before Old Customs Yield To Ideals Of Democracy

Nashvillians who heard Dr. Charles S. Johnson in his opening statement at the 11th annual Race Relation Institute on Monday of this week and many others who have read newspaper accounts of his address were impressed with the belief that the noted Fisk University President seeks to warn all and sundry that the Supreme Court decsion outlawing compulsory segregation in education came much quicker than integration will come in the South.

Dr Johnson emphasized a number of handicaps and hinderances to the realization to the ideal of "mixed schools" for the South and in addition expressed the belief that integration will come much sooner for school pupils than it will come fully for school teachers. One of the beliefs he expressed was that some Negroes themselves will be numbered among persons who will oppose compulsory integration.

But at the same time the university president was taking a calm and objective view of what is to be faced in the transfer from separate to mixed public schools, he was forthright in expressing the belief that the famous decision the Supreme Court handed down on May 17, forecast future decisions by the Court that will wipe out racial discrimination in all other phases of American life where it now exists under law.

Dr. Johnson, like many other persons, look for the issuance of decrees by the Supreme Court to clarify what the Court expects from the states and communities that will be seeking to put its mandate into practice. With regard to what he foresees as a future American policy in matters aside from what is to be the nation's school policy, Dr. Johnson said the following:

"It is manifestly impossible to desegregate the factor of classroom instruction and continue segregation in such extra-curricula factors of education as recreation and socialization, that tre equally important."

Thus the educator is predicting that the Supreme Court's decrees taht are to be issued in the near future will carry the implication that racial segregation in parks, playgrounds and other public places must cease.

There are formidable factors that must be taken into consideration as the states and communities begin making their plans to transfer from a system of racially-segregated schools to mixed schools, Dr. Johnson pointed out.

He referred to racial population ratios. These will be considered on the basis of the well-known fact that in many communities there are virtually as many colored children as white children of school age. This fact seems to indicate that providing mixed instead of separate schools might not result in any saving of money.

He referred to the fact that residential segregation must be taken into consideration. That is, in many communities there are sections almost wholly populated by colored families and others where few colored persons have homes.

Persons attending the Sunday School Congress in San Antonio, Texas, June 9-13 read in the papers of a community where all of the colored children of school age lived with parents who ha dhomes on the premises of white employers of domestice servants. It was said these employers were thinking up ways of getting rid of all servants who had children. so as not to let colored children attend the exclusively white schools.

A problem of great importance to be raced, Dr. Johnson pointer out, was the certainty that ia will be much easier to integrate colored pupils than colored teachers at the beginning of the transition. It has been said that colored teachers who are qualified for their jobs will be integrated along with their pupils. It remains to be seein if there is any such directive in what the Supreme Court will state in the de cree to be handed down. Dr. Johnson does not indicate he believes that qualification will be the sole reason why some colored teachers will not be integrated at the time their pupils enter mixed schools.

Political leaders and school authorities of Mississippi publicly stated before the Supreme Court decision was handed down that they would not have mixed schools in that state. But they said the way they would get around having this will set at naught the "economic factor" that colored teachers will point out. Their "economic factor" will be one dealing with the loss of jobs that must come in a mixed school system.

Those who contend that colored teachers should be reconciled to facing their economic losses "for the good of the child" hear this argument met with facts and figures showing that, based on what colored teachers have done to prepare themselves for their jobs and the length of time they have give to teaching, they should not lose any jobs at all. Records show that, as a general rule, colored teachers have made more preparation to teach than white teachers of the South.

Dr. Johnson seemed to be aware of the "economic factor" of concern to colored teachers. He pointed out that whereas education is a foundation stone of democracy, nevertheless there are undemocratic practices colored Americans must face, despite the ruling of the Supreme Court on segregation. These, said he, include undemocratic practices in employment and in labor organizations. These he state are just as different and dangerous as racial separation in schools.

The educator stated that this year's institute will not concern itself exclusively with the school situation. It will cover the whole field of racial discrimiation with the hope of making a contribution tc total integratgion, which the Constiution of the United States as recently interpreted by the Supreme Curt, insists in the law of the land.

Negro College Chief Says Court Will End Public-School Segregation

Teachers Hear Atlanta Man

A Negro college president predicted here last night that segregation in public schools soon will be abolished by a United States Supreme Court ruling.

Dr. Benjamin Mayes, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, told the Kentucky Teachers Association that the court cannot afford to rule otherwise.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on the constitutionality of public-school segregation in five test cases now pending before it.

Forecasts Laughter Later

"The court cannot afford to tell the billions of colored persons in Asia, the Near East, Africa, and Europe that the basis for citizenship in the United States is the color of a man's skin," Dr. Mayes declared.

"America can't remain half segregated, any more than it could remain half free and hlf slave," he said at a public session at Central High School. The K.T.A. opened its three-day annual meeting there yesterday.

Abolishing segregation in public schools in the South will cause no "revolution" or violence, and even (Governor) Jimmy Byrnes in South Carolina and (Governor) Herman Talmadge in Georgia are not going to be able to turn the schools over to private hands," he said.

Calls Bias Greatest Sin

Dr. Mayes compared the Negro fight against segregation to women's fight for the right to vote in the 1870's and said, "In 20 years we're going to laugh and laugh about how excited we were over nothing."

But he warned that discrimination will still exist in a desegregated society, even as we know it exists today in New York, Boston, and Chicago."

The competent Negro teacher, he said, has nothing to fear about getting and advancing in a teaching job in nonsegregated schools.

"I have the idea that many Negro teachers in the South are much better qualified to teach than some white teachers," he told the group.

Dr. Mayes called segregation "a great scandal in a democracy, the greatest sin, and the greatest wrong that has ever been imposed on a people."

800 Attend Convention

"Those who made the law of 'separate but equal' never did intend that it should be equal," he said. "The law was a sham from the begining."

Under segregation, he said, Negroes have competed with each other for recognition rather than with other men.

"The roof is the limit now but the sky is the limit in a desegregated society," declared Dr. Mayes.

About 800 teachers are attending the K.T.A. convention at Central High School.

Speakers today will include Dr. Karl H. Berns, assistant secretary for field operations of the National Education Association, Washington, and Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney.



Courier-Journal Photo

AN INFORMAL TALK is enjoyed by the Rev. A. R. Lasley, left, Hopkinsville, president of the Kentucky Teachers Association, and Dr. Benjamin Mayes, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, before Dr. Mayes' speech to the association here last night.

Men To Compete As Men, Not As Race In The Future- Dr. Mays

BY MARCEL HOPSON

Expressing his belief that the United States Supreme Court will rule that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays declared that in the very near future in the South "men will be competing with men . . . the best among men . . . and not just the best in certain racial groups."

Dr. Mays president of Morehouse College. Atlanta, Ga., made this forecast as he spoke to a capacity crowd of teachers, parents and other citizens in attendance at the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association's first Cultural Forum held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last Thursday night, April 1.

The appearance of this noted educator, scholar, world traveler, orator and writer initiated the first of a series of cultural programs to be presented this year by the JCNTA of which Prof. Judge King is president.

THE "BEST NEGRO" TAG WILL FADE AWAY

Dr. Mays pointed out that in a segregated society, many feel proud at just being the "best Negro doctor, the best Negro teacher, the best Negro preacher, the best Negro banker, and not the best among men." He warned that such "tags" will soon be a thing of the past.

He said that the United States cannot remain half segregated and half non-segregated just as the United States "did not remain half slavery and half free."

URGED TEACHERS NOT TO BE AFRAID

He suggested that teachers be not afraid of losing their jobs if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in the schools. He counselled them to be completely prepared when the "great change" takes place.

"I don't believe the South would mistreat its teachers or deny them job opportunities because of skin color. I believe that the South will judge everyone by his or her competency and merits and not by color," the speaker epitomized.

The speaker deplored the "prophets of doom" who are spreading rumors that race riots and bloodshed will follow. He denounced "such nonsense," pointing out that such things did not occur when the United States outlawed segregation in the armed forces, in schools on government reservations. and many job opportunities.

BADGE OF INFERIORITY

Dr. Mays declared that segregation is not only un-Christian and unconstitutional, but "segregation is a badge of inferiority pinned upon the weak by the strong."

He pointed out that the "badge" says:

1. Negroes are sub-human.

2. Negroes are unfit to live among others.

3. That police don't have to be equally just in treatment.

4. And that Negro children can be kicked around without anything being done about it."

"The tragedy of segregation in South is that a majority of the Negroes have been conditioned to feel that they are inferior to others," the speaker declared.

MOST SIGNIFICANT GROUP

Dressing his oratory to fit the program's theme: "The Role of Educational Leadership in Our Society," Dr. Mays expounded:

"Teachers constitute the most significant group in our society in America."

He pointed out that teachers are "leaders" and that Jeffersson County, Birmingham, the South and the United States comprise the "society."

He said that one of the prerequisites for being a leader is that the teacher "must know thoroughly what he or sshe teaches." If not, "you handicap our future doctors, our future leaders, our future legislators." He said they all have to come by the teacher.

"Teaching is a calling, not a profession," Dr. Mays explained.

CRIMINAL; DISTINCTLY IMMORAL

He said that a teacher who teaches what he or she does not know has "committed a crime." He said that it is not only a crime, but "distinctly immoral." He suggested that no one wants to be a criminal.

The teacher's role is to "know what you teacher." To do that, one must study, study and study! the speaker said.

He said that the Ph. D. or Master's degree is no guarantee that one is thoroughly or competently prepared. He pointed out that even a Ph. D. holder "will get rusty and behind the times," if he does not continue to study, study and study.

Dr. Mays said there are two kinds of teachers. They are:

1. Those who cannot do anything else, and

2. Those who know how and love to teach.

MUST MAKE A LIFE

He counselled the teachers not to teach just to make a living, but to "make a life." He said "I don't know what kind of living Moses, but he made a life. I do not believe that Jesus made a comfortable living as a carpenter, but I know he made a life. Apostle Paul made a life. Due to his physical ugliness, it is very doubtful that Socrates made a living, but he did make a life."

"LOVE THE PEOPLE"

He deplored those in the teaching profession who showed favor or disfavor toward children according to their economic status, family prestige or misfortune.

Not only must the teacher love his or her job but love the people, Dr. Mays explained.

"Love that girl or boy who came from the finest home in Birmingham. Love that girl or boy who came from the very poorest home."

He reminded the teachers that, "All are made in the Image of God. He has no respecter person." Dr. Mays suggested that the teachers give every child equal attention and guidance. "Follow that child to his home!"

"Who knows? That boy or girl from the poor home whom you may be mistreating or looking down your nose at may be the future Mary McLeod Bethune, George Washington Carver, Dr. Booker T. Washington or Ralph Bunche," the speaker cautioned.

MUST REGISTER AND QUALIFY TO VOTE

Dr. Mays lashed at those teachers and leaders who have, in a way deliberately or carelessly, refused to register and qualify to vote. "You don't believe in this democracy of ours, do you?!", he asked.

He declared that "no man deserves freedom and equality if he does not sacrifice for them; does not put down some cash for them or put forth some effort."

Greetings were brought by E. Paul Jones, director of Division of Education, Jefferson County Schools; Carol W. Hayes, director of Division of Education, Birmingham City Schools; the Rev. J. L. Ware, president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, and also pastor of Trinity Baptist Church; Prof. Newman Terrell, basileus of Alpha Phi Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., and Dr. J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College.

INTELLECTUAL GIANT

Dr. Chandler described by Dr. Mays as "one of the intellectual giants of the world." He said, "Dr. Mays, we salute you as a World Citizen doing a great task."

Dr. Ware suggested that in the future we just say Jefferson County Teachers Association," omitting the word, "Negro."

MUST CUT THE PATTERN

Mr. Hayes, emphasizing the key role of the teacher, pointed out that "Education must cut the pattern and set the pace for the type of world we want to live in."

AMONG LARGEST IN NATION

Mr. Jones disclosed that a national survey shows that the Jefferson County Public School System is listed as one of the largests uburban systems in the United States, having some 420 Negro teachers, serving 14,000 Negro children, and having Negro-serving high schools, of which four have been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The other three are accredited by the state.

Mrs. Lucille Douglas, in giving the "Occasion," pointed out that "this program tonight and many programs herein the future will serve twofold meaning: 1.) Public Relations and 2.) Culutral Uplift."

Prof. Terrell brought greetings from the Omega fraternity of which Dr. Mays is a member.

Other highlights of the program included: the singing of the National Anthem by Mrs. Iola B. Burton; Invocation by the Rev. L. S. Craig, pastor of the First Baptist Church, East Lake; musical selections by the Jefferson County Teachers Chorus, namely, "I Believe," "He Is Coming Soon," "I's Been Buked and Scorned," and "Hallelujah," all under the erstwhile directions of Prof. Albert H. Felder; selections by the Wenonah High School Chorus, also under the directions of Mr. Felder; presentation of Dr. Mays by Prof. King; Appreciation expressed by Mrs. Mamie Foster; concert singing of "Lift Every Voice and Sing," and the Benediction by the Rev. W. J. Colvin.

Tuskegee Awaits Rule On Admitting Whites

Tuskegee, Ala., May 18 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute is making no plans to admit white students until there is an attorney general ruling on how the Supreme Court decision applies in Alabama, Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president, said today.

Although Tuskegee is a private school, part of its funds come from the State of Alabama, and the State Constitution prohibits mixing of the races at tax-supported schools. White students have applied for entrance.

President Says—

Tuskegee Has No Plans To Admit White Students

TUSKEGEE, May 18 (U.P.)—Tuskegee Institute is making no plans to admit white students although there have been applications from them, Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president, said today.

And Dr. Foster agreed with another Negro leader, Charles G. Gomillion, that there will be no "concentrated effort" on the part of Negroes to enroll in white schools "just for the sake of going to white schools."

The Tuskegee president said until there is an attorney general ruling on how the Supreme Court decision applies in Alabama, nothing will be done toward admitting white students at Tuskegee.

Reject Applications

Another source said a number of applications from white students have been turned down, particularly for enrollment in the school of veterinary medicine.

Although Tuskegee is a private school, part of its funds come from the State of Alabama and the state constitution prohibits mixing of the races at tax-supported schools.

The Supreme Court decision presumably would supersede this constitutional requirement when it goes into effect.

Gomillion, who is dean of students at Tuskegee and a member of the state executive committee of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said he believed most Negroes will seek admission in white schools only to get better educational advantages.

Sees Last Resort

Legal action to see that there is no discrimination in educational opportunities, he said, "will be the last resort . . . in my opinion."

Gomillion said he didn't think suits will be filed in court unless those involved "are convinced that they can't get their constiutional rights any other way."

"Those things (lawsuits) are are expensive, he said, "and of course we don't want to resort to them unless necessary. We don't have that kind of money to throw away."

The Tuskegee dean suggested that there will be a varied reaction among Negroes themselves on seeking admission to white schools.

Some, he said, would be reluctant to enroll their children with white students while others would have no hesitancy if they felt it would mean better education for their children.

"Clark Ready To Admit Whites," Says Brawley; Dean At Hungry Club

BY EDWARD PEEKS

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, said yesterday that Clark "is ready to admit white students." He made the statement during the question-and-answer period at the Hungry Club Forum, where Dr. A. A. McPheeters, dean of Clark College, addressed the radio audience and forum at the Butler Street YMCA.

Brawley said the United States Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in public schools "may be a challenge to some white students to attend Negro colleges."

He explained that the challenge perhaps lies in the area of social contact since a well-rounded education consists of more than merely academic training.

Brawley and McPheeters predicted that accredited Negro institutions will attract white students in the foreseeable future, despite state laws forbidding "the mixing of the races."

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education, has said that the university will open its doors to white students as soon as it is legally free to do so.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work is the only school of social work in the state of Georgia, pointed out Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the Sociology Department of Atlanta University, who served as moderator of the forum. It is one of 49 accredited schools of social work in the United States for the training of both social and psychiatric caseworkers.

SEE TEST CASE DETERMINANT

Brawley and McPheeters expressed the opinion that test cases in the South would prove that the high court's decision on segregation in public schools also applies to private institutions that choose to open their doors to all qualified students, despite state laws.

Georgia might threaten to revoke the charter of a private college with white and Negro students and court action would be the only recourse in face of such a threat, they said.

"To abolish segregation on any one level is to infer its ultimate destruction on all of the others—graduate schools, secondary and elementary schools all professional schools and all undergraduate colleges," McPheeters declared.

He described significant changes in Negro colleges, tracing their growth and development through the years. He referred to a report released by a joint committee of the National Education Association and the American Teachers Association, which pointed out the following:

1. Although the number of Negro institutions increased only from 99 in 1900 to 108 in 1950, the enrollment multiplied about 26 times, from some 2,624 students to approximately 75,626. Institutions include two in Ohio and two in Pennsylvania.

67,241 TOTAL ENROLLMENT

2. The 104 institutions in the 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia had in 1950 a total resident enrollment of 67,241 students, of whom 33,847 were men.

3. Enrollment of women continued to increase at a more rapid rate than that of men until 1947-48. Since then the enrollment of men has increased more rapidly.

CITES TROUP STUDY

McPheeters referred to another study of C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, on "Building Construction on Negro College Campus, 1947-52." The study showed:

1. Thirty state-supported institutions spent approximately $40 million for new buildings as compared with about $14 million spent by 38 private institutions for new buildings.

2. The five ranking states as to the amount of money spent were Florida, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, and Texas. Other states spending more than a million dollars were Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Ohio, Louisiana and Kentucky.

3. More money was spent in Georgia and South Carolina for new buildings for private institutions than was spent for new buildings on the campuses of state supported institutions.

4. Out of the $54 million spent for new buildings, $14 million went for dormitories, $5 million for libraries, the third largest amount for gymnasiums and health education buildings and the fourth largest sum was spent for science buildings.

"From an analysis of the facts to be found in this study, one would conclude that progress in this area has been in terms of providing merely basic facilities for physical comfort," McPheeters said.

He stated that "we should make our schools good, not because of their becoming bi-racial, but because it is our professional duty."

Atlanta U. Will Comply By Taking Whites

ATLANTA — The world's largest all-Negro university — Atlanta university — will comply with the Supreme court decision by opening its doors to white students within the near future, it was announced this week.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of the university, said the school would drop its color bar against whites just as soon as it was legally free to do so. Presently, the university is prohibited from admitting white students by a Georgia law.

He pointed out that the school has received many applications before from white students asking admission but it had to refuse them because of the state law.

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EDUCATION

TWO WHITE FISK UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS ASK THAT THEIR CHILDREN BE ADMITTED TO NEGRO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

White Profs Ask Negro School For Their Children

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Two white professors at Fisk University Friday asked that their children be admitted to a Negro elementary school in Nashville.

The action was viewed as a test case to lay groundwork for bringing Tennessee within the sphere of the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing separate schools for the white and Negro races.

One of the parents, mathematics Professor Lee Lorch is Vice-president of the Tennessee chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Nashville School Board turned down the request, pending a final ruling from the Supreme Court after it hears suggestions in October on how to implement its May 17 decision.

The Supreme Court segregation ruling applies technically now only to states involved in suits decided at the time of the Court ruling. Court action in each other state would be necessary before the ruling could officially apply to these states. Today's applications in Nashville were considered preliminary to instituting court action in that state to bring Tennessee under effect of the Supreme Court ruling.

Tennessee College Gives Entry Forms To 2 Negro Youths

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 22 (AP)—Two Negro high school graduates yesterday requested and received applications for enrollment from Middle Tennessee State College here.

The requests are believed the first in Tennessee since the U.S. Supreme Court ruling declaring segregation in schools unconstitutional. One of the five present qualifications for admittance to M.T.S.C. is that the student must be a member of the white race.

The youths, James Scott and Walter Swafford, conferred separately with Dean N. C. Beasley. Both received their high school diplomas from Holloway High School here Thursday.

Public Texas College Admits First Negro

Odessa, Tex., May 21 (AP)—The Odessa Junior College board of regents today voted unanimously to admit the first Negro to the school.

James R. Robbins, 26, Odessa, a Korean War veteran, applied to enroll in the college's summer school and the board voted on the matter immediately.

It was believed to be the first such request in Texas since the United States Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools.

In past years Negroes have been refused permission to enroll at the Odessa school, which is a public college.

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EDUCATION

NEGATIVE ACTION
HOPE HULL, ALABAMA
(LOWNDES COUNTY)

Negative Action Unwise

A group of parents in Hope Hull, a town in Lowndes County have taken steps by which they hope to preserve the two-standards school system. Here is the picture in Lowndes County.

Some $5,052,500 is needed to put the Negro-enrolling schools in acceptable shape. In contrast the white-admitting schools are already up to desirable standards.

There are 26,553 Negro persons in Lowndes County. In contrast, there are only 4,946 white persons in this county.

Lowndes has 2,200 white voters but not a single Negro voter.

You can see why Hope Hull parents have "no intention of sending our children to non-segregated schools."

Negro and white citizens live in the same Lowndes County. These most surey are citizens who would like to be law abiding. We do not want to believe that they would suggest lawless leadership.

Good citizens, we think, should strive to live up to the demands of the full promise of democracy. We need leadership that will help to make democracy work, live and grow. We need goodwill leadership that will assist in the changeover which is in the making.

Negative action, it seems to us, is unwise. Positive action toward the implementation of the memorable May 17 United States Supreme Court decision removing the barriers to improved, enriched and enlightened public school education. Implementing that decision is a challenge to the conscience of good people who we believe are in majority.

Mississippi All-Negro Town Has No Segregation Worries

Portland Oregon

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., May 18 (U.P.)—Negro Mayor E. A. Green said today that this all-Negro town of 1300 has "no school segregation worries," that townsfolk "would welcome white folks to our school."

Wed 3-19-54

"Segregation doesn't give us a bit of trouble," Green said. "There's no one to segregate."

Green said "we certainly haven't any objections" to the court ruling that banned school segregation, but added "there was no whoopee over it—nobody threw a party or anything like that."

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The North Mississippi delta town has a population of 1328, all Negro, but some 1500 Negro students attend the one consolidated school here, coming in from the surrounding area.

Green said "there's no law" against white people living here. "In fact, we had two Chinese and one white man here for awhile. No one asked them here and no one asked them away. They just left of their own accord."

He said white people could move to this all-Negro community if they wanted.

"Mound Bayou is a town just like any other town," he said. "It goes by the laws of the state and nation."

However, he said he thought white people wanted to see the community all-Negro "just as we like it."

But as for segregation, Green said "we aren't worried about it at all."

"We've never had any segregation in Mound Bayou. We practice democracy here, not just talk it."

MISSISSIPPI EDUCATOR TOURS STATE ADVISING NEGROES THAT SEGREGATION IS MOST DESIRABLE

Bases Argument on Theory That God Made Everything to Associate With Own Kind

SAYS MIXED SCHOOLS WILL BE DETRIMENTAL

By MOHAMMED ALI V

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Prof. C. W. Falconer, of Shubta, currently is stumping the state of Mississippi at his own expense in an effort to convince members of his race that segregation is desirable.

He bases his argument on what he terms his study of biology, and declares that his findings is That God created everything to associate with its own kind.

He prefaces his arguments with his notes of how much progress the Negro group has made in so short a time. He says that progress has excelled that of all races in history and that we should look upon this and be contented.

Falconer said that he believes about 90 percent of the members of his race in the state do not want mixed schools because they will prove detrimental to the Negroes' progress.

He attempted to console the Negroes of his state by telling them that they should not expect too much all at once but must work this way out with a deep trust in God, who is on the right side.

He closes his statement with the following phrase, "All things can be done through prayer an education, which constitutes slow process, but a sure process.

Allege Local Principal For 'Segregation'

A local Negro school principal allegedly declared last week that Negroes were not "ready for integration" and that he favored the present set-up of Negro principals meeting together on a segregated basis.

This statement was reportedly made prior to the meeting of an all-Negro principals group with one of the assistant superintendents. Sources disclosed this week that the speaker is a long-time principal in the city.

During the course of the conversation, the well-known Southern-styled educator alleged that if integration came, a 10 to 15 year waiting period would be necessary before Negroes could be adjusted and readied for the change.

Several Negro principals have vigorously protested the divisional meetings which have transplanted the groups from an integrated basis to a non-integrated basis. This change pleased the questionable school leader to the extent that he allegedly said, "I like these type of meetings, because I want to stay with my colored brothers."

Several irate parents telephoned the Louisiana Weekly Monday morning after hearing the report over a newscast Sunday morning. All appeared disturbed that such a person is in control of the educational destinies of their children.

When the meeting changes were made more than a month ago, Dr. James Redmond, superintendent of the Orleans public schools, declared that the move was in the best interest of the problems involved. He said, "It would be foolish to have groups from an uptown division to discuss the problems of a downtown division."

The League of Classroom Teachers was another organization which went on record as opposing the disbanding of the integrated meetings into a divisional set-up.

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

Please Say It Ain't So!

ATTENTION: Thurgood Marshall and Walter White! The letter printed below this paragraph first appeared in the Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald-Journal and later was picked up by The Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post. It is signed by "Janie S. Jones, a Colored Patron." Here is the hard-to-believe letter:

Editor of the Herald-Journal:

Confession is good for the soul, therefore I beg of you to publish this in the paper and other papers; in fact I'd like for state officials to read this.

I believe I'm speaking for other colored patrons and teachers when I say many of us don't belong to this so-called race-stirrer NAACP, and we are not in accord with what the NAACP is asking for in South Carolina, but what we sincere people want is equal facilities for our children but separate buildings."

I have children and I want my children to be taught by our own colored teachers. I feel along with other neighbors that our teachers would be thrown out of their jobs (their hearts' desire). There might be a few who would be hired, but what about the rest who have responsibilities and don't want to leave home to seek work that they here and all over South Carolina haven't desires to do?

Our so-called NAACP leaders would not have anything but sympathy to offer and God knows you can't pay bills or meet responsibilities with the word "sympathy."

I do believe my children could learn better under equal facilities and separate schools than to try learning under a different set-up. We know that if segregation is abolished that fewer colored teachers would be hired, similar to conditions up North and Northeast.

Why don't the state officials send questionnaires to the patrons and teachers so that they can express their own opinions in this state and not this race-stirrer NAACP taken for granted?

My last statement is for my children and neighbors' children "separate facilities but equal and continued colored teachers for our children."

Yours truly,
JANIE S. JONES,
A Colored Patron.



Atty. and Mrs. Thurgood Marshall strike up a pose for Courier cameraman.

Never Say It's a First!

Another letter, of a different type, comes from Miss Margaret L. Montgomery, member of the faculty of Talladega College at Talladega, Ala. And it merely points up a fact that editors have long known — there's nothing new under the sun. Here is the letter:

Editor of the Courier:

The Courier, June 12, 1954, carried a front-page article, "Fisk Graduates First White Girl." That article opens with an erroneous statement: "The first white person to be graduated from a Southern Negro college in more than half a century received a master's degree from Fisk . . ."

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., graduated a white girl in 1940 and a white man in 1950. Candida Kranold, daughter of a Talladega professor from Germany, was the 1940 graduate. William Beittel, son of Dr. A. D. Beittel, then president of Talladega, was the 1950 graduate. William Beittel is also a member of a national Negro fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, into which he was initiated during his undergraduate years at Talladega.

The interracial pattern of Talladega College is old as the eighty-seven year institution itself. That pattern is assured by a clause in the charter of February, 1869: "A school from which no one shall be debarred on account of race or color." The interracial ideal has been consistently practiced. The chartering group was interracial. From the beginning, the trustee board has been, and still is, interracial. Until recently, both elementary and high school departments were maintained on the campus for Negro and white students. An 1889 high school graduate who has since become famous is Lee de Forest, father of radio, whose father was president, 1879-96.

An interracial school through ninth grade is still in operation. An exchange program, activated in 1949, has brought white students from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Oberlin College, Ohio and Cedarcrest College, Allentown, Pa., for periods of study. A white student from Mobile, Ala., voluntarily enrolled for a year's study, 1951-52. A white student is a member of the college now.

Talladega's integration operates outward also. Exchange students have attended Northern white colleges. A member of next year's senior class has been a visiting student at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., throughout her junior year. Elementary education majors have done practice teaching in the Little Red Schoolhouse and ethical culture School in New York. Graduates are on the faculties of Northern colleges and universities including Moorhead State Teachers College, Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, medical schools of University of Michigan and University of Illinois, and New York School of Social Work.

Yours truly,
MARGARET L. MONTGOMERY.

NEGROES IN GEORGIA
AREA SUPPORT SEGREGATION

Gibson, Ga., May 19- Negro members of the Board of Trustees of the Glascock County Training School and 300 Negro patrons have adopted a resolution asking continued separation of schools, T.G.Kent, school superintendent, announced yesterday.
The resolution adopted unanimously, said:
"We go on record publicly as favoring separate schools for the white and colored races and especially request that our schools be kept separate from the whites and that our children be taught by colored teachers in keeping with the traditions which have existed in Glascock County throughout all these years.
The resolution was drawn up by Negro citizens, and presented By D. Washington, chairman of the Negro Board of Trustees of the school. The only white person at the meeting was Supt. Kent.

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Wed. 5-19-54
Washington,D.C.

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VFW debates 3 hours on segregation issue

PHILADELPHIA

Despite the defeat of its resolution to censure Mississippi for public support of segregation Friday, at the final business session of the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, the Lt. Wilmot R. Shipp Post No. 42 scored a moral victory.

When the resolution was first presented by Dr. Adolphus Anderson at Thursday's session of the 55th national encampment, it was tabled. Dr. Anderson is a member of the post's resolutions committee.

SUCCESS IN getting the resolution to the convention floor for debate was achieved through Past Commander-in-Chief Frank Hilton of Rexford. He made the second presentation of the resolution.

Debate on the resolution lasted for three hours and 15 minutes. It was rejected by a voice vote.

Post Commander Patrick Coleman appointed Charles Hopkins chairman of the resolutions committee. Dennis White and Robert Ashby, adjutant, are also members.

THE POST'S fight for its resolution was all the more heated in the wake of the VFW's demand that Congress outlaw the Communist Party and its ignoring of the segregation.

—o O o—

AT ITS encampment in Vicksburg, last month, the Mississippi VFW, according to press releases, pledged to war against the ending of segregation in public schools, as ordered by the Supreme Court decision.

Coleman disclosed that the post took action after receiving the information from the office of an unidentified attorney in New York City.

WHEN QUESTIONED in committee, the Mississippi faction flatly denied the charge. The delegates are said to have proved through their minutes that such a stand had not been taken. The release stated:

—o O o—

"THE VETERANS of Foreign Wars closed their state encampment here, last week, after passing a resolution against the ending of segregation in the public schools of the state and throughout the South."

Shipp Post demanded that the national VFW, through its commander-in-chief, revoke the arter of the Mississippi body l to investigate the situation. he post also took exception another resolution passed by national VFW. The veterans ed unanimously on the following:

"TO TAKE a positive stand ainst any executive legislan or judicial action in contron to established customs l traditions."

The post contended that this, well as the other resolutions, s against the laws of the ntry, that it was not in acdance with the American way life or tradition of the Vetarns of Foreign Wars.

Labor Unions To Back Groups Against Bias

NEW YORK—(SNS)— The New York State Federation of Labor pledged Thursday to cooperate with "all liberal forces" to help implement the United States Supreme Court decision knocking out Jim-Crow schools.

"We rejoice in the historic decision of the Supreme Court of the United States abolishing segregation in our schools," declared the resolution adopted at the federation's 91st annual convention at the Commodore Hotel. "We applaud President Eisenhower for giving the directives to carry out the decision."

In another resolution, delegates asked Governor Dewey to appoint a special committee composed of state labor, welfare and educational officials to work out a plan for curbing juvenile delinquency.

"The committee should dddress themselves not alone to the study of youth problems," the resolution said, "but should may out a program of procedure and possible recodification of various laws that might help in developing the kind of program that will meet the needs and aid in the solving of the problem of these frustrated, unhappy children.

EDUCATION

CIO Urges Common Sense Be Used In Integration

MIAMI BEACH — (INS) — The Florida chapter of the CIO Sunday urged that common sense and good will be displayed to bring an orderly transition in the de-segregation of public schools.

The stand on integration of white and Negro students was taken in a resolution at the close of the labor group's three-day convention at Miami Beach.

Another highlight of the closing day was the re-election of William Grogran of Miami as president.

Roy Armstrong of Jacksonville was re-elected vice president and John M. Murray of Tampa was named secretary-treasurer.

Among other resolutions was one asking Congress to revise security laws so that individuals would not be "persecuted on the basis of speech, advocacy or belief alone."

It was asked that the federal security program be in force only "in genuinely sensitive jobs." The state CIO also suggested that the use of secret witnesses be banned.

The group further urged strengthened economic aid to free nations requiring assistance; asked Congress to boost personal income tax exemptions to $1,000 and pass legislation for public, prepaid health insurance on a cost adjusted to family income.

ORGANIZATIONS

National Confab Split Over Action Defying High Court

PHILADELPHIA—An attempt to censure the Mississippi Veterans of Foreign Wars for favoring the continuance of segregated schools resulted in a heated battle on the floor of the national convention of the VFW now in session here.

Last Friday morning during the closing hours of the convention at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, one of the fiercest racial battles ever waged in a national convention, broke loose.

* * *

NEGRO VETERANS led by C. L. Hopkins and Adolphus Anderson, of Philadelphia, had been determined to bring to the attention of the national body a resolution adopted by the VFW of Mississippi asking the citizens of that state to fight against the integration of Negroes in their public school system.

The action of the Mississippi Veterans of Foreign Wars was said to be a violation of the laws of the organization since one of its principal laws is that veterans are pledged to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Since the Supreme Court has decreed that segregation is unlawful the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Mississippi could have their charter revoked for encouraging defiance of this law.

Hopkins and Anderson were not after the revocation of Mississippi's charter. They were seeking to have Mississippi censured and its resolution nullified.

Several compromise resolutions were offered to keep Southern delegations from being embarrassed and resentful. All of these resolutions were so mild that they did not satisfy the Negro leaders who received the full support of the Pennsylvania and New York delegations.

The resolution that finally got to the floor last Friday concluded with the following statement:

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Fifty-fifth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States that the Commander-in-Chief be mandated by this Encampment to investigate the aforementioned reported action and, if found true, proper disciplinary action be taken pursuant to the Constitution and by-laws of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

* * *

This resolution was supported in an eloquent plea by Frank Hilton, Secretary of Purchases and Supplies in Gover-

nor Fine's cabinet. Hilton made one of the most dramatic speeches in the history of the convention. He tried to persuade his comrades that it is much too late to think in terms of race or color. He said that nobody asked about race or color on the battlefield and it is unfair to ask for it in private life.

Hilton, who is a past Commander, was followed by another past Commander, Clyde Lewis of New York, who supported Hilton.

When a voice vote was taken the majority clearly favored the resolution censuring Mississippi but Wayne Richards of Oklahoma, who was presiding, said the resolution had failed to pass. He refused a demand for a roll call or a standing vote on the ground that he was doing what was best for the organization.

The Negro members of the organization were angered by the unfairness of Richards and plan to take their fight to the Council of Administration, which is the executive committee in charge of the organization, when the convention is not in session.

Negro leaders believe that the new Commander-in-Chief will do something about Mississippi's action. One thing is sure and that is that no other Southern state delegation will follow the example of Mississippi.

In every other respect the convention was integrated and non-racial. Even Southern delegations were mixed in the parade line Tuesday a week ago. Georgia and Florida particularly had whites and colored marching together behind the same band and banner.

There were said to be about 500 Negro delegates and more than 3,000 Negroes in the line of march.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Republicans Cite Record Of Fight on Segregation

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Republican National Committee said today that the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation accentuates that the Republicans under President Eisenhower are acting to end racial discrimination while the Democrats, split into Northern and Southern factions, only talked about it for twenty years.

The committee, with an eye on the coming fall Congressional election, followed up Monday's historic court decision with an analysis by its research division of the records of the two major parties on civil rights.

It said that while the decision emphasizes "the deep and fundamental split within the Democrat party" over civil rights, it finds the Republican party united under President Eisenhower.

"The Democrats' turmoil—their division over this matter—prevented real civil rights progress for twenty years," the committee said.

The Democratic National Committee, asked for its reply to the Republican statements, had no comment.

"As a leader in the fight for human equality, the Republican party takes pride in its record," the Republican National Committee said.

Cites Seven Developments

In addition to the court decision, it cited these seven "significan developments" in the field of civil rights in the seventeen months of the Eisenhower administration:

1. Segregation at Army post schools was abolished by Executive order.

2. Employment discrimination in District of Columbia service contracts and segregation in eating places here was outlawed.

3. Segregation was ended at Navy installations in the South.

4. Racial discrimination was effectively banned on Federal contract jobs by the President's government contract committee.

5. Segregation was ended in major veterans' hospitals in the South and labeled "undemocratic, uneconomical, undesirable."

6. Segregation was abolished in District of Columbia recreation facilities the day after the Supreme Court decision.

7. Forty-five Negroes have been appointed on the basis of their qualifications to high positions in the Federal government. In many cases it was the first time Negroes had held such jobs.

Votes Analyzed

The research division analyzed nineteen Senate Civil rights votes during the twenty years of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. It said in seventeen a majority of Democrats voted against civil rights issues, while in eighteen of the nineteen votes a majority of Republicans voted favorably.

"In the House during this same twenty-year period, Republicans voted between 68 and 100 per cent for civil rights measures on fourteen occasions," the statement said. "House Democrats failed on seven of these test ballots to produce 50 per cent."

HARRIMAN ATTACKS G. O. P. ON SCHOOLS

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 12 (UP)—Averell Harriman, seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, today accused the Republican state and national Administrations of pursuing "lagging, dragging" policies in meeting the public school crisis."

"The present neglect of education in both Washington and Albany is due to a failure of leadership, of understanding, a lack of courage," Mr. Harriman said.

He said some 36,000,000 children would go to school tomorrow and that one out of every five would be attending in a building "officially designated as a fire hazard." He declared:

"Millions of children will be in schools operated on double or triple shifts because of a shortage of 370,000 classrooms or will go to school in barracks buildings, rented quarters such as garages, basements, and the like. Overcrowding in classrooms will deprive many of proper instruction, supervision and attention."

Speaking at dedication ceremonies at a new school, Mr. Harriman said "nationaly, we are actually falling further and further behind each year in construction—by about 67,000 classrooms a year. Clearly more state and Federal aid are essential."

He said that three years ago Congress authorized the Federal Government to survey educational facilities jointly with the states. This study "documented the school crisis in detail for almost every state, but not for New York, which refused to cooperate," Mr. Harriman said.

Top CIO Officials Hail Supreme Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Two top officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Monday hailed the historic decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in education.

In the unanimity of the decision Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, saw an indication that "honest Americans recognize that violations or deprivations of civil rights have no place in our nation." He added:

BODY BLOW

"The Court is to be congratulated for this great and inspiring decision which will benefit America not only at home but in every corner of the globe. The decision will be a body blow to the efforts of the Soviet Communists to use America's civil rights record as a propaganda weapon against all the nations of the free world."

Mr. Reuther said the CIO was proud to have played a role by filing a brief as a friend of the court in the school segregation cases and the earlier civil rights cases which laid the groundwork for the decision.

A.F.L. BIDS U.S. AID SCHOOLS IN SOUTH

Congress Is Urged to Set Up a $1,000,000,000 Fund to Back Court Ruling

By A. H. RASKIN
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18—The American Federation of Labor called on Congress today to set up a $1,000,000,000 fund to help the South build new schools to carry out the Supreme Court's order outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The federation's Executive Council, holding its quarterly meeting here, asserted that implementation of the Court order would require not only broad social changes but also vast expansion of school facilities.

Creation of a Federal fund to assist the states in putting up additional schools would keep any state from pleading poverty as an excuse for not complying fully with the mandate, the A. F. L. said.

In a separate action, the council protested against moves in the House and Ways Committee to block President Eisenhower's plea for a rise in the social security tax base to $4,200 of annual earnings. The present law limits the social security payroll tax to the first $3,600 of wages.

Auto Union in Spotlight

The A. F. L. contended that failure to raise the tax ceiling to $4,200 would cut the potential retirement benefits of millions of workers and their wives by $10 to $15 a month. In a telegram to Representative Daniel Reed, Republican of upstate New York who is chairman of the Congressional committee, the federation said it was "deeply distressed" at the prospect that the present limit might be retained.

George Meany, the federation's president, indicated that it might intervene in the internal row touched off in the United Automobile Workers, A. F. L., by charges of racket penetration.

The row revolves around John Dioguardi, better-known as Johnny Dio, a convicted extortionist, who has been serving as the auto union's regional director in New York for the last two years. Dio, who last Monday finished serving a sixty-day prison term for state-income tax evasion in New York, was removed from office by Lester Washburn, international president of the auto union.

Two weeks ago a majority of the auto union's executive board repudiated a series of clean-up moves taken by Mr. Washburn and ordered a hearing to consider Dio's reinstatement. The union president resigned in protest and union locals in Wisconsin and Michigan have rallied to his support against the pro-Dio forces in the executive board.

Further Developments Expected

No official request for intervention is before the A. F. L. council, but Mr. Meany said he was maintaining close tough and expected "further developments." He voiced his personal disapproval of the action taken by the majority group in the auto union board, but emphasized that the board had compiled with all procedural requirements of the union constitution.

The A. F. L. Council completed preparations for a July start on construction of a new $3,500,000 headquarters building a block from the White House in Washington. The eight-story marble structure will be at Sixteenth and H Streets. Mr. Meany said it would open about Jan. 1, 1956.

In its resolution on Federal funds for school construction, the A. F. L. said Administration proposal that $100,000,000 be appropriated to encourage school building constituted "only a drop in the bucket compared with the actual need for modern and safe buildings, for higher educational standards and for equitable teachers' salaries."

"The urgency of prompt action to provide an adequate program of Federal aid to education is underscored by the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation," the council declared. "We strongly urge the Administration and Congress to establish a billion-dollar fund for loans and grants to the states in urgent need of help to modernize and democratize their school systems.

"This would be the wisest investment our Government could make in the future of our country. It would be an act of good faith on the part of the Federal Government in the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision and the democratic way of life."

Mr. Meany told the council that official surveys showed that 27 per cent of all the country's elementary school buildings were more than fifty years old.

He added that 9 per cent of all elementary school pupils got their education in one-room school houses. Merely to keep abreast of the normal growth of the school population would require the construction of 117,000 new classrooms a year, the A. F. L. head said.

"focused attention upon social change which has been in progress for a long time."

The board urged members to work on state levels in developing programs in accordance with state needs to integrate schools.

"Attainment of these objectives is the responsibility of each state congress," the statement said.



National P.-T.A. Backs Ruling On Desegregation

Atlantic City, N. J., May 21 (U.P.) —The National Congress of Parents and Teachers opened its 58th annual convention today with a statement supporting the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

The board of governors of the 8,822,000-member organization lauded the decision as having "focused attention upon social change which has been in progress for a long time."

The board urged members to work on state levels in developing programs in accordance with state needs to integrate schools.

"Attainment of these objectives is the responsibility of each state congress," the statement said.

High Court's School Ruling Needs U.S. Aid

Dallas, Texas.—George Meany, AFL president, declared that a $1-billion fund for loans and grants to the states in need of help to modernize and democratize their school systems "would prevent noncompliance with the Supreme Court decision (on segregation) by states which might otherwise plead poverty as an excuse for failure to integrate their school systems."

Meany told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its 45th annual convention in Dallas, that, "The AFL joins with you in hailing this decision (that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional) as an expression of true democracy.

"We have always felt," Meany said in his message, "that discrimination against human beings because of race, color or creed is un-American.

"As you well realize, the implementation of the Supreme Court decision presents many difficult problems, among them the need for tremendous expansion of inadequate school facilities in many states.

"It is our view that the Government should back up the court decision with an effective program of Federal aid to education.

"We strongly urge the Administration and Congress to establish a $1 billion fund for loans and grants to the states in urgent need of help to modernize and democratize their school systems."

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"The Court is to be congratulated for this great and inspiring decision which will benefit America not only at home but in every corner of the globe. The decision will be a body blow to the efforts of the Soviet Communists to use America's civil rights record as a propaganda weapon against all the nations of the free world."

Mr. Reuther said the CIO was proud to have played a role by filing a brief as a friend of the court in the school segregation cases and the earlier civil rights cases which laid the groundwork for the decision.

BREATHES LIFE

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, said the decision "represents the official recognition of our Government that the separate but equal doctrine is inconsistent with the fundamental equalitarianism of the American way of life."

Mr. Carey, who was a member of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, also said the decision "breathes life" into one of the recommendations of that committee.

PEACEFUL TRANSITIONS

He added that the resources of the CIO, including its civil rights committee, "are available toward realizing a quick and peaceful transition to an unsegregated American educational community."

Americans for Democratic Action said:

"With the constitutional issues definitely decided against segreation only the exact timing and the manner of enforcement remain to be determined. There is no need for any state or the District of Columbia to wait for the court's decree before moving to abolish segregation, and Americans for Democratic Action calls on them to take immediate action to this end."

Teachers approve integration move

NEW YORK — The National Education Association, largest teacher-educator group in the nation, Friday, approved a strong resolution supporting integration in the public schools.

Delegates from 46 of the 48 states voted for the resolution, with only those from the States of South Carolina and Mississippi voting "no."

There had been sharp discussion in the preliminary hearings of the Resolutions Committee on the wording of the segregation statement, but the delegates took the issue to the floor.

Maryland Seconds Motion

When the discussion ended, the teachers strengthened the resolution recommended by the committee.

The South is well represented in the NEA's highest policy-making circles. The president, Dr. William A. Early, is superintendent of schools in Savannah, Ga.; and the president-elect, Mrs. Waurine Walker, is an educator from Austin, Texas.

When the segregation resolution reached the floor, it was seconded by the Maryland delegation amid applause.

Delaware Backs It

A moment later, the Delaware delegation added: "We are heartily in favor of this resolution. We have already in our state started school integration."

It was one of the Pennsylvania delegates, Dr. Robert D. Clark of Philadelphia, who objected to the wording of the resolution presented by the powerful Resolutions Committee.

Said Dr. Clark, the educational profession of America does not depend on the Supreme Court ruling to recognize the necessity for racial equality.

"Don't Wait To Think"

"We dare to think the things we know are right to think, and we don't wait to think until the Supreme Court acts," he asserted.

It was pointed out later, however, that this was the first time in its 97-year history that the NEA had taken a stand on the issue of segregation in the public schools.

Opposition to approval of the resolution was led by Harris Marshall of South Carolina, who opposed it as "premature."

He said the Supreme Court has not handed down a decree on how or when integration should be accomplished. "We beg the NEA to defeat the resolution," he pleaded.

Concerned Every State

The resolution, as finally passed by the 46-2 vote of the body, said that it was recognied that integration of all groups in our public schools was a "process which concerns every state and territory in our nation.

"The principle embodied in the Supreme Court decision," it added, "is reflected in long-established provisions of the platform of the NEA." It went on:

"The association urges that all citiens approach this matter of integration in the public schools with the spirit of fair play and good will which always have been an outstanding characteristic of the American people.

"Common Good Of All"

"It is the conviction of the association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all."

Some 20,000 educators, from all parts of the United States and its territories, attended the convention, which convened Friday evening, after passing judgment upon integration, salaries, standards and other burning issues in the field of public school education.

N.Y. Fed. Hails Court Rule on Segregation

New York City.—The New York State Federation of Labor pledged cooperation to help carry out the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools.

"We rejoice in the historic decision of the Supreme Court of the United States abolishing segregation in the schools," the federation said in a resolution adopted at the 91st annual convention in the Commodore Hotel here. "We applaud President Eisenhower for giving the directives to carry out the decision."

Protest Slave Goods

The federation, which speaks for 1,300,000 AFL members in New York state also went unanimously on record protesting importation of "slave labor" goods into this country manufactured in the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The federation warned that Soviet imports are "forcing the closing of American factories and aggravating an already growing unemployment situation."

"Our State Department," the resolution said, "has permitted the importation of millions of dollars worth of products that are produced in Communist-controlled factories and which are sold at ridiculously low prices in our free competitive markets."

Re-elect Officers

Another resolution, of importance to health and medical care of trade unionists, dealt with the attack by the New York State Medical Society against the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, which is labor supported.

The AFL declaration warned that the Medical Society action would, if successful, "have the effect of thwarting the efforts of unions in other sections of the state to develop more comprehensive medical insurance plans than their members now have."

The convention re-elected Thomas A. Murray as president and Harold C. Hanover as secretary-treasurer, both unanimously.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

ORGANIZATIONS
GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Mississippi Grand Lodge Convenes

Supreme Court School Edict Supported by Odd Fellows

PEARLINGTON, Miss. — The sixty-fourth annual session of District Grand Lodge 10 and the fifty-fourth annual session of District Grand Household of Ruth 14 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Jurisdiction of Mississippi, met here Aug. 2-3, as guest of Eclipse Lodge 4004 and Household of Ruth 31217.

Percy Nelson and Mrs. E. H. Keys, treasurer and secretary, respectively of the Supplemental Charitable Fund, gave reports.

By unanimous consent a resolution was adopted approving the decision of the Supreme Court in regards to the public school segregation and commended Henry W. Tiffany, pastor, Park Place Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., who said that "it imposed a problem that demands avoiding rash statements, wrong attitudes and hasty actions" an that we ought "to take time to think clearly and comprehensively and then act as true Christians and loyal citizens."

COURT RADFORD, Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary, Home Mission Board, said "we should seek to so implement the decision as to conserve and improve the great gains already made in racial understanding and cooperation."

The 1955 session will be at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Rev. J. P. Whittington is District Grand Master; M. D. Upchurch, District Grand Secretary; Mrs. Frances T. Austin, District Grand Most Noble Governor, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Keys, District Grand Worthy Recorder.

Workmen's Circle Lauds Racial Ruling

By the United Press.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 19.—The Workmen's Circle, largest Jewish labor fraternal order in the United States and Canada, opened its 54th annual convention today after lauding the Supreme Court on its anti-segregation ruling.

The executive committee of the 75,000-member organization issued a pre-convention statement last night praising the court's decision as "a mortal blow against the twin enemies of democracy— racial intolerance and Communist intrigue.

The convention was presided over by the organization's president, Ezekiel Eberil of New York City. Charles Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), was scheduled to address the convention tonight.

Southern 'Man in Street' Calm on Segregation

By MAX D. DANISH

Miami, Fla.—There is still little evidence—weeks after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled out public school racial segregation as unconstitutional—that "the man in the street" in the South has been deeply stirred by that decision. The anguished howls which broke loose, chiefly among the politicos, have died down.

James F. Byrnes, South Carolina's governor, himself a former associate justice of the high court, who at first acidly commented that he was "shocked that the court has reversed itself," later qualified it with this plea, "I urge that all of our people, white and colored, exercise restraint and preserve order." Georgia's "Hummon" Talmadge's brave words that "his state" never would accept the decision have fallen short of impressing even Georgia citizens and its more responsible newspapers.

Subdued Jubilation

On the other hand, there appeared to be no overt jubilation in Negro quarters in the South when the Supreme Court ruling desegregating public schools was announced. A few days after the high court's decision was made public, it is true, Walter White, general secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the group which sparkplugged the school segregation suit up to the Supreme Court, at a conference of the NAACP in Atlanta, jubilantly castigated Govs. Byrnes and Talmadge as the "two most pathetic figures in American life today." White, however, was brought up short by suave, tactful Dr. Channing Tobias who urged patient, "give-and-take" policies in attaining biracial school integration in the South.

A gauge for prevalent sentiment on this explosive issue could best be found in editorial opinion of the South's big newspapers—from Virginia down to Georgia, Alabama and Texas. With hardly an exception, with obvious sincerity they dwell on the "cooling off" period granted by the high court as a breathing spell for carrying out the required transition.

No Single Formula

Here are a few capsuled samples:

The Atlanta Constitution: "It's no time for indulging demagogues on either side. . . . Our best minds must be put to work not to destroy but to arrive at constructive conclusions." **The Birmingham News,** however, sharply demurs by asserting that "the consideration of public interest and states' rights which underlay the superseded decision of 1896 still apply and would better serve progress in racial relations and education." **The Chattanooga Times,** on the other hand, confidently predicts: "The southern states will meet the situation calmly." **The Atlanta World,** Negro daily, declares, with subdued elation, that the ruling "accelerates the intense faith of all minorities who have long believed in and trusted the courts of our land."

It seems evident that no single formula for all areas in the South could be uniformly applied to end existing school segregation. The mechanics for the transition are bound to meet harsh obstacles. Public-school segregation is deeply rooted in most southern communities and its death will be slow and painful.

A. F. L. Asks Billion of U. S. For Non-Segregated Schools

Special to the Herald Tribune

CHICAGO, May 18. — The A. F. L. demanded today that the Federal government back up the Supreme Court's decision banning racial segregation in schools with a $1,000,000,000 fund to expand America's educational system. The fund would be in the form of loans and grants to the states to build news schools and modernize old ones. The A. F. L. executive council, meeting here at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, urged that Congress act now "to assist the states to meet their constitutional obligations."

George Meany, A. F. L. president, said the $1,000,000,000 fund "would prevent non-compliance with the Supreme Court's decision by any state which might otherwise plead poverty to excuse its failure to provide the necessary facilities for the integration of its public school system."

Mr. Meany declared that "our present schools system is totally inadequate" and added that politicians always are saying "our children are our future investment." He said he didn't believe school subsidies by the Federal government is "state socialism, but if it is, it's all right with me."

He said that if the Federal government could subsidize commercial air lines in the name of defense, "then it can do so with our children, who also are important to our defense in the future."

He scoffed at a proposal made by the Department of Health, Welware and Education for spending $100,000,000 a year on new schools as being "abysmally inadequate."

Bread and Butter Facts

Switch Over to Nonsegregated Schools Will Be Peaceful

By [illegible]TER HENLE
Assistant Director of Research

The Supreme Court decision striking down segregation in the public schools marks a revolution for the nation's pupils, teachers, and school administrators. The revolution has been a long time in process and many years remain before it can be fully completed. The reasoned reaction of almost all southern educators and political figures indicates that although the transition to nonsegregated schools will be a difficult period, it will be a peaceful one.

Swift Compliance

Even though the actual enforcement of the Supreme Court decision awaits further legal arguments which the Court has scheduled for October, action to comply with the decision has been reported in many different states and localities. In the District of Columbia, the school administration is developing a plan for prompt integration of its school system. The state of Virginia has invited all the southern states to send representatives to a special conference to consider this momentous problem.

The train of events that has followed the court decision points up the enormous task of equalizing educational opportunities for white and Negro students. In almost all localities, schooling for Negro and other nonwhite students has never been as high as the standards set for white pupils. This is made clear by figures showing the prevalence of illiteracy among both groups in the population. Among Negroes age 14 to 24, illiteracy is 7 times as prevalent as among whites of the same age group.

Information from the 1950 census shows that Negroes in the South have, on the whole, received less education than the nonwhite groups in other states. For each of the southern states, figures show that the average Negro has completed only 5 to 6 years of schooling, while in other states the average years of schooling for the nonwhite population range from 7 to 10 years. Although in each state the average white adult received more schooling than his nonwhite counterpart, the differences are sharpest in the states with segregated schooling.

Enormous Expenditures

It will take more than good intentions to equalize and integrate educational opportunities for all America's children. It will require enormous expenditures of funds for new school buildings, increased salaries for teachers, and more modern equipment and facilities. The burden for these expenditures will fall heaviest on the southern states which have maintained segregation and which, despite much progress in recent years, have provided far less than adequate schooling for Negroes.

To meet this problem, the American Federation of Labor has proposed that Congress establish a special fund of $1 billion for loans and grants to the states to help modernize and equalize their school systems.

As the AFL pointed out:

"This would be the wisest investment our Government could make in the future of our country. It would be an act of good faith on the part of the Federal Government in the implementation of the Supreme Court decision and the democratic way of life."

Unless Congress acts promptly on this problem, the task of integration might prove so overwhelming that the Supreme Court decision will mean lowering, not raising educational standards.

High Court Broadens Negro Ruling

The Supreme Court followed up its antisegregation ruling in the public schools by decisions that would admit Negroes to publicly supported colleges, universities, theaters, golf courses, and housing projects.

The action was final in the case of low-rent housing, a graduate college and a municipal golf course, but the high court left to lower courts positive rulings in the fields of education and entertainment. The lower courts were ordered to re-examine the cases in the light of the historic ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

The cases remanded to lower courts included four Negroes who had applied for admission as graduate students to the University of Florida; the case of a Negro who sought admission to an amphitheater in Iroquois Park, Louisville, and the application of a Negro to Louisiana State University.

In the three cases rejected by the Supreme Court, the Negroes had been successful in the lower courts. Three had sued the San Francisco Housing Authority for admission to a housing project. In Houston, permission had been denied to play golf on a municipal court. At Wichita Falls, Texas, six Negro students were refused admission to Hardin Junior College.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

ROLE OF NEGRO TEACHERS
NEW YORK TIMES
SUN. 5-30-54

Role of Negro Teachers

High Standards, Dedication to Task Despite Obstacles Described

The writers of the following letter, formerly teachers in North Carolina, are now retired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read every word of The Times carrying news and comments on the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. We have rejoiced to see this day come at last.

Before the Supreme Court hands down specific decrees in the education cases we would like to say a word for the Negro teachers of the South. In our immediate family over three generations of teachers have been intimately associated with the education of Negro children in North Carolina since 1868. Our own combined experience totals seventy-five years in the classroom in every type of Negro school, from the one-room country school to the modern brick building.

We therefore speak from deep experience and conviction when we say that the Negro teachers will play a significant role in the integration of the Southern school systems. During these long, sometimes discouraging, years of segregation the Negro teacher has carried a double burden. She has had to impart knowledge and civic pride to the Negro child under conditions which have been difficult at best.

More important, she has had to give the child a sense of self-confidence and feeling of worth against almost overwhelming odds and disparagement on many sides. The Negro teacher has fought a continuous battle against the feeling of inferiority which segregation has produced. She is responsible in large part for the inspiration which has produced so many fine contributions to American society on the part of Negro citizens of Southern origin.

Despite meager salaries and poor equipment Negro teachers have struggled to raise their own professional standards and have succeeded in large part. Their high standards have been reflected in their classrooms.

There is no more devoted or dedicated citizen in the United States than the Negro teacher of the South. The almost universal theme of the Negro classroom has been, "Prepare yourself." "Do your best." "Bring honor to your school and community." "Do not look at the color of your skin, but at what you have in your head and in your heart."

We are confident that this spirit will prevail in the change-over, and that white citizens will be surprised and pleased at the readiness of Negro children for nonsegregated education. We also feel that the citizens of the South will find that they may well entrust the welfare of the South's children to Negro teachers in cooperation with their white colleagues.

Pauline Fitzgerald Dame
(Aged 83),
Sarah A. Fitzgerald Small
(Aged 76).

Brooklyn, May 23, 1954.

12d 1954 EDUCATION CONFERENCE OF NINE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Southern States Agree Not To Comply Willingly

From Wire Dispatches

Richmond, Va., June 10.—Executive officials of 12 Southern states reportedly reached agreement here today not to comply voluntarily with the Supreme Court's public-school desegregation ruling.

This decision was taken at a region-wide conference at which Kentucky and two other border states declared it was their intention to conform with the decision of the court because they were not confronted with "as serious a problem" as some of the other Southern states.

The conference was the first joint effort by political and executive leaders of the Southern states to come to grips with the issue since the court's May 17 decision banning public-school racial segregation laws.

Nine Governors Take Part

The meeting, in which nine governors participated, was closed to the press over the objection of Florida Governor Charley Johns, but the results were announced by Virginia's Governor Thomas B. Stanley, the chairman.

Stanley stressed that while the 12 states expressed a "niformity of attitude" against voluntary compliance, there was no common agreement on what course of action should be taken to enable these states to solve their individual problems.

"It is recognized that the problems are ones requiring the decision of individual states and that a meeting of this kind can only be helpful in the exchange of information," Stanley said. "The gravity of the situation in many of the states was emphasized, but no conclusions were reached and no group course of action was proposed.

Kentucky Plans To Conform

"The Governor of West Virginia, along with personal representatives of Maryland and Kentucky, stated they were not confronted with as serious a problem as some of the Southern states, and that it was their intention to conform with the decision of the court.

"The other states represented found more of a problem. . . . It has been suggested that the attorneys general consider holding a later meeting to discuss the situation in more detail from the legal standpoint."

The states to which he referred were North arolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Virginia.

Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina have already begun to map plans to try to circumvent the court decision, including such an extreme measure as abolishing the public-school system.

Others in the group, while not indicating they would go this far, have made it clear they would like to find some legal "out" to permit continuation of the South's traditional segregated system.

Stanley said officials of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi discussed their plans, but none were pursued in a serious manner.

"What do we have to comply with?" the Virginia Governor asked newsmen at one point in a question-and-answer period. "The Supreme Court has not issued a decree."

The court, which announced May 17 it would hear arguments in October on ways and means to carry out desegregation, yesterday postponed this still further by saying it would call for further arguments after it meets in October.

Feel Final Decrees Needed

"None of the states feel they have to act until they receive final decrees from the court," said Stanley.

The governors attending, in addition to Stanley and Johnson, were James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Hugh White of Mississippi, Herman Talmage of Georgia, Gordon Persons of Alabama, Robert Kennon of Louisiana, William C. Marland of West Virginia, and William B. Umstead of North Carolina.

"The temper and tenor of the meeting was as sane and sensible as any meeting I have ever witnessed," Stanley said. "There was no thought of doing anything wrong."

Dixie Maps Strategy on Segregation

Use Legal Means, 12 States Agree

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—The governors and other spokesmen of 12 of the 15 Southern states apparently reached agreement here Thursday to seek legal means of circumventing the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, but by independent action of the individual states.

The view of Georgia's Gov. Talmadge that the problem is one for each state to handle in its own way prevailed at the closed door conference.

READS PACT

This was emphasized at the meeting's end when Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia read a joint statement which said the problem is one requiring decisions by the individual states rather than joint action.

No conclusions were reached, Stanley said, as to what methods or procedures should be followed in trying to meet the problem, and no group course of action was proposed.

However, Stanley said, he believed the conference unified Southern leaders in opposition to the Supreme Court's ruling. And he said, as did Georgia's Atty. Gen. Cook, that the attorneys general of the Southern states will meet to map legal action to maintain segregation in the schools.

WOULD COMPLY

Only three states, West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, indicated through their spokesmen that they will voluntarily comply with the court's ruling.

Meanwhile, Cook said, several other attorneys general present at the conference indicated they would join him in refusing to appear before the court in October to participate in hearings on how to implement the decision.

Attending the conference are nine governors and representatives of six other Southern states.

BORDER STATES

Spokesmen for the border states of Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky said that the decision would not create any great problem in their states.

But Governors Hugh White of Mississippi, Robert E. Kennon of Louisiana and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina joined Talmadge in declaring the decision will constitute a problem in their states.

Talmadge was joined by Atty. Gen Cook, Attorneys Durwood Pye and B. D. (Buck) Murphy of the Georgia Education Commission, and State School Board Chairman Georpe P. Whitman Jr. in asserting that the "private school plan" proposed in Georgia was "a last resort" to maintain separate schools.

In addition to Talmadge, Byrnes, White and Kennon, other governors attending included Gordon Persons of Alabama, William Marland of West Virginia, William B. Umstead of North Carolina, Charley Johns of Florida and Stanley, the host and chairman.

GUARDS DOOR

Representatives were here for the governors of Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Uniformed Virginia state troopers guarded the door to the conference room when newsmen were excluded at the start of the meeting.

Talmadge said earlier that Southern governors, because of their onetime timidity in facing up to the then impending court ruling, could share part of the blame for the anti-segregation decree.

Regardless of what other Southern states do, Georgia will take action on its own to maintain segregation in the schools, Talmadge said. He emphasized that he is not in defiance of the court but seeking legal means to circumvent the decision.

But he repeated his previous assertion, "We're not going to have mixed schools in Georgia."

Talmadge sat at the right hand of Gov. Stanley. Seated next to Talmadge was Gov. Byrnes, and next to Byrnes was Gov. Persons.

RECALLS PLAN

Talmadge said that if Southern governors had come out with a strong statement on the segregation issue a year or so ago, as he tried unsuccessfully to get them to do, it might have had an effect on the Supreme Court.

Louisiana's Gov. Kennon, a Democrat who supported Eisenhower for the presidency in 1952, declared that Louisianans don't like the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. But he termed it "a child of the civil rights program," which he charged was espoused by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and Adlai Stevenson, the Democrats' 1952 presidential nominee.

Sticking to his support of Eisenhower, under whose administration the Supreme Court ruled against segregation, the Louisiana governor said Ike's position on states' rights is still closer to that of the Southern states than is the national Democratic Party position.

As for the meeting here, Kennon said, "It's just a chance for us Southern governors to get together and have a good time."

When the conference opened and Stanley was named chairman on Byrnes' nomination, Gov. Johns sought unsuccessfully to keep it open to the press.

Kennon moved for an executive session, asserting that the meeting was informal and not organized.

WOULD OPEN

Johns objected, saying, "Where I come from we believe in putting things out on the record and discussing issues on top of the table." He was voted down, however, when Byrnes seconded Kennon's motion.

Johns issued a statement expressing fear that the Supreme Court ruling has struck down states' rights and state constitutions. And he declared that as long as he is governor of Florida, there will be segregation in the schools of that state. He goes out of office in January.

4 Governors Tell Plans To Keep Separate Schools

BY DAVID M. MOFFIT
United Press Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida charged today that the Supreme Court ban on segregation has made states' rights "a thing of the past" as four states outlined plans to keep segregation in public schools.

As a meeting of governors and representatives of 15 Southern states on the touchy issue of segregation opened here, Johns declared himself to be a "firm believer" in separate schools for the two races.

Later, governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina outlined legislation to the conference that they have passed or plan to propose in order to preserve segregation.

Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, elected chairman of the meeting, said in a statement at a recess in the closed session that except for Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, spokesmen for each state "indicated the sentiment dominantly favored separate schools . . . the problems with respect to Negro population seemed to generally parallel."

He emphasized, however, that the purpose of the conference was a "free exchange of views without adoption of any group plan or perfecting any organization."

Johns said that "ninety-five per cent of our people want segregation (and) I believe a majority of our Negro people want this segregation."

He joined the previously-announced stands of Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia in declaring that "as long as I am governor of Florida, there will be no change in our plans." Johns will leave office next January.

Talmadge has repeatedly said he will oppose any move to desegregate public schools.

Progress

Johns said Floridans "believe in social progress, but we mean social progress through education and the normal developments that follow. We do not believe progress can be obtained through coercive judicial mandates.

"States' rights are a thing of the past if provisions of our state constitutions can be nullified by a federal court decision."

Louisiana's Gov. Robert F. Kennon, another outspoken foe of mixing the races in public schools blamed the "Roosevelt-Truman civil rights program" for the Supreme Court decision which overthrew the 58-year-old legal concept of "separate but equal" schools for Negroes in the South.

Unit Action Doubted

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi told reporters that even the solid core of deep Southern states is not in accord on how to meet the problem of public school segregation.

Asked if he thought the Deep South would be able to solve its problem as a unit, he declared emphatically, "No, I would not say that."

Gov. Gordon Persons of Alabama said he does not see how any state can make definite plans until after the Supreme Court lays down a concrete doctrine.

"With the case back on the docket," Persons said, "we don't have anything we can lay our hands on. For this reason we are forced to delay action until some time in the future."

Persons leaves office Jan. 17, 1955, and does not expect to be around when any direct action has to be taken.

He pointed out the earliest the Supreme Court could hear recommendations of the Southern states would be late October.

After that, he said, it may be "three months, six months or even a year before the court will hand down an opinion."

WE STILL WANT SEGREGATION: SOUTH'S CHIEFS

Richmond, Va., June 10 (AP)—Representatives of 12 southern states told a special southern governor's conference held behind closed doors today that the prevailing feeling in their areas is "predominantly" in favor of continuing separate schools for white and Negro pupils.

The states are Georgi, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Representtives of the three other states—Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky—indicated they felt the decision would not create "any great problems in their states."

Plan to Sidestep Ruling

Nine southern governors and representatives from six other states met for three hours to discuss how the south should go about solving the problems created by the Supreme court decision outlawing school segregation before recessing for lunch.

A press spokesman told reporters that each governor or governors' representative presented a brief summation of the school situation in his state, and that the governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina outlined legislative action enacted or contemplated in their states to try to legally sidestep the court decision.

"Except for three states [Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky], the problem with respect to Negro population seemed to be generally parallel," said a statement.

"Spokesmen indicated the sentiment predominantly favored separate schools."

Press Barred from Parley

Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida objectsd to barring the press, and asked to be recorded as opposing the motion for a closed session made by Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana.

"We believe in putting things out on the table and letting everybody hear," Gov. Johns said. He said that in the future meetings of the Florida pardon board would be open.

Gov. Kennon's motion was adopted, however, with only the votes of the Florida delegation noted in opposition by newsmen.

Virginia Governor Chairman

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia was elected chairman of the conference on motion of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

Johns said today "complete segregation" will be "maintained in our public schools" as long as he is the chief executive of Florida. He said, "We believe in social progress . . . [but] we do not believe that progress can be obtained thru coercive judicial mandates."

Kennon placed himself alongside the governors of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi by saying "Louisiana has maintained and will continue to maintain a good system of dual education." He did not say how this would be done. Governors Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Hugh White of Mississippi have said they would abolish the public school systems if necessary to keep the races separate.

Expects "Pleasant Visit"

Asked what he expected today's conference to accomplish, Kennon replied: "I expect a very pleasant visit among the governors."

The conferees had a new development to discuss today, yesterday's decision by the Supreme court to defer the date for hearing further arguments in the five segregation cases before it. One-day arguments had been set for Oct. 12 on implementation of the court decision, but now the tribunal will wait until after it reconvenes Oct. 4 to set a date for these arguments. Briefs are to be filed by Oct. 1.

Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia said he was not attending the conference with any idea of finding a way to evade the court's decision. He came here, he said, to "learn something that might help West Virginia solve the administrative problem of integration more easily."

The six states whose governors sent legal or educational representatives are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Delaware declined an invitation.

CONFERENCE OF NINE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Despite Supreme Court Ruling

Southern Governors to Map Ways to Retain Segregation

RICHMOND, Va.—(AP)—A dele[gation] of southern governors and their representatives meet here Thursday to swap ideas on the possibilities for keeping White and Negro pupils segregated in Dixie schools.

Originally the conference was suggested by Virginia's Governor Thomas B. Stanley "for the exchange of information and views" on the Supreme court decision of May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

But the underlying theme goes much deeper for most of the governors, who are hoping ways may be found to skirt the court's ruling and continue the segregated policy that has prevailed in the South since the inception of the public school system.



MURRAY



TALMADGE

By latest count, seven governors plan to attend the one-day session that will take place in a Richmond hotel suite. Those who will join host Gov. Stanley are William C. Marland of West Virginia, William B. Umstead of North Carolina, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Gordon Persons of Alabama and Hugh White of Mississippi.

Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma has indicated he may be on hand—if not, he'll send a representative. The governors of Maryland, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas have said they'll send representatives. Delaware, the 15th state invited, will not be represented.

In at least five cases, the governors will be accompanied by their top educational aides or legal advisers. The prospect thus is for a conference in which some 30 will take part.

Stanley, a furniture manufacturer who was chosen governor of Virginia last November, has said he doesn't expect the session to produce any earth-shaking declarations of policy.

But there is the possibility the governors may lay down a bit of basic strategy in dealing with the court decision. And there has been speculation they may join in a united appeal to the court for plenty of time in which to effect gradual integration of the races.

However, three of the governors—Talmadge, Byrnes and White—have made it clear they'll make an all-out attempt to keep the races apart.

And officials of Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Virginia have indicated they would like to find some method whereby the court's ruling may be circumvented.

In general, two plans have been mentioned most frequently in circumvention speculation. One would mean abandonment of the public school system as such, with the states doling out funds to parents to send their children to private schools. The other method would be for school boards to assign students to various schools—on a segregated basis—in the "best interests" of the child and education in general.

But the mechanics of these proposals must be worked out—and even so, there remains serious doubt in the minds of some legal experts they would stand up under court scrutiny.

Some sources have suggested a voluntary segregation policy as an out. That is, schools would be set aside for White and Negro with the pupils of each race "voluntarily" going to the school to which he was assigned.

Any such voluntary arrangement would run the risk of disapproval from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has served notice it wants the states to begin de-segregating as soon as possible—even before the Supreme court hands down its final decrees directing how integration shall be effected.

The NAACP is planning to petition local school authorities throughout the South to begin lowering the barriers during the 1954-55 school term.

Southerners Unite In Move to Avoid School Integration

By Robert K. Walsh
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va., June 11.—Southern State government leaders stood practically solid in purpose today but separate in seeking ways to keep the races legally apart in public schools.

Most of the Governors and other officials from 15 Southern or border States left a broad impression, after their day-long conference here yesterday, that they are leaving the next moves strictly up to the Supreme Court.

They agreed that their attorneys general should meet sometime before the tribunal reconvenes in October. But Virginia and South Carolina, as parties to the segregation suits decided May 17, may be the only ones to accept the court's invitation to file briefs and put in an appearance for hearings in the fall.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley disclosed that those two States conceivably could inform the court that their briefs of last December contained all they care to say on the subject of when and how to implement the ban on school segregation. Several other conferees added that they did not see how their States could do much if anything until the court follows up the decision by issuing concrete decrees.

Pooling of Information.

The conference turned out to be about as Gov. Stanley predicted, although the presence of nine governors and more than 40 other State officials exceeded expectations. It was primarily a pooling of information on problems, conditions and completed or contemplated actions by the respective States to cope with what they consider, to say the least, an "adverse decision."

The upshot was that Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky "reported they were not confronted with as serious a problem as some of the Southern States and that it was their intention to conform to the decision of the court," the Virginia Governor said.

Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina Governors outlined legislative action already consumated or under consideration" to maintain separate schools for white and Negro children.

Virginia and seven other States represented at the conference have not yet found procedural and legal solutions to their problems, except that they are as firm as Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina in wanting to keep segregated schools. Their sentiment predominately favored separate schools

Biggest Problem in Years.

Declaring that the situation growing out of the Supreme Court decision was "the major problem that has reached the Governors of these States in generations," Gov. Stanley explained:

"The temper and tenor of the whole matter at this conference was approached as sanely and sensibly as I have ever seen any group of men get together and discuss a common problem. There was no thought of doing anything wrong. But we want to find a solution for the States that have this problem. We did not arrive at any plan of concerted action. We did not come to conclusions on any of the various plans or ideas suggested. But I would say that this conference has helped to unify the Southern States because each of them knows the special problems of the others and will be as helpful as possible."

Gov. Stanley's comments came after the conference at which he had been chosen chairman by acclamation.

Discuss Private School Plan.

As the last of the officials trooped out of their hotel conference room where they sat in closed session until almost 6 p.m. Gov. Stanley or others disclosed that the conferees also:

1. Discussed feasibility of the private school plan as a "last alternative" if other "mitigating legal moves" fail. Such a plan, as advocated by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, would abolish public schools and provide State payments to parents to send children to private schools for Negro and white pupils.

2. Avoided speculation on the possible political effect of the Supreme Court decision at congressional elections next November and the presidential election in 1956. Outside the conference room, however, Gov. Charlev E. Johns of Florida told reporters he thought President Eisenhower's popularity was "waning" in that State and was not being helped by the decision.

Gov. Talmadge said flatly that "the Democrats will carry the South solidly." Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana described the decision as "a child of the civil rights program" of former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and that President Eisenhower might not be greatly affected in some parts of the South.

3. Made an effort to discourage any popular impression that the Southern States intend to "boycott" the Supreme Court, or "circumvent" the court's decision by moves of highly dubious legal strength. They plan to insist on rights to which "sovereign States" are entitled under the Constitution and by their own laws and conditions.

4. Heard reports that a majority of Negroes in some of the States would prefer segregated schools with equal facilities.

Two Groups Leave Early.

Maryland's representatives at the conference departed about midafternoon, as did Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia. They explained they had engagements elsewhere and that their views had been thoroughly outlined earlier in the day. This departure was in no sense a "break" on the issue in the South, and the "lesser problem" of integration in Maryland and West Virginia contingents was understood by the others, Gov. Stanley said.

As for Virginia, and as for the outcome of the conference itself, Gov. Stanley remarked:

"No Governor or representative of a Governor went away with the feeling that he had found a solution to his problem. But in the case of Virginia I would say I may have obtained something from this interchange of information on which to build recommendations I might make at some future time.

"I am appointing a special commission soon to study the problem here and I prefer to wait until I make suggestions to them before saying anything."

In all the corridor comment on what various conferees called the "gravity of the situation," and on what some offered especially outspoken views, one person emerged from the room as the strong, silent man of the day.

He was Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, former Secretary of State and once a Supreme Court justice himself. He resisted, often grimly, all invitations to interviews. At the close of the session he was asked: "Will segregation remain in South Carolina as long as you are Governor?" "Goodbye," he said.

Segregation ruling studied

Governors go into closed session on racial issue

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—(AP)—Governors and representatives of 15 states where schools are segregated voted to go into closed session today to consider the Supreme Court's ruling that the practice is violative of the United States Constitution.

Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida objected to barring the press, and asked to be recorded as opposing the motion for a closed session made by Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana.

"We believe in putting things out on the table and letting everybody hear," Gov. Johns said. He said that in the future meetings of the Florida Pardon Board would be open.

Gov. Kennon's motion was adopted however with only the votes of the Florida delegation noted in opposition by newsmen.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia was elected chairman of the conference on motion of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

The meeting convened at 10:14 a.m. and an invocation was delivered by Bishop Paul N. Garber of the Methodist Church, who prayed that the governors might serve their own generation with the help of God as had their forefathers.

GOV. KENNON'S motion for the closed session included a clause that Carter Lowance, executive assistant to Gov. Stanley remain in the session and advise the press later on actions taken.

Johns said today "complete segregation" will be "maintained in our public schools" as long as he is the chief executive of Florida.

Johns said "we believe in social progress. . . . (But) we do not believe that progress can be obtained through coercive judicial mandates."

Kennon, one of the earliest to arrive for the conference, placed himself alongside the governors of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi by saying "Louisiana has maintained and will continue to maintain a good system of dual education." He did not say how this would be done.

Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Hugh White of Mississippi have said they would abolish the public school systems if necessary to keep the races separate.

ASKED WHAT he expected today's conference to accomplish, Kennon replied: "I expect a very pleasant visit among the governors."

In addition to the nine states represented by their governors, six other states sent representatives to the conference, called by Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley.

The conferees had a new development to discuss today, yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court to defer the date for hearing further arguments in the five segregation cases before it. One-day hearings had been set for Oct. 12 on implementation of the court decision, but now the tribunal will wait until after it reconvenes Oct. 4 to set a date for these arguments. Briefs are to be filed by Oct. 1.

Stanley and Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina have not been as positive as Kennon, Byrnes, Talmadge and White, but have indicated they would like to see some plan devised to get legally around the court's ruling.

Two other governors who accepted invitations — Gordon Persons of Alabama and Charley Johns of Florida—have remained silent on this subject.

On the other hand, Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia said he was not attending the conference with any idea of finding a way to evade the court's decision. He came here, he said, to "learn something" that might help West Virginia solve the administrative problem of integration more easily.

THE SIX STATES whose governors sent legal or educational representatives are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. Delaware declined an invitation.



Persons, Byrnes and Talmadge confer—Governors from nine Southern states met in Richmond, Va., today to pool ideas on what to do about segregation. From left, Gov. Gordon Persons of Alabama; Gov. James Byrnes, South Carolina and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia. (Story on Page 18.) (Associated Press wirephoto.)

Nine Governors Take No Action On Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., June 10 (AP)—A 15-state conference reached no conclusions today in a five-hour discussion of problems faced by states with segregated school systems as a result of the Supreme Court decision against separation of the races in schools.

The meeting, in which nine governors participated, was closed to the press over objection of Florida's Gov. Charley Johns, but the results were announced by Virginia's Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the chairman.

Exchange Meeting

"It is recognized that the problems are ones requiring the decision of individual states and that a meeting of this kind can only be helpful in the exchange of information," Gov. Stanley said in a prepared statement. "The gravity of the situation in many of the states was emphasized but no conclusions were reached and no group course of action was proposed.

"The governor of West Virginia, along with personal representatives of Maryland and Kentucky, stated they were not confronted with as serious a problem as some of the Southern States, and that it was their intention to conform with the decision of the court.

More Problem

"The other states represented, eight by their governors, found more of a problem. The conference was most helpful and it has been suggested that the attorneys general consider holding a later meeting to discuss the situation in more detail from the legal viewpoint."

The states to which he referred were North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Virginia.

Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina have already begun mapping plans to try to circumvent the court decision of May 17, including such an extreme measure as abolishing the public school systems. Others in the group, while not indicating they would go this far, have made it clear they would like to find some legal "out" to permit continuation of the South's traditional segregated system.

The court, which announced May 17 it would hear arguments in October on ways and means to carry out desegregation, yesterday postponed this still further by saying it would call for further arguments after it met in October.

Surrounded

Gov. Persons and nine other Southern governors are met in Richmond to explore the possibilities of evading the court ruling on segregation. Our notion is that the governors, although instructed by the most ingenious counsels in their respective states, will adjourn without devising anything worthy of the name of an effective, general evasion formula.

Probably there is no neat formula for evading what the court has decreed in general and presumably will later decree in detail. Such radical crudities as liquidating the public school system are not going to get anybody anywhere, and it is good to see that Gov. Persons has cooly dismissed that as a cabbaption.

The general result of such conferences has so far been merely a composed "wait-and-see" resolve. This bespeaks a sense of being surrounded and cut off. Perhaps the basic weakness of the Southern resistance is the sense that, resist though the South may, eventual desegregation is inevitable.

Dixie Maps Strategy on Segregation

Use Legal Means, 12 States Agree

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—The governors and other officials from 12 of the 15 Southern states apparently reached agreement here Thursday to seek legal means of circumventing the U.S. Supreme Court's de-segregation ruling.

The view of Georgia's Gov. Talmadge prevailed, however, that the Dixie states should not attempt joint action but should tackle the problem uniaterally, each in its own way.

This was emphasized at the end of a six-hour closed door conference when Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia read a joint statement which said the problem is one requiring decisions by the individual states.

The statement Stanley read as chairman and host of the conference also said no conclusions were reached as to methods of maintaining segregated schools and no course of joint action was proposed.

UNIFIES LEADERS

Virginia's chief executive said, however, that he believed the caucus unified the Southern leaders of all but three border states in opposition to the Supreme Court ruling.

South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes joined Stanley in terming the meeting "helpful" in an exchange of views. And one result was a suggestion that the attorneys general of various states meet to plan courses of legal action.

Georgia's Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he will call soon an earlier postponed meeting of the attorneys general, probably in Atlanta.

Meanwhile, Cook said, several of the attorneys general present at the caucus of nine governors indicated they would join him in refusing to appear before the court in October to participate in hearings on how to implement the de-segregation ruling.

BORDER STATES COMPLY

Spokesmen for the three border states of Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia indicated that they will voluntarily comply with the court's decision. The Negro population in those three states is not as large as in the Deep South states.

On the subject of unilateral action by the states which don't want to comply, Talmadge said on his departure from Richmond that the effectiveness of such action will depend on the courage of the leadership in the respective states.

Declaring earlier that Georgia would try a variety of plans, including the "private school" proposal, as a last resort to keep segregated schools regardless of what other states do, Talmadge said:

"The matter of segregation in Georgia is one that concern Georgia people and their relations with the federal government and does not require joint action with any of the other state governments.

"I left Atlanta with that conviction; I have it now, and I shall return to Atlanta with the same conviction."

Talmadge was joined by Atty. Gen Cook, Attorneys Durwood Pye and B. D. (Buck) Murphy of the Georgia Education Commission, and State School Board Chairman Georpe P. Whitman Jr. in explaining that the "private school plan" proposed in Georgia.

In addition to Talmadge, Byrnes and Stanley, other governors attending included Gordon Persons of Alabama, William Marland of West Virginia, William B. Umstead of North Carolina, Charley Johns of Florida, Hugh White of Mississippi and Robert E. Kennon of Louisiana.

GUARDS DOOR

Representatives were here for the governors of Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Uniformed Virginia state troopers guarded the door to the conference room at the John Marohall hotel when newsmen were excluded at the start of the meeting.

Talmadge said earlier that Southern governors, because of their onetime timidity in facing up to the then impending court ruling, could share part of the blame for the anti-segregation decree.

Talmadge sat at the right hand of Gov. Stanley. Seated next to Talmadge was Gov. Byrnes, and next to Byrnes was Gov. Persons.

RECALLS PLAN

Talmadge said that if Southern governors had come out with a strong statement on the segregation issue a year or so ago, as he tried unsuccessfully to get them to do, it might have had an effect on the Supreme Court.

Louisiana's Gov. Kennon, a Democrat who supported Eisenhower for the presidency in 1952, declared that Louisianans don't like the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. But he termed it "a child of the civil rights program," which he charged was espoused by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and Adlai Stevenson, the Democrats' 1952 presidential nominee.

Sticking to his support of Eisenhower, under whose administration the Supreme Court ruled against segregation, the Louisiana governor said Ike's position on states' rights is still closer to that of the Southern states than is the national Democratic Party position.

WOULD OPEN

When the conference opened and Stanley was named chairman on Byrnes' nomination, Gov. Johns sought unsuccessfully to keep it open to the press.

Kennon moved for an executive session, asserting that the meeting was informal and not organized.

Johns objected, saying, "Where I come from we believe in putting things out on the record and discussing issues on top of the table." He was voted down, however, when Byrnes seconded Kennon's motion.

Johns issued a statement expressing fear that the Supreme Court ruling has struck down states' rights and state constitutions. And he declared that as long as he is governor of Florida, there will be segregation in the schools of that state. He goes out of office in January.

GOVERNORS INVITED TO DISCUS BIAS BAN

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20—A Conference of Southern Governors to discuss the effects of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools was proposed today by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia.

In telegrams he invited the Governors of fifteen other states to meet in Richmond June 7 and 8, "or some date near that time," or to send personal representatives. He requested replies by Monday.

The proposal was disclosed as Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, announced that he will not call a meeting of the group now.

Governor Stanley's telegram said it appeared that "a meeting of Governors of the sixteen Southern states concerned could serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views," and added:

"This suggestion is prompted by the thought the Governors would have an opportunity to consult together fully, without contemplating any organization or adoption of any group plan."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 20 (AP)—Representatives of San Antonio's Negro population say they will seek "unlimited free use" of all municipal parks, swimming pools and other public recreational facilities.

A delegation from this city's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conferred yesterday with City Manager Ralph Winton and the parks and recreation director, Alvin Schmidt.

Dixie Leaders To Hold Parley On School Case

RICHMOND, Va., May 20 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley disclosed today he has invited southern governors to meet here early in June for exploratory talks on the issues of school segregation.

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in the public schools, it appears a meeting of governors of the 16 southern states concerned could serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views," Stanley said in telegrams to the other chief executives.

Stanley disclosed the invitations after Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governor's conference, announced no special meeting of the group now is planned to consider the Supreme Court's decision.

The Virginia governor said his suggestion was "prompted by the thought the governors would have an opportunity to consult together fully, without contemplating any organization or adoption of any group plan."

Stanley suggested that the governors, if they could not attend, send personal representatives.

His invitation went to the governors of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma Tennessee, West Virginia and Mississippi.

Talmadge Going To Va. Session

Gov. Talmadge will fly to Richmond, Va., early Thursday to attend a conference of Southern governors on the segregation question.

The parley was called by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia for "the exchange of information and views" on the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Talmadge will be accompanied by Durwood Pye, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Commission. They will be joined there by B. D. (Buck) Murphy, counsel for the commission.

9 Governors To Confer On Segregation

No Joint Agreement Foreseen From Meet

RICHMOND, Va., June 9 (AP)—Nine Southern governors put their heads together here tomorrow to try to find some where-do-we-go-from-here answers to the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Three governors — Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Hugh White of Mississippi—have vowed to keep the races apart and, if need be, to abolish the public school system.

Govs. William B. Umstead of North Carolina, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana and Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia have indicated they would like to see some plan devised whereby the South could legally sidestep the court ruling.

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In addition to the governors, six other states will be represented by educational and legal officials at the one-day session. They are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. The total turnout will be about 35.

Despite this number, host Gov. Stanley doesn't expect the group to come up with any strong declaration of policy or even to join in a common effort at plotting a new educational course for the South.

GOVERNORS MEET ON SCHOOL ISSUE

Huddle in Richmond Today to Decide Action

By PAUL DUKE

RICHMOND, Va., June 9 (AP)—Nine southern governors put their heads together here tomorrow to try to find some where-do-we-go-from-here answers to the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

Three governors—Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Hugh White of Mississippi—have vowed to keep the races apart and, if need be, to abolish the public school system.

Governors William B. Umstead of North Carolina, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana and Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia have indicated they would like to see some plan devised whereby the South could legally sidestep the court ruling.

Persons, Johns Mum

Two other governors who'll be on hand—Gordon Persons of Alabama and Charley Johns of Florida—have remained mum about the possibility of finding a circumvention method.

The ninth governor, William C Marland of West Virginia, has said his state plans no action to try to get around the court's May 17 decision.

In addition to the governors, other states will be represented by educational and legal officials at the one-day session in a Richmond hotel suite. They are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. The total turnout will be about 35.

Host Gov. Stanley doesn't expect the group to come up with any strong declaration of policy or even to join in a common effort at plotting a new educational course for the southland.

Nor does there seem much likelihood that Talmadge, Byrnes and White could swing the conference behind a statement of dissent to the court ruling.

'Obey Law,' Says Marland

Gov. Marland, for one, made it plain he was not attending the meeting with any idea of seeking a way to evade the decision. Rather, he said he was coming to "learn something" that would help West Virginia solve the resultant problems.

When asked what he thought the southern governors could do, Marland replied:

"Obey the law."

The Marland view is in sharp contrast to that of Gov. Talmadge who has said white and Negro pupils will be taught separately in Georgia "come what may."

In the absence of any firm stand, there has been speculation the governors might unite in a joint appeal to the Supreme Court to give the 17 states affected by the decision plenty of time in which to solve their educational problems.

The New Confederacy

LAST WEEK, executive officials of twelve Southern states met in Richmond, Va., and reached an agreement not to comply voluntarily with the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

This conference served notice that the Confederacy is not dead, but has just been hibernating until necessary to go into action again.

It is significant that present were the Governors of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, West Virginia and Virginia, while the six other states were represented by minor officials.

It is the obvious intention of most of these officials to defy the United States Supreme Court decision and thus to set themselves against the rest of the Union in order to preserve their allegedly revered jim-crow institutions.

We sort of have the impression that a whole lot of this is whistling in the dark and talking loud in the open, in the hope that it will scare the rest of the country into letting Dixie do as it pleases.

We believe that these latter-day Confederates are not taking this revolt seriously but are hoping that it will be possible to scare the rest of the country into compromising on the segregation issue.

What these gentlemen do not seem to realize is that far from influencing opinion **outside** the South, they do not represent the majority opinion **inside** the South.

The average Southern white person with a modicum of intelligence knows that racial integration in the public schools will lead to nothing more than needed economies and reduction of taxes, which he approves 100 per cent, like any other American, because he, like them, is long suffering.

This improvement will no more lead to social intermingling and intermarriage than it has in the North, East and West whites, nor will it scare the Negroes, where "mixed" schools have been in existence for generations; and no matter how much Southern officials try to cry up Ku Kluxism, we don't think it will influence the rank and file of Southern

Dixie governors disagree after segregation meeting

Afro American. Sat. 6-19-54

By RUFUS WELLS
Editor, Richmond AFRO

RICHMOND, Va. — Nine governors and official representatives of six other southern or border states held a one-day conference on the Supreme Court's anti - segregation ruling here Thursday, without reaching any conclusions or deciding upon a unified course of action.

Early in the closed meeting four of the 15 States represented made it clear that they did not feel that the decision would create any serious problems in their areas. These states were Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

At the end of the session, called by Virginia's Governor Thomas B. Stanley, the conferees agreed that their "problems" involved decisions to be made by the individual states.

Another Meeting Called

They accepted a suggestion from Gov. Stanley that the attorney generals of the various states confer at a future date to discuss legal aspects of implementing de-segregation in the schools.

Gov. Stanley called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. and announced that the first business would be to select a chairman. At the suggestion of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Gov. Stanley was chosen chairman by acclamation.

The Old Dominion's chief executive then broached the question of whether the meeting would be open to the press and Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana, made a motion for a closed session.

Gov. Johns Objects

Objection was voiced by Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida, who declared:

"Down where I come from we believe in putting things out on the table and letting everybody hear. We go on record. We vote while the press is present," he declared, gesturing with his hands as photographer's flash bulbs popped in his face.

Gov. Kennon's motion was carried, however, with only the Florida delegation dissenting.

The 35-odd reporters and photographers in the room slowly filed out and Trooper L. T. Elder of the Virginia State police was stationed in front of the closed door.

Advised Later

The press was excluded from the meeting with the understanding that Carter O. Lawrence Gov. Stanley's press secretary, would remain in the session and advise the newsmen later on actions taken.

At the noon break, Carter released this resume of the morning session:

"Governor Stanley repeated the intention of his invitation to meet for a free exchange of views without the adoption of any group plan or perfecting any organization.

"Each governor or Governor's representative was invited to present a brief statement of the situation in his state.

No Great Problems

"It appeared that Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky do not feel the decision will create any great problem in their states.

"Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina outlined legislative action in those states, either already consumated, or under consideration.

"Except for the three states mentioned — Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia — the problems with respect to Negro population seemed to be generally parallel. Spokesmen indicated the sentiment predominately favored separate schools.

"Discussions will continue this afternoon."

Stanley Issues Statement

At the end of the meeting Gov Stanley issued this statement:

"I appreciate the attendance of the governors and their representatives. It is recognized that the problem is one requiring decisions by the individual states, and that meetings of this kind can only be helpful of this change of information.

"The gravity of the situation in many of the states was emphasized but no conclusions were reached and no group course of action was proposed.

Not As Serious

"The Governor of West Virginia along with the personal representatives of the Governors of Maryland and Kentucky stated that they were not confronted with as serious a problem as some of the Southern States and that it was their intention to conform with the decision of the court.

"The other states represented, eight by their governors, found more of a problem.

"The conference was most helpful, and it has been suggested that the attorney-general consider holding a later meeting to discuss the situation in more detail from a legal standpoint."

Twenty Legislators Take Anti-Integration Stand in Virginia

By the Associated Press

PETERSBURG, Va., June 21.—A resolution stating their "unalterable opposition to the principle of integration of the races in the schools" has been adopted by about 20 State legislators from the 4th congressional district.

The resolution, adopted by the group here Saturday and released yesterday by State Senator Garland Gray of Waverly, further pledges "to the people of our district and to all the citizens of Virginia our determined purpose to evolve some legal method . . . to maintain separate facilities for white and Negro students in schools."

Other Meetings Planned.

The Waverly Senator said the group empowered him as chairman to talk to officials in other congressional districts with the idea of further meetings to pool thoughts and ideas discussed at the Petersburg session.

Included in the group which met here were Representative Abbitt and all but two of the 18 legislators from central Virginia Senator Gray said.

The Waverly Senator said the committee was unable to foresee any concrete solution to the problem created by the Supreme Court's May 17 decision declaring public school segregation by race unconstitutional.

In addition to the legislators, Senator Gray said about 50 "guests" were present at the meeting. These persons, he said, agreed to call meetings in their communities and select representatives for any later meetings.

Text of Resolution.

The full resolution, as adopted, reads:

"Whereas, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to the segregation of the races in our public free schools, has caused deep concern and much anxiety among responsible members of both races, and:

"Whereas, many of our citizens, and particularly the school and local officials and members of the General Assembly in the 4th Congressional District, are much disturbed by the implications and impracticalities connected with the mixing of the races in our public schools, and:

"Whereas, it is our considered opinion that the two races have made and will continue to make substantial progress under a segregated school system, and that the physical facilities and teaching personnel for Negroes have made significant gains in recent years and during this time many of our localities have incurred a large bonded indebtedness to carry out this program, and:

"Whereas, it is our sincere moral conviction that the best interests of all concerned will be best served by the continuance of the present non-integrated racial policy and that any non-segregated policy will lead to a weaker and less effective school system, and:

"Whereas, it is imperative that a school system be preserved and it is our desire to find some workable solution and an honorable way within the framework of our State Constitution and existing laws or by amendments which may be necessary to preserve our present arrangements in school facilities for the two races, to the end that the progress already commenced may be continued until all of our children will have the best school system that can be provided:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the State Senate and House of Delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia for the 4th Congressional District:

"That for the reasons assigned and many others, we desire to have recorded our unalterable opposition to the principle of integration of the races in the schools and that we hereby pledge to the people of our district and to all the citizens of Virginia our determined purpose to evolve some legal method whereby political subdivisions of the State may continue to maintain separate facilities for white and Negro students in schools."

Nine Southern Governors Open Parley On Decision

RICHMOND, Va., June 9 (AP) — Nine southern governors put their heads together here tomorrow to try to find the where-do-we-go-from-here answers to the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

Three governors-Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Hugh White of Mississippi—have vowed to keep the races apart and, if need be, abolish the public school system.

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Nor does there seem much likelihood that Talmadge, Byrnes and White could swing the conference behind a statement of dissent to the court ruling.

Gov. Marland, for one, made it plain he was not attending the meeting with any idea of seeking a way to evade the decision. Rather, he said he was coming to "learn something" that would help West Virginia solve the resultant problems.

When asked what he thought the southern governors could do, Marland replied:

"Obey the law."

The Marland view is in sharp contrast to that of Gov. Talmadge who has said white and Negro pupils will be taught separately in Georgia "come what may."

In the absence of any firm stand, there has been speculation the governors might unite in a joint appeal to the Supreme Court to give the 17 states affected by the decision plenty of time in which to solve their educational problems.

Southern Governors Confer at Richmond On Segregation Ban

'Compliance or Defiance' Discussion to Center on State Rights Amendment

By Robert K. Walsh

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—Governors and other high officials of fifteen Southern States gathered here today for a "compliance or defiance" discussion of the anti-segregation decision and planned to explore the Federal Constitution's 10th amendment even more than the 14th.

Virginia holds a key spot in more ways than one. Gov. Stanley called the meeting for "an exchange of views and information stemming from the Supreme Court ruling that public school racial segregation is unconstitutional. The Governor said Virginia may arrive eventually at a solution of its "very serious problem" as a result of reports today on conditions and contemplated moves in her sister States.

United Front Doubted.

The nine Governors and official representatives of six other States differ widely on possible methods. Tenative proposals range from abolition of public schools to establishment of some system of voluntary integration. With no concrete proposals to submit to the conference today, and doubting that it will produce any statement of strategy or united front policy, Gov. Stanley made clearer than ever that Virginia schools will not be integrated during the next school year. He said there will be no change until the Supreme Court issues a detailed decree.

"I have never reached the conclusion that Virginia wants to abolish its public school system," he told reporters before the 35 officials began their closed meeting.

He and several of his official visitors indicated strongly that the aim of the conference is not to devise means of nullifying or evading the Supreme Court decision. The conference clearly was shaping up as an attempt at least by a majority of those in attendance, to examine carefully the "reserved powers" of the separate States. A main purpose is to look into the administrative authority which individual State and local officials could properly exercise within the intent of the Federal Constitution and the scope of the high court's decision.

That is where the 10th amendment comes in. The Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, specifically in the States on the basis of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. The tribunal invited the affected States to submit briefs early next fall as a help in working out ways of putting that decision into effect equitably everywhere.

Sees Years of Litigation.

The 10th amendment, described by some of the conferees as pretty much of a forgotten provision in the whole issue, declares that powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor expressly prohibited by the States, "Are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The problem, from the viewpoint of the conferring officials, boils down to determining whether the Southern States, without flouting the clear-cut decision of the court, can develop some method of racial separation in schools—and make it stand up in court.

Conferees who look at the matter from this angle concede this might lead to a "generation of litigation" and local experimentation. If the Governors and other officials here today agree completely on anything, it is in predicting that complete integration in the South is still years away. Unofficial reports imply also that they foresee years of court action to resist "undue Federal interference."

Maryland's Gov. McKeldin was not present at the meeting in the John Marshall Hotel. His State was represented by Wendell D. Allen, chairman of the Board of Education; Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, jr., superintendent of schools, and Harry Green of Baltimore, listed as personal representative of the Governor.

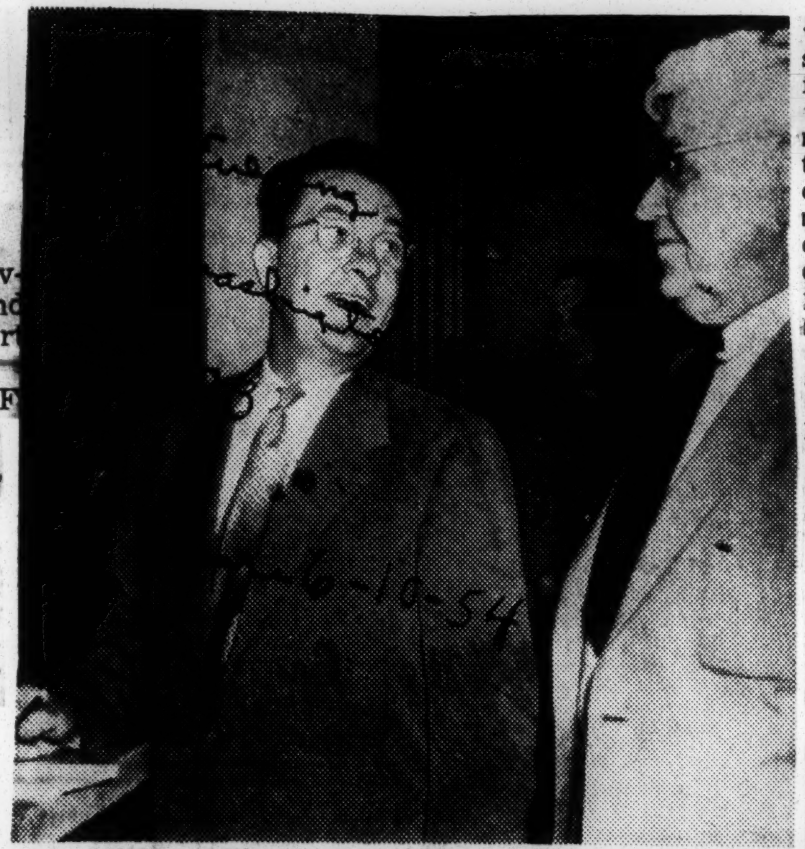
Besides Gov. Stanley, other State chief executives on hand were Govs. Gordon Persons of Alabama, Charley Johns of Florida, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Hugh White of Mississippi, William B. Umstead of North South Carolina, William C. Marland of West Virginia and Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana.

Gov. Stanley invited the Governors or their representatives from 16 States affected by the segregation decision. He did not invite Kansas authorities because "they accepted the decision," he explained. Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs was the only one who turned down the invitation. He sent word that the "problem is being adjusted" in his State.

Law Aides' Role Stressed.

States represented by officials other than Governors were Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

The presence of Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and attorneys general of several other States was regarded as especially significant. Most of the delegations included State education officials, as was to be expected. Arrival of the law officials of so many States strengthened the impression that much of the day-long deliberation would be devoted to legal considerations relating to possible State and local plans for schools.



GOVERNORS GATHER FOR SCHOOL SEGREGATION TALKS —Richmond, Va.—Gov. William C. Marland, left, of West Virginia registers at a Richmond hotel as he arrives for the meeting of Southern Governors called to discuss the Supreme Court's school segregation decision. With him is W. W. Trent, West Virginia director of education. —AP Wirephoto.

Almost certain to come up for discussion was a possible arrangement being talked of in Mississippi. This would assign public school pupils in accordance with local "health and welfare" laws and not on the basis of race or color, which is banned by the court decision. Whether that would survive an ultimate Supreme Court test remained a question.

More or less definite stand-by systems, particularly in Georgia and South Carolina, have received greater publicity and were to be debated at the conferences. One would abolish the public school system and set up State payments to parents to send their children to private schools. Another would require local school boards to assign children to schools in the "best interest" of the child, community and education. Still another would set up a three-way instead of a dual segregated system. One set of schools could be attended by whites, a second by Negroes and a third by both races if they wished.

As the conferees went behind close doors they cautioned a throng of newspaper reporters not to expect too much in the form of positive pronouncements. They promised no detailed agreements on strategy in filing Supreme Court briefs or field tactics in meeting any future mandate for integration moves.

"There will be 15 problems from each of the States who sent representatives here," Gov. Stanley remarked, "and Virginia has a problem as serious as that of any other State in the South. We're all looking for something that will satisfy our people. We know we can't satisfy all, however. Here in Virginia, more than in some other States, we not only have an overall problem but many of the school districts have special problems of their own, especially in those counties where more than 40 and 50 per cent of the school enrollment is Negro.

"We who are here today haven't had this adverse decision of the Supreme Court long enough to get a solution. I have not received word in advance as to what my fellow governors think should be done, although I understand there are considerable differences of opinion. I don't hope for a united front out of the conference. Maybe all they will choose to do is to get their hair down and talk."

By Georgia's Cook—

17 attorneys general asked to segregation meeting

ATLANTA, May 20—(AP)—The attorneys general of 17 states that have school segregation have been invited to assemble here next week to discuss ways to get around the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

Georgia's Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, president of the National Assn. of Attorneys General, called the meeting and set it for Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Gov. Herman Talmadge gave his approval to a proposed meeting of Southern governors to talk about the situation. Talmadge said Georgia has already decided to resist the court's decision even "if it is the only state in the nation to do so."

The governors' meeting was suggested by acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida to Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

Cook said he is calling the meeting of attorneys general for the purpose of exploring the legal problems and possible legal courses of action that might be followed to preserve segregation in the public schools of our respecitve states within the framework of the federal and state constitutions."

Gov. Stanley invites exploratory discussion

RICHMOND, Va., May 20—(AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley disclosed today he has invited Southern governors to meet here early in June for exploratory talks on the question of school segregation.

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in the public schools, it appears a meeting of governors of the 16 Southern states concerned could serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views," Stanley said in telegrams to the other chief executives.

Stanley disclosed the invitations after Gov. Johnson Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, announced no special meeting of the group is now planned to consider the Supreme Court's decision.

STANLEY SUGGESTED the governors, if they could not attend, send personal representatives.

His invitation went to the governors of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Mississippi.

Mobile delays school building program

MOBILE, Ala., May 20—(AP)—A long range $3 million building program by the Mobile County School Board is being delayed until a legal ruling is made on effects of the recent U. S. Supreme Court segregation decision.

Arthur Smith Jr., board president, said yesterday that Board Atty. Palmer Pillans had been asked to report as soon as possible after studying the court ruling.

Meanwhile, jobs under contract now will be completed, Smith said.

Chauncey Sparks says ruling crucifies South

EUFAULA, Ala., May 20—(AP)—Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks yesterday said "The South has been crucified" by the Supreme Court segregation ruling, and held out little hope of a way to get around the controversial decision.

"It is the most shocking thing to hapepn to the South since the Dred Scott decision," the former governor told members of a civic club.

"The South has been crucified on the matter of segregation for many years and this week we come to the last crucifixion," he charged.

"There may be a way we can submit all authority to our local board of education," he continued, "and give them the only say so as to where a child would be educated."

But that would in effect make both white and Negro children wards of the board at the age of 6, Sparks said, and even if this were legal "there could not be absolute segregation."

Although taking issue with the decision, Sparks commended Chief Justice Earl Warren personally. He said he had worked with the former California governor as a member of the executive committee of the National Governors' Council and had found him "loyal, honest and without guile."

Louisiana expected to by-pass ruling

BATON ROUGE, La., May 20—(AP)—Gov. Robert Kennon predicts the Legislature will direct that segregation be continued" in Louisiana schools, and a House resolution up for approval today urged action to bypass the Supreme Court.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. E. W. Gravolet Jr. of Plaquemines Parish, slams at the high court segregation ruling as an "outrageous" and "unlawful" abuse of power.

Gravolet introduced the resolution yesterday, but yielded to requests he withhold action on it until after the top level meeting at the governor's mansion.

After Kennon conferred with state, educational and legislative leaders for two hours yesterday, he said, "I think the Legislature will consider carefully what it can do to give the state and local school boards every legal authority to maintain a satisfactory school system, which will include segregation in fact as it has been over the years.

"I believe this Legislature will provide more schools and direct that segregation be continued in fact."

S. Antonio Negroes will seek use of parks, pools

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 20—(AP)—Representatives of San Antonio's Negro population say they will seek "unlimited free use" of all municipal parks, swimming pools and other public recreational facilities.

A delegation from this city's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conferred yesterday with City Manager Ralph Winton and Parks and Recreation Director Alvin Schmidt.

The meeting was the first such move locally since Monday's Supreme Court decision which eliminated segregation in public schools.

Winton told the NAACP group that the matter would be taken under advisement and indicated a reply to its request after a legal opinion is obtained.

South will integrate schools without any bloodshed, Judge Waring declares

Decent people will comply with court's edict, says jurist who ended white primary in S.C.

Two prominent Southerners, one of whom set the pattern for the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, [illegible] week that efforts will be made to nullify the ruling, but that it will be obeyed by the majority of Southerners.

U.S. Judge [illegible] Waring (retired) of N[illegible], formerly of Charleston, S.C., addressing the annual dinner meeting of the Essex County Intergroup Council in Newark last Thursday declared:

No Bloodshed

"The court's opinion will be respected in most of the Southern states . . . the decent people will see that it is obeyed . . . .

"We are not going to have any bloodshed.

"There'll be some delaying action, a few gerrymandering of schools, some setting up of private schools—which the courts will knock out."

Judge Waring opined that most of the fight against the court ruling will come from the "hard core" of the South — Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

Byrnes, Talmadge Hit

Commenting on recent statements by Governor Byrnes and Talmadge of South Carolina and Georgia respectively, Judge Waring said:

"I don't believe anything serious is going to happen in South Carolina.

"Byrnes' promise to abolish the public schools is plain nonsense. He retires on Dec. 31.

"Talmadge also went on a rampage when the Supreme Court ruled against jim-crow accommodations in railroad dining cars.

Waring Made Hisotry

"But today colored passengers are eating with white ones in dining cars on railroads through Georgia."

It was Judge Waring who electrified the nation and angered the South by his ruling in the Clarendon, S.C. case that "segregation is per se inequality."

He told the Newark audience that "May 17, 1954, will go down in American and world history as one of the great landmarks of progress in human relations."

Cited Legal Evolution

He cited briefly some of the cases leading up to the "sophistry" in the decision in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson which gave legal sanction to the "separate but equal" doctrine.

He called the Supreme Court's unanimous reversal of that doctrine "a great declaration of faith."

Judge Waring ponted out that despite this "declaration," we are going to have "inequalities and injustice, discrimination and segregation.

"But," he added, "we are going to strangle it and get rid of it."

Tribute To Court

He concluded by paying high tribute to the Supreme Court, the late Justice John Harlan of Kentucky and the "brave band of colored people" in Clarendon County, S.C.

Judge Waring said: "I knew the Supreme Court was not going to turn the clock back—but I was afraid we would have had a series of decision in the school segregation cases.

"Usually, the legislative branch of government has been the daring branch; the courts have been the anchor.

Congress Lax

"The Congress of the United States has done little about human relations.

"The Executive has done a lot of talking.

"But the courts have really done and accomplished the problem."

Justice Harlan Praised

Judge Waring recalled that the late Justice Harlan filed a "vigorous" dissent in the Plessy vs Ferguson case.

"He warned his Supreme Court associates," Judge Waring pointed out, "that their decision (the equal but separate doctrine) would rise up to haunt them."

Clarendon Folk Hailed

"The eminent jurist called Clarendon 'a very poor county, with very backward people, white and colored, with poor business facilities, poor homes and roads, dreadful schools and a great deal of illiteracy.' "

"Unless you in New Jersey," he asserted, "have lived in Clarendon or Jasper counties you don't know what kind of guts it takes for a colored man to assert his rights there."

New Orleans Echo

Addressing a plenary session in Atlantic City of the National Community Relations Advisory Council on Saturday, Isaac S. Heller, a New Orleans attorney, and for 11 years a member of the Orleans parish school board delcared:

"The decision itself, in its unanimity, its calm dignity, will do much to establish our nation in a position of moral leadership.

"It must be accepted and carried out according to its present terms without dilution or circumvention."

Back Of The Great Decision

By Dr. W. L. Greene

EDITOR' NOTE: This is the fifth in a series of six articles explaining the events that led up to the Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation in the nation's public schools.

OUTSTANDING POINTS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW BROUGHT FORWARD IN THE GREAT DECISION OF 1954

When the Washington, D. C. civic organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made it known to the United States Supreme Court that several cases contesting the doctrine of "separate but equal" were being appealed to its jurisdiction, the high court made history in the recognition of a cardinal principle of national justice. When the Supreme Court requested the plaintiffs to bring all these cases in a "package", the court recognized an area of justice to be considered, not mere discrete cases as had been the case too often when basic national policy was at stake.

Another outstanding point in legal philosophy developed around the action of the nation's highest tribunal when the court decided to make serious study of the issues on its own. The court thus recognized the basic truth that a fundemental provision of the constitution had been handled lightly in the past and that more than precedents were involved in the just resolution of the legal issues involved. Re-hearings and re-arguments were provided for in a way not anticipated by either plaintiffs or defendants at the beginning of the several litigations now consolidated. The net lesson in strategy, learned by the nation, seemed to be that issues which keep coming back to court do so because of inadequate consideration by the courts or because counsel have not made adequate presentation of issues involved.

The most significant point brought forward in the actual decision was the rejection of verbiage recorded in a historical precedent in favor of new truth not available as evidence to judges who had issued opinions (in the majority) when the precedent was set. This action of judging the impact of state laws upon society nationally in the light of he basic intent of the federal constitution was an apt demonstration of the lasting virility of the basic document underlying our national government.

We may hope that the Great Decision is an indication that our highest court will, when adequately petitioned, find for the individual United States citizen that the constitution means what it says to everyone under its jurisdiction. Those legal minds not in agreement with the court are not to be feared as having valid arguments to advance. The dissenters simply have not learned the basic lesson in the philosophy of law, that law and truth should never be in conflict and that justice is the aim of the courts when decisions are finally rendered.

Views Expressed in Texas

'Keep All-Negro Schools'—Lanier

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

ST. LOUIS (INS)—St. Louis public schools will initiate racial integration of athletic programs in September.

The school principals decided to invite the city's three Negro high schools—Sumner, Vashon and Washington Tech—to participate in public school league's sports slate, beginning this fall.

Previously, the Board of Education adopted a three-part plan calling for the complete integration of Negro and white pupils in public schools by September of 1955.

(By Courier Press Service)

Politicians and educators continued to keep the pot boiling over the controversial issue of segregation in the nation's public schools this week with Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern University issuing a warning that Negro schools should not be abolished.

Mr. Lanier, who appeared before the Texas Commission on Higher Education with President E. B. Evans of Prairie View State A. and M. College, said, "Because of human behavior and social backgrounds and patterns long existent the large majority of such students will come to us, because they prefer to do so."

The TSU president said that students "prefer to study with homogenous groups" feeling that they will receive "more sympathetic treatment" under such surroundings.

* * *

THE SESSION between the two Negro college heads and the Texas Commission was held in Austin, Tex., and received quite a bit of attention from Southern daily papers.

In other sectors additional ingredients were added to the stew. In Washington, D. C., the District Board of Education voted to eliminate the word "race" from the public school census. The listing of teachers has already been done on an integrated basis.

In neighboring Maryland, the State Board of Regents voted to admit Negroes as undergraduates to the University of Maryland.

But, the State of Louisiana added a rather bitter ingredient to the concoction when its Legislature's House voted 78-11 to put the educational system under the state's police power and to maintain segregated schools.

Dat. 7-10-54

NEXT DOOR in Mississippi, Governor Hugh White was wearing a broad smile after a session held with Negro "leaders." Governor White was quoted as saying, "We had a very fine discussion of the whole situation. I'm very much pleased with matters as far as they are concerned."

Mr. White stated that his Negro guests preferred to remain anonymous, and added that they had left by the back door.

Virginia Governor Thomas B. Stanley's stand met with opposition from two of the state's biggest daily papers. Both the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot deplored the stand Mr. Stanley has taken against integration.

* * *

ROY V. HARRIS waved the perennial red herring as his contribution to the week's fare in Georgia. The Georgia politico pointed his finger at the Southern Regional Council and warned that the body "could well become the Communist party apparatus in the South."

Council members called Harris' accusation an "unfounded attack" and a "politically motivated essay in character assassination." Mr. Harris is a supporter of Governor Herman Talmadge.

In Alabama, a bill calling for the maintenance of segregation of public school children is all set for the next session of the state legislature in the event the U. S. High Court makes such action necessary, warned Rep. Walter Givhan.

is with the unconstitutionality of segregation itself.

"If segregation is unconstitutional in educational institutions, it is no less unconstitutional in other aspects of our national life," he said.

Gives Keynote Address

This analysis of the effects of the unprecedented decision of the court was contained in the keynote address before the 17th Institute of Race Relations, held under the joint auspices of the Race Relations Department of the Congregational Christian Churches and Fisk University, site of the annual conference.

"Meeting the Challenge of Integration" provides the scope of the two weeks' program, which has attracted 100 intergroup specialist from 20 states.

The impact of international events on domestic relations was described by Dr. Johnson as being of utomost importance.

Cites World Pressure

"It is very largely tis compulsion (the pressure of international events) that has brought constructive changes in rapid succession in minority relations.

"It is this compulsion that desegregated the total armed forces of the nation within a half decade when it had been declared unfeasible, unwanted and impossible.

"It is the same compulsion that has us now face to face with a Supreme Court decision on the whole field of segregated education."

Dr. Johnson called for a swift adjustment of the nation to the court decision, but wanred that implementation of the spirit of the decision can not be achieved by reliance upon the court alone.

"The court can order desegregation, as it has done. But this is not integration. Integration must be achieved in the local setting by the means best suited to the area," the speaker asserted.

Places Pressure Upon Housing

The problems involed in patterns of housing have been intensified by the court's decision relative to education. Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney, told the Institute on its second day's session.

Pointing to the reaction between the school decision and patterns of housing. Mr. Miller declared that residential segregation has bred a "separate institutionalism" that affects many other aspects of living.

Noting further the relation between the recent court decision concerning segregated school facilites and that of housing, Mr Miller said it was significant that the school decision was followed by the refusal of the Supreme Court to review a California decision holding that racial segregation in public housing denies constitutional rights.

Indian Problems Highlighted

The Indians have only just begun to assume the responsibility for their own self-determination since 1934.

This was the result of policies adopted under the Reoganization Act, sponsored by Harold Ickes and John Collier of the Department of Interior, Martin Cross vice president of the National Congress of American Indians told the Institute

The development of tribal councils and inter-tribal organizations covering an entire state have come from this new policy, taking out of the hands of the appointed superintendants the power of arbitrary decision affecting Indian destiny, he said.

In addresses by Dr. Reupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina sociologist, the conference heard cautionary remarks concerning the effect which the Supreme Court decision may have upon changes in racial relations.

Vance Urges FEPC

Dr. Vance acknowledged the part that law can play in changing existing conditions between racial groups, but cautioned that there were ways, too, of evading the intent of the law.

Dr. Vance added that although the colored citizen has made significant advancements educationally and politically in the South which itself has recorded greater progress in the last 20 years than it had during the preceding 50, his progress along the economic front has not kept pace.

The colored man is "legitimately concerned" over the failure to keep pace on the economic level, Dr. Vance said, suggesting that some form of FEPC might prove beneficial in drawing people's attention to a condition adversely affecting the southern region.

Says school ruling kills all jim crow

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The recent decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public education is "the most affirmative and unequivocal national pronouncement in human rights in 91 years," according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

He declared that while the immediate emphasis is upon segregation in education, the deeper implications of the decision

Expert Says It Reveals Role Played By Social Research

Dr. Robert Redfield, professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, writes in the following article that the historic United States Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional is a victory for American ideals. Redfield is a Director of the American Council of Race Relations and a former President of the American Anthropological Society.

BY DR. ROBERT REDFIELD
Written Expressly for International News Service

CHICAGO — The Supreme Court decision handed down Monday is a victory for American ideals.

It also reveals the role played by social research in our life. As an anthropologist and so-called 'expert," I participated in the Sweat case in Texas three years ago. My evidence was incorporated into later segregation cases and referred to in briefs filed by parents of Negro children in South Carolina.

In the preparation of this case many social scientists-anthropologists, psychologists and sociologists-contributed their special knowledge.

They made two studies-one on the effects of segregation on personality and the other on the effects of de-segregation.

In our personality studies, we learned that segregation deprives the youngster of part of his potential usefulness as a citizen, wage earner and parent.

The studies also revealed that children of other races-white youngsters suffer from segregation, too-are affected in their emotional outlook in a variety of ways like extreme sensitiveness and heightened fearfulness.

These are not the qualities we want in healthy American youth. Secondly, our social science research into de-segregation in industry, the armed forces and neighborhoods showed that in most of the cases studied de-segregation occurred with no ill-effects and in some cases with positively improved race relations.

Social scientists cannot say, of course, how much our evidence swayed the court, but we do have on record Chief Justice Warren's citation today of the effects of segregation on personality.

As a citizen I would like to say this: the decision today moves us faster along the course chosen by our dominant American ideals.

I think the decision will be approved by most Americans and even those who have feared and opposed it will experience some sense of relief that the issue is decided.

Now our common task is to carry out the decision forbearance and generosity-let us not push the South too hard or fast. The action also carries a special message to Asia, Europe and Africa-a message that reaction does not prevail in America.

The Court's Decision

Now that the "Second Emancipation Proclamation" has been announced, we, the members of the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, a professional teachers organization, realize that our responsibility to our youth has just begun. The Supreme Court's resolution of the school segregation cases is only the beginning. The after-Supreme Court action problems must be met tactfully and generously. It appears to us that as teachers and as leaders in the community we are faced with a great deal of the responsibility in preparing all children and their parents for these inevitable problems and concerns. It is up to us to make our children realize the fact that they must now be even better prepared to meet the demands of the times.

This we believe—that with courage and intelligence we can make the future bright with the fulfillment that there shall be the finest human relationships among all our children and their elders.

MARION H. BLUITT,
National President, Phi Delta Kappa.
Washington.

A great injustice to the American people was created by the decision of the Supreme Court to abolish segregation in public schools. Surely the learned and respected men who passed judgment on this most important matter must not realize to what extent they have deprived the common man of his God-given liberties and rights.

To be quite frank about it, I can think of nothing, even including McCarthyism and communism, that could be more dangerous to the American people as a whole, than this edict as it now stands.

I sincerely hope the American people will voice its sentiment against this ruling and let the Supreme Court and the Administration know what a grievous mistake it has made.

EMORY A. LEONARD.
Salisbury, Md.

Now that the keystone of the arch of racial bigotry has been knocked out by the Supreme Court, the whole system may be expected to crumble and fall.

The great increase of Negro voters will enable nominees in the primaries to depend less on appeals to racial prejudice in their quest for office. Educators can soon give more time to education. The taxpayer's dollar will mean more and better education. There will be fewer rejections of manpower because of illiteracy and Negroes will feel a greater urge to defend America. We hail the Supreme Court decision and soon we may give most of our attention for the cause of world peace and human brotherhood.

E. B. HENDERSON.
Falls Church, Va.

The recent decision made by the Supreme Court in declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional is, of course, momentous in its impact on American society. Although the problem of racial discrimination is far from being solved, the decision itself, to some extent, has taken from Communist hands an important propaganda weapon. This decision is of no less importance in showing observers here that there is basis for the respect they have developed, not just for the American idea of democracy, but for America itself as a country sincerely working toward the attainment of very worthwhile goals.

NORMA G. ANDREWS,
Washington.

The larger the number of us who meet this ending of segregation with the grace and love of God in our hearts, the easier this testing-time will be for all of us. And the greater will be our increase in national strength and solidarity, against the one really towering challenge of the day—world communism.

BOLLING SOMERVILLE.
Norwood, Va.

Baltimore citizens hold different views on end of school segregation

BALTIMORE

A third city-wide poll of Baltimoreans, picked at random from the phone book for their reactions to the School Board's ruling ending school segregation brought varied opinions with the majority in favor of the move.

Here is what they had to say:

Mrs. Fred Pilgrim, secretary, 1723 Homestead St.; mother of a 15-year-old girl who will enter Eastern High School this fall: "I agree with it. There's not too much anyone can do about it and we simply have to go along with the rulings."

Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, 508 N. Chapelgate Lane, housewife: "I have no feeling in the matter. I have no children of my own and haven't given the matter any thought."

Good Idea

Mrs. Beatrice S. Burgess, 2222 Walbrook Ave., domestic: "It's a good idea. I'm happy to see it happen. I think it's grand. It's what everybody needs. It's the thing to do."

Mrs. Orlando Liberatore, 2804 Inglewood Ave., husband a painter: "I don't approve of it. My daughter who is 11 says she doesn't like the idea and says she isn't going to school with colored children. I don't know what she'll do."

George Fexel, 318 S. Franklintown Rd.: "I don't like it. I don't approve of colored and white mixing."

Miss Marjorie J. Jones, 2303 Calverton Heights Ave., Mt. Sinai Hospital technician: I agree with integration. It should have happened long ago. The Supreme Court's ruling pushed things a little for Baltimore. It will be better now for the students and the teachers, too, who'll now be hired on an integrated basis."

Calls It Wonderful

Miss Pearl Waters, 328 N. Fulton Ave., landlady: "I think it's a wonderful idea. It will give colored and white children a chance to know about each other."

Mrs. Beulah Jenkins, 1209 Division St., husband a roofer: "I think it would be very nice. I have a daughter 9. I went to school with white children in New York."

Mrs. Evelyn Hall, 2010 Harlem Ave., husband a chauffeur: "I think it's fine. I like the idea."

Tracey S. Norris, 2612 Guilford Ave., railroad man, "For my part I don't think this should have happened. As long as they have equal schools why should they mess with white people? Their schools are better than they used to be. I don't think they should mix the schools."

Retired Policeman

William M. Reinhart Jr., 3408 Keene Ave., retired lieutenant of police: "I approve of it. I have a son in West Point and one in Seton High."

Mrs. Albert T. Saunders Jr., 6307 Elinor Ave., housewife: "I think its terrible. I think they should have their own schools. and white people should have their own. I don't think they should be treated any different but they should be separated. I have two children in school."

Robert Payne, 2800 Windsor Ave., clerk typist: "I agree with the decision very much. I have two sisters in school at Booker T. Washington."

Sees In-Between

Mrs. Sterling E. Lilley, 124 S. Broadway, beautician; "I agree and I disagree. There is an in-between, you know. There are good points to be said on both points, it has to be gone into before you can say whether you agree or disagree."

James Johnson, 2248 Madison Ave., laborer: "I think it is wonderful. It will be good for the children to get a chance to go to mixed schools."

David Kamoroff, 3700 Edgewood Rd., engineer: "Its okay with me. It was bound to happen sooner or later, after all these are public schools."

Mrs. Dora Kirschbaum, 2438 Lakeview Ave., housewife: "Who am I to disapprove. I feel that it is a very fine thing they are doing. Bigger people than I have approved of it, so who am I to disapprove. I am a grandmother."

Englishwoman Speaks

Mrs. Kaye Thompson, 5510 Haddon Ave., housewife: "I think that I can speak for all seven members of this family. I am an Englishwoman and it is hard for me to put it in words but they prefer for the white to be white and the colored to be colored. They prefer for people to be with their own kind. I have two children in school."

Mrs. M. Dorsey Leonard, 3103 Woodhome Ave., teacher: "As far as I am concerned it is good. Anything that makes us one people is good."

Mrs. Josephine Murray, 2303 Druid Hill Ave., housewife: "I heartily approve. I thought I would not live to see the day and this is wonderful. I have two sons in college and a daughter who is finishing Douglass and one in elementary school."

Mrs. Lillian Carr, 1926 Madison Ave.: "The one thing about integrated schools is this — the children will be able to work the thing out among themselves.

"It's a wonderful thing. Children actually know how to get along better than grownups."

Court Decision Means Negroes To Work Harder

WARREN, Ark. — (ANP) — W. H. Pipes, dean, Philander Smith college, last week said that the court decision outlawing segregation in schools will place new responsibilities on the American Negro.

Speaking to the graduating class at Bradley High school, the former president of Alcorn college, Mississippi, predicted that colored persons will have to work as "never before in order to find and to keep a decent place in our unsegregated America."

Elaborating on this, Pipes said, among other things:

"As a Negro we haven't needed to be so thoroughly trained, or so clean, or so honest, or so Chris-

tian in our relationship with other men, or so quiet and orderly when riding buses or trains in the segregated sections.

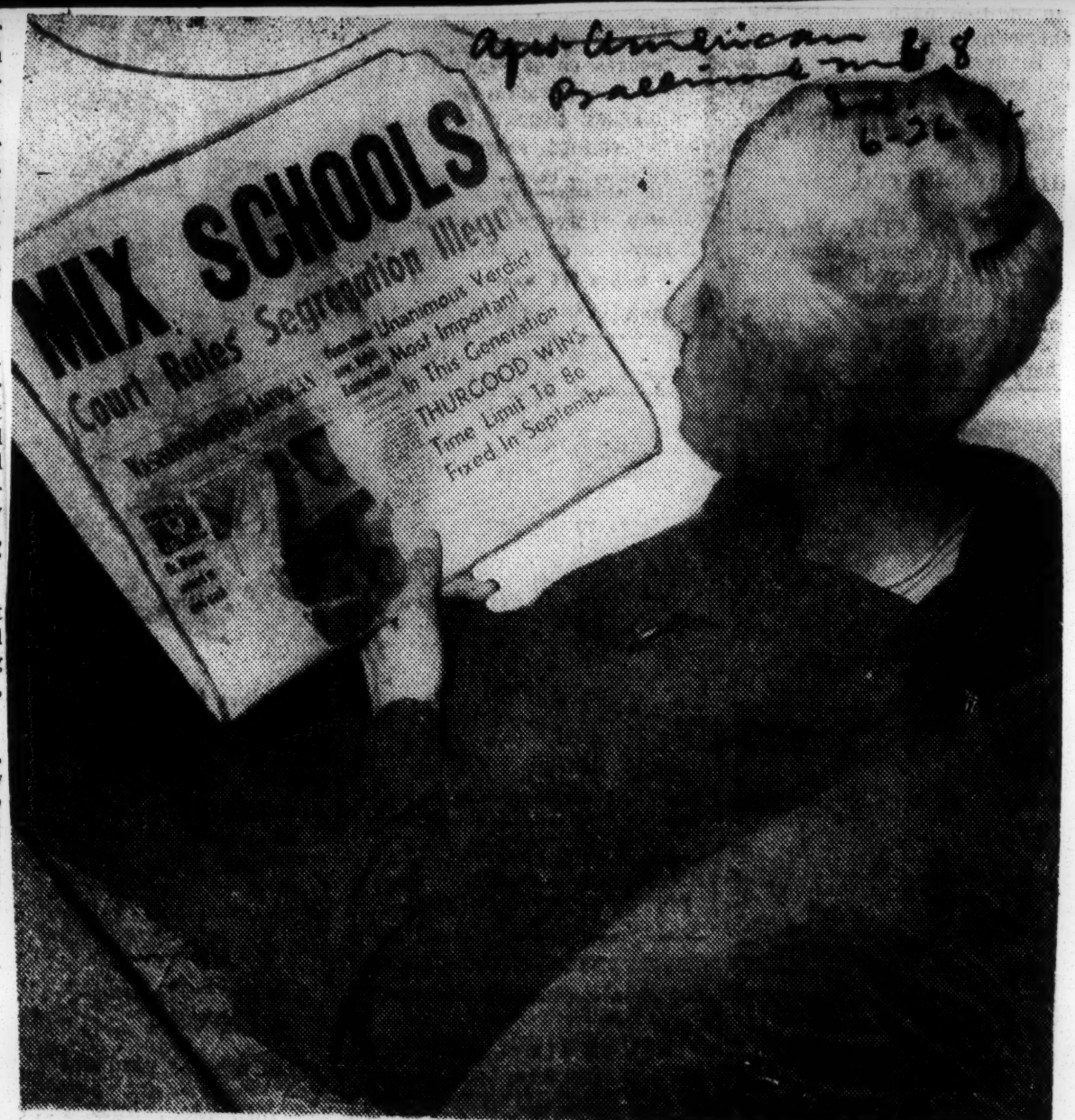
"No, one of these, because, after all, we could expect only to be just a Negro teacher, a Negro doctor, a Negro editor, a Negro farmer, a Negro storekeeper, or a Negro lawyer and we know we could only ride in the Negro section of trains, busses, etc.

"And whether or not we measured up to the white man in our work or in our behaviour, just didn't matter: within a segregated society certain positions, jobs and professions had to be filled by Negroes—and nobody cared how much noise we made or how dirty, stinking we were in our 'jim crow' places on buses, etc.

"So, we got jobs and made out all right without training so hard to be worthy of a job or of being an acceptable seatmate on a bus, etc.

"The future will be different, I predict. Sooner than many think, the principal of Bradley High school, for example, will not necessarily be a Negro; the principal of this school will be the best man or woman, regardless of race—the best man or woman available for the job. This will be true of about all of the so-called Negro jobs.

"Therefore, members of the graduating class, prepare yourselves well, for in a nonsegregated America where all men—including the Negro—are to be considered as having been created deserving of equal opportunity under the law, you must stand or fall upon the basic of merit alone—what you can do and what you are . . ."



CATCHING UP ON THE NEWS: Dr. Mary Church Terrell, who has been ill since May 1, has improved to the point where she is sitting up and catching up up on the back news. An AFRO photographer recently photographed her reading the May 18 issue of the AFRO which told about the Supreme Court's ruling in the school segregation cases. The militant, 90-year-old civil rights crusader, sits up for several hours daily and is directing a drive to lower the racial barriers of downtown hotels.

12d 1951

EDUCATION

PROMINENT CITIZENS

Test Case To Speed Up Integration In Capital

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Scovel Richardson, a member of the Federal Parole Board said last week that he would enroll three of his daughters in the District of Columbia public schools next fall.

Richardson's action will provide a test to force the immediate integration of Washington schools instead of the "gradualism" program of School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

Corning was warned by Wesley Williams Negro member of the school board that if he persists in stalling integration, he will face a "flood of lawsuits" from Negro parents.

Richardson informed Corning of his intentions in a letter to the board. One of the schools which he wants his children to attend is within 90 feet of the Richardson home.

At present, the Richardson twins, Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda, 10, have to travel 10 blocks to the nearest Negro school.

A third daughter, Alice Inez, 11 attends junior high school. Richardson will seek admission for her to nearest high school which at present is all white.

A fourth daughter attends Dunbar high school, all Negro, but has not yet expressed a desire to change.

Three Negro members of the board, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Atty. Williams and Col. West Hamilton tried unsuccessfully on June 2 to get the board to adopt immediate integration, in confirmity with the expressed desire of President Eisenhower to make Washington the show case for the nation.

Instead, Corning has proposed a plan for gradual integration to be completed by February, 1955.

Under the plan, only about 18 schools would be mixed in September.

This does not include the Bancroft elementary school near the Richardson home.

Richardson told reporters that "I assume my request will be granted." He was appointed to the parole board last fall by President Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, at Fort Myer and Fort Beloir, Va. it was announced that the Army would operate its own integrated schools for children of army personnel.

This the result of the directive issued by the Department of Defense some six months ago.

The plan goes into operation in September. At Fort Myer, about 20 Negro students of a total of 360 will use the new 12 room school.

At Fort Belvoir, the enrollment will be about 800 with approximately 60 of this number Negro

The plan affects only grade schools. High school students will still attend segregated schools off the post since there are no accommodations for them.

GRANGER VISIONS NEGRO'S NEW ERA

Director Tells Urban League School Decision Opens Way to Progress Over Nation

A brighter outlook is in prospect for Negroes in industry, politics and education as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

This forecast was made yesterday at the annual meeting here of the National Urban League by its executive director, Lester B. Granger. The decision, he said, would result in a narrowing of the income gap between Negroes and whites in both North and South, a stronger community relationship and a chance of bettering welfare services to Negro children.

But, in an annual report presented at a meeting in the McAlpin Hotel, Mr. Granger foresaw that strong efforts would be made to establish more rigid housing barriers against Negroes "as a compensation" for breaking down school segregation.

He singled out Senator Burnett R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, as spokesman for "these hostile efforts."

No Community Ties One

"In spite of the almost hysterical reaction of the more irresponsible and demogogic spokesmen of segregation's status quo," Mr. Granger observed, "it is obvious ahead, a stronger feeling of neighborliness and community kinship will be built among the people in both the North and South of this great nation."

He predicted that the elimination of segregated schools would gradually result in Negro and white parents meeting together in sessions of Parent-Teacher Associations and similar gatherings. The way is now open, he added, for serious consideration to be given "for equalizing welfare as well as educational services" to Negro children.

Efforts to erect housing barriers will fail, he said, if they are approached "firmly and with patience on a long-time basis."

Mr. Granger reported that the league was on the verge of "cracking the housing ban" on Negroes in Levittown and Fairless Village, both in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He said the league had met with "enough gains to be encouraged, enough rebuffs to be grimly vigilant and determined."

Wider Opportunities Opening

The court's ruling has made it clear, he said, that "we can certainly expect an increased use of Negroes in a growing variety of undertakings, North and South, in employment, community planning and in political or educational activities."

"We can foresee a narrowing of the terrific income-gap," he added, "that still exists between Negroes and whites, with the median Negro family income in 1950 still only 52 per cent of the median white family income."

The league's commerce and industry council, he reported, has obtained from representatives of fifteen Northern concerns having fifty branches in Southern states commitments that the branches will increase the number of Negro industrial workers.

He reported also that Urban League branches had helped locate employment for 10,625 Negroes. Of these, he said 274 were hired by employers who had previously excluded Negroes.

Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company, was re-elected to the presidency of the league for the third successive year. He is chairman of the board of the American National Theatre and Academy, Inc., a trustee of Lenox Hospital, president of the Police Athletic League and chairman of Manhattan's Advisory Planning Board.

Urban League Alerts Branches On Recent Supreme Court Ruling

NEW YORK — The National Urban League this week issued an emergency program for its 60 branch offices throughout the nation to immediately begin conferences with officials in their communities to implement the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National League, pointed out that "the whole world will be watching to see how this decision is implemented, not only in the 21 states directly affected, but in the great urban centers of the north and west."

"Public school segregation, in some of these areas," he said, "is in fact on the increase. For example, in New York City from 1900 to 1930, Negroes and whites attended the same public schools. Now because of the residential segregation and inadequate, segregated elementary schools, New York City has, in fact, not only separate but unequal, educational facilities."

"The integration of teachers is still a long way off," he added. "Most Negro teachers teach only Negro youths in these 'separate schools of the North and West."

"The Court's decision must be implemented not only in the South but throughout the country on the local level in the urban communities where people have their homes and where their children go to school. It requires voluntary action by men and women of goodwill, white and colored, working together through local interracial agencies."

Granger congratulated the NAACP for its success in the now historic Supreme Court decision.

"Thurgood Marshall has immortalized himself," he said. "Future generations of Americans, Negro and white, will forever be conscious of his contribution to American democracy. The timing of the decision is providential, coming as it does at a moment when our struggle to win the minds of the peoples of Asia and Africa and the Middle East is so vital to the future of freedom."

The League will devote a major portion of its annual national conference to be held in Pittsburgh in September to a discussion of programs whereby local Urban Leagues can cooperate with public officials and community groups to effectuate the Court's decision during this crucial transition period.

Dr. Mary M. Bethune Praises Lord For Court's Decision

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Washington, D. C.—"Let all the people praise the Lord." This expresses my first reaction to the news of the decision of the Supreme Court to the United States of America concerning segregation in our public schools. My next feeling might be expressed in the words "Right must reign." However, every use of vocabulary seems inadequate to express fully the gratitude of the millions of people of all races and colors, particularly the darker peoples of America.

Since the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, no mandate has come from the peoples of America that can compare with this decision.

Let us receive this news in the spirit of thankfulness and very great humility, not boastingly or arrogantly, but with a deep realization that the freedom for which our forefathers prayed has been openly pronounced to the world by the highest legal tribunal of our country.

It just happened I was in New York City, talking with an important person in the United Nations when the ticker brought the news of the decision. This man said, "We have just the news of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that segregation must be banned in the public schools of the United States." I was called upon to make a statement over the radio. The substance of that statement is couched in the sentiments of this column.

Often during my life I have been associated with movements in which integration was a working reality and not merely an ideal. I have seen people of different races work together with mutual respect to attain a common goal. I know a great many people who simply do not know how to think of their fellowman in terms of color.

It is interesting that the Court's decision was decisive to the point of unanimity. This undivided declaration of conviction bears testimony to a fundamental fact of history: there can be no dissenting view on human rights. The stature and significance of this spiritual manifesto has made an impact upon the life of America, the greatness of which is breaking slowly and surely like a new day upon the moral awareness of our people. And this decision will not only benefit America, but the entire world.

Those of us who understand will realize the importance of preparation for this venture. It still remains we cannot change attitudes and enlighten darkened areas of human minds simply by legislation. But it is encouraging that there has been more than a little social progress leading up to the decision, even if it has not been uniform through our society.

In the areas of sports, entertainment, public service, and to an extent, industry, we find ample precedent for the Court to follow in making complete the banning of segregation. It would have been a tragic thing in our history if our federal court had restrained this progress in public education.

Taxes, civil law and military conscription do not make distinctions but apply to all our people. The privileges of citizenship—especially that of public school education—should be shared as well as the responsibilities, without artificial or superficial distinctions. And these privileges, lie in responsibilities should be uniform throughout the Nation.

A "public" school which is only part public, used only by selected or separated or segregated publics, is, of course, not a **public** school at all. As Chief Justice Earl Warren said, "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The High Tribunal has put a legal foundation under a belief many of us have long held and which is clearly and concisely stated in the most basic American ideal, "All men are created equal."

In quietness and patience, people of culture receive this news, realizing the inevitable has at last come about. They also realize, however, that the absorption into our daily life of this new decision—the putting of it in to practice—must represent an organic cultural assimilation which, like all social processes, will take time. But eventually the wrongs and mistakes of history are righted and remedied and inhumanities are rectified.

America may hold her head higher now among the nations. From within, she has been strengthened. This is a matter of spiritual significance. We have officially declared ourselves ready to practice fully at home the doctrines of democracy human dignity and equal rights which we have declared to the world as a way of life. We have abolished the hypocrisy so long eating at the heart of our own social life.

I rejoice as a pioneer in the field that I have lived to hear with my own ears and see with my own eyes and feel with my own heart this great, inevitable decision.

The Southern Presbyterian Church is to be commended for its swift action following the Court's pronouncement. Ahead of many denominations, the conviction of the Christian conscience was expressed in the words of one of her elders, Mr. Rex Brown from North Kansas City, Mo., who said at the meeting of the General Assembly which banned segregation and discrimination in the institutions supported by the denomination in her local churches. "The great sin of our church is that we have not led on so great an issue as this."

Let us enter into this integration calmly, with good judgment. Let us give and take, working out together the best possible means we can put into action so that there may be peace and understanding, and, may I say, the spirit of brotherhood.

There is much for the Negro to do as well as the white. We must use tact and wisdom. It will take conferences, thinking and planning and working side by side. More largely than is realized, we are good, loyal, American citizens. And whether we be north, east, south or west, we shall put forth every effort to meet the requirements of our new status.

We should take the time, all of us, to pay tribute both to the nine grand men of the Supreme Court who had the courage and wisdom to make the pronouncement, and to the NAACP and its triumphant legal department for the stand they took, the research they made, the patient keeness of their judgment, the opportune timing and the indisputable arguments they advanced to give the nine grand men a true basis for their decision.

"Let all the people praise the Lord." Let all of us better prepare ourselves. Let us enter into this union with simplicity and order, realizing that man is made in the image of a God who sees no color or creed, no class or human difference.

12d 1954

EDUCATION

MISS LILLIAN SMITH
Author-STRANGE FRUIT . ....

Ruling on Schools Hailed

Decision Against Segregation Said to Benefit All Children

The writer of the following letter, author of "Strange Fruit" and "Killers of the Dream," has for many years been active in the field of interracial relations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have read again the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It bears rereading. For it is a great historic document—not only because its timing turns it into the most powerful political instrument against communism that the United States has as yet devised but because of its profound meaning for children.

It is every child's Magna Charta. All are protected by the magnificent statement which declares that no artificial barriers, such as laws, can be set up in our land against a child's right to learn and to relate himself to his world.

There are perhaps five million children in the United States who are colored. There are close to five million other children who will be directly affected by this decision. I am not speaking of the majority of white children, many of whom have undoubtedly been injured spiritually by the philosophy and practice of segregation. I am speaking of disabled children, who are "different," not because of color but because of blindness, deafness; because they are crippled, have cerebral palsy, or speech defects, or epilepsy; or are what we call "retarded." These children we have also segregated.

Laws Excluding Disabled

There are more than forty states with laws forbidding a child with epilepsy to attend public school—even though most children's convulsions can now be controlled by modern drugs. Many blind children are segregated in schools from sighted children; our deaf, from the hearing. Many cerebral palsy children are kept out of school not because they are unable to attend but because there are teachers who do not want to teach them. And yet a basic principle of rehabilitation is that acceptance by others and a natural relationship with his human world are necessary for the disabled child if he is to make a good life for himself.

All these children, some with real disabilities, others with the artificial disability of color, are affected by this great decision.

Then why are a few politicians protesting so angrily? Perhaps because they feel they will now be handicapped if the old crutch of "race" is snatched away from them.

It is true that this decision may, in certain parts of the country, shackle a few politicians. But it frees so many of our children. I for one am glad. And I believe millions of other Southerners are glad also, and will accept wholeheartedly the challenge of making a harmonious, tactful change-over from one kind of school to another. It will be an ordeal only if our attitude makes it one. There are creative, practical ways of bringing about this change, whether we live North or South. And in the doing of it we adults may grow, too, in wisdom and gentleness.

LILLIAN SMITH.

Clayton, Ga., May 31, 1954.

—Letters To The Editor—

The Segregation Decision

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Supreme Court has finally handed down its decision on segregation in the public schools. It should be a cause for thanksgiving to all believers in democracy, to all lovers of right and justice, to all who put the welfare of their country and the progress of mankind above their individual preferences and prejudices.

There will be no jubilation among Negroes, though it does give profound relief from tensions produced by long years of discrimination which they have endured with amazing patience and fortitude. They will take this latest development in stride.

But Negroes are not the only ones to benefit by this decision. There are millions of whites all over the country who will rejoice in this relief from the stigma of prejudice, intolerance and inconsistency whereby discrimination based on race is fast losing for our country and our Government the respect and confidence of the peoples and the nations of the world.

The youth of our country have already shown the way to their elders in this matter by the way in which they have accepted integration whenever the opportunity has been given them. Witness the recent election of a qualified Negro youth to be the "mayor" of Baltimore by the free choice of his white associates, and the reactions of white students in the universities of the South.

White Americans have as much to gain from this decision as Negro Americans, and it is gratifying that *The Sun* recommends to all classes a peaceful adjustment to the new situation which it creates.

To be sure, it will not solve all the problems of racial adjustment; moreover, it will create new ones. But the new ones will be less difficult to solve than the old because this decision puts the law and the Government on the side of right and justice, on the side of democracy and brotherhood. Law alone solves no problems, but it makes them easier to solve when approached in the spirit of good will, equality of opportunity and brotherhood. It is good to see *The Sun* line up on that side, as it has in the past.

The ban on segregation which this decision puts, now opens the door for co-operation between the races, between the better elements of both races which was closed to them when the law was first invoked in support of discrimination, intolerance and prejudice. Together they can create a new and greater America than the one that it will replace. G. LAKE IMES,

Secretary-treasurer, Good Will, Inc.

Baltimore, May 18.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Haines, president, National Association of Colored Women—. . . "is the greatest judicial finding in favor of the welfare of the Negro group since the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, NAACP—. . . "every Urban League . . . has a responsibility to increase efforts to eliminate segregation and unequal practices in their local public schools."

W. J. Trent, executive director, UNCF—The decision effectively challenges "the last major barrier to equality of educational equality in the United States."

Robert H. Johnson, Elks' Grand Exalted Ruler — "All things are equal and through God's help we can go forward. Let us not forget to give thanks."

Channing Tobias, chairman, NAACP Board—"We are confident that the people of the South, Negro and white, will get together on the basis of the court's decision and work out formulate plans to carry it out at the local level."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN official—" . . . it will help American prestige in places where doubts regarding the validity of our democracy had been raised."

The **Rev. Francis Griffin,** Farmville, Va.—"I expected it. There was no other way around it."

Mary McLeod Bethune to Thurgood Marshall—"The world salutes you for your courage, for your undisputed and efficient presentation. History cannot forget your fight. God bless every one of you.

Catholic Interracial Council—"We are confident that throughout the country thoughtful citizens will support with appropriate efforts this historic reaffirmation of the principle of the equality of all men before the law."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D., N. Y.)—"It is my opinion that the threats of Byrnes and Talmadge to stop free public school education for whites will not now receive the support of the majority of loyal, sober thinking Southern leaders."

Nine Greyhound Stockholders In night of the decision, "we urge the corporation to abolish immediately the segregated seating system in the South."

A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—"The next gap to be closed to strengthen our democracy is the establishment of equal opportunity of employment for all Americans.

Street Poll

"Man On The Street" Views Anti-Segregation Decision

BY HARMON G. PERRY

When the Supreme Court announced its decision Monday that ruled segregated public schools unconstitutional, it was only a matter of minutes before the news had created a chain reaction and spread like wild fire.

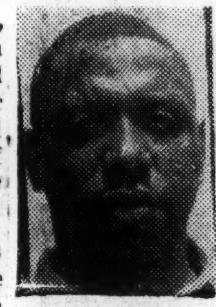
As expected public opinion varied with some taking the news calmly, and others "just had to tell someone." Personal opinion ranged from "for it to 'again' it", with some taking a middle of the road stand.

With ample time having lapsed for the news to have gotten around, the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD conducted an "on the street poll" to find out just how John and Jane Doe felt about the history making decision.

One Minister yelled "Halleluja" "It's the greatest document since the Emancipation Proclamation." One white man answered, when asked to make a statement concerning the decision: "I think its wrong. Some of my best friends are colored people and all that I've asked said that they had no desire to go to white schools."

One Negro Secretary when asked to make a statement came up with an almost unbelievable remark of "I don't think it will work."

The poll proved that an overwhelming majority of all persons quizzed on the decision were in favor of the ruling.



Zack Adams



Howard Moore

ZACK ADAMS — Auburn Avenue businessman ..... "I think its a good thing, and a step forward for America in the eyes of the world."

HOWARD MOORE — Student at Morehouse ..... "The real fight is just beginning, that is the fight against legal subterfuge." There will be a number of years before integration will be complete. I think the decision is encouraging but long overdue."



Mrs. Tinsley



James Williams

MRS. VIRGINIA TINSLEY — Factory Worker .. "I'm glad school segregation was ruled unconstitutional, now Negro children will be able to get an equal education."

JAMES R. WILLIAMS — Lawyer .... "In light of the world situation it was the only ruling that could have been made. The decision was a clean cut recognition of human rights over state's rights."



Sam Fanning



R. Johnson

SAM FANNING — Dance School Director .... "I think it is a step forward, that's for sure."

ROOSEVELT JOHNSON — Disc Jockey ..... "Those Supreme Court Justices were really some [illegible] down their decision. I feel that each man should have a right to go to any school that's near him, if he has to spend his loot equally, he should have equal privileges."

OTHER OPINIONS: .....

WILLIAM DEAVERS — Pharmacist .... "I think it is the greatest thing to happen for Negroes."

MISS SARAH WINGFIELD — Teacher .... "With the countries of the world today watching us, and the role of world leadership that America has assumed, I think the Court had no other alternative."

MRS. MAGGIE ATKINS — Auburn Avenue Business Woman .... "I'm glad about the decision, it's a good thing for everybody's children, mine as well as the other man's. It will take a true Democracy here to fight for peace the world over."

Dorothy Thompson Praised For Segregation Articles

To the Editor:

On May 26 and 28 you carried editorials by Miss Dorothy Thompson on the recent Supreme Court decision. Every Southern woman should rise up and say thank you to her. It is splendid that she, a woman of broad world knowledge and vision, appreciates our peculiar position. I suggest that all women who failed to see the editorials obtain a copy and read them.

On the other hand, I wonder if it would be entirely amiss to ask our new Legislature at its first meeting to pass a resolution asking Justice Hugo Black to no longer consider himself a citizen of Alabama?

AMY H. (MRS. BROOKS C.) WHITTON,
300 13th Avenue, North.

School decision will win world praise—Selassie

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

DETROIT (NNPA)—Emperor Haile Selassie I, of Ethiopia, declared here Monday that the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools "will win praise for America in the whole of the world."

The Emperor, a small quiet man with penetrating eyes and an unmistakable regal bearing, spoke in a calm but firm voice to members of the press following a reception in the Detroit City Hall early Monday morning.

Stopping over briefly on his way from Windsor, Canada, to the University of Michigan, where he was honored with the degree of doctor of civil laws, Haile Selassie attracted a large crowd of approximately 3,000 persons who gathered outside of city hall while he met top officials and dignitaries of the city.

Receives Medalion

Among the many who gathered at the reception to see Mayor Cobe present the Emperor with a medalion showing the beginning and growth of the City of Detroit was Nwesn N. Ukegbu, a student at the University of Detroit from Nigeria, West Africa.

Ukegbu attended the reception in the company of Father Celestine Stiener, president of the University of Detroit.

The official reception committee, which included high city officials, was headed by Walker Cisler, president of Detroit Edison; Sheldon Daume, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and John C. Dancy, executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League.

White and colored civic, business and religious leaders of Detroit shook hands with the Emperor, his granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta; his third son, Prince Sahle Selassie Haile Selassie, and other members of the official party.

Following a whirlwind motorcade to Ann Arbor, Emperor Selassie was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws from the University of Michigan by Vice President Marvin L. Niehuss.

More than 300 students and visitors sat in the Rackham Lecture Hall as Hugh Z. Norton read the following citation:

Text Of Citation

"His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in visiting the University of Michigan, confers upon us a signal honor and gives us most extraordinary pleasure.

"We meet in him the descendant of the oldest unbroken imperial line our world has known. His Imperial Majesty reflects the enviable characteristics of of his earliest forebears' sagacity and great courage.

"His espousal of the doctrine of collective security among the nations of the world, his personal sacrifice in its defense, and the valiant participation of Ethiopia's Kagnew Battalion in the Korean conflict have built an enduring monument for history to record and for all the world to see.

Selassie Replies

Emperor Selassie replied as the Regents, faculty and entire audience stood:

"It is most fitting that my all too brief stay in Michigan should be summed up in this spendid gesture of the university.

"My intense interest in higher education in Ethiopia, to which you have so generously referred, has led me during my visits to your vigorous and stimulating country to try to understand more clearly the intimate and effective relationship between your great universities and your national life.

Praises Universities

"Coming to you from a quite different intellectual tradition, I have found Michigan, as the oldest of your American land grant 'state universities,' to be not only cordial and friendly, but most illuminating.

"To contribute actively and effectively to the life of all the people at every level of the national life without sacrificing the invaluable standards of intellectual discipline and academic freedom is a formidable effort.

"May you continue to succeed in your task and may you continue to give inspiration and example to the many foreign students who have come to Ann Arbor for so many years and also to those like myself who, have shared with you common objectives in mankind's unfailing struggle to further the great ends of education everywhere."

Received Trophy

Following the convocation, members of the African Student Union presented a trophy to the Emperor at the Michigan Union. The presentation was made by Felahan Ajayi, a student in the University Medical School from Nigeria, West Africa.

At a luncheon with the Regents and top faculty members of the university, the Emperor presented Vice President Niehuss with an Amharic Bible to be placed in the Michigan rare book collection.

Tours Auto Plant

The Bible is written in Amharic, the Semitic language spoken by the ruling classes of Ethiopia.

Later in the day, the Emperor and his party flew to Lansing, Mich., where they had tea with Gov. G. Mennen Williams and toured the Oldsmobile auto plant.

EDUCATION 1954

PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
LIBERIA

Most Significant Step

This country has taken many steps in recent years which have helped to improve its relations with the world. But perhaps the greatest effect it has achieved to impress people at home and abroad stemmed from the recent supreme court decision declaring racial segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

The news of this momentous step toward full democracy by this nation spread around the world and wherever it was heard it was approved by those who have been sold on the concept of real democracy.

One of the latest persons from a foreign land to voice a conviction on the subject is William V. S. Tubman, eighteenth President of the African Republic of Liberia.

Almost the first opinion voiced by this visiting dignitary was in regard to the supreme court decision He had hardly set foot ashore before he said:

"The supreme court opinion outlawing segregation in America's schools is the greatest forward step in race relations since the Emancipation Proclamation."

As a world leader, the United States has done much for peoples of other lands. It has supplied many nations with financial and material support. In its relentless fight against Communism, this nation has done more for people abroad than any other nation in the history of the world.

It is continuing in this effort to win friends to democracy by giving and doing for others and it is conceivable that for years to come it will pursue this same course of action.

But for all its gifts in the fight against Communism it is doubtful that this nation has achieved a demonstration of its real faith in democracy that is comparable to the recent decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The verdict by the supreme court cost this nation nothing in comparison to the billions it has spent and the lives it has lost in its battle against the godless ideology which would enslave the world. But the effect of the decision has led to a firm conviction in the minds of millions that the United States has the courage to practice the democracy at home which it holds up to others abroad as the ideal form of government.

As President Tubman is sold so are millions of others. This was evidenced by the African president when he expressed his opinion as to the importance of the decision.

Money and material may make men acquiescent and responsive as long as gifts are forthcoming, but admiration and respect need no gifts to win men's loyalty

Editorial Excerpts From Nation's Press on Bias Ruling

Following are additional editorial comments by the country's newspapers on the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation the public schools, as gathered by The Associated Press and The New York Times:

Segregated States

Calmness Urged on South

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

There is no reason to believe that we cannot approach this [decision] with calmness, reason and a genuine spirit of cooperation. The main thing now is to face this thing squarely, as an accomplished fact.

'Black Day of Tragedy'

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger

May 17, 1954, may be recorded by future historians as a black day of tragedy for the South, and for both races, but we can conduct ourselves in such fashion as to cause historians to record that we faced that tragedy and crisis with wisdom, courage, faith and determination. It should not cause any panic, any violent emotional reactions, or any disturbances of normal racial relations.

Racial Strife Foredast

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News

Human blood may stain southern soil in many places because of this decision, but the dark red stains of that blood will be on the marble steps of the United States Supreme Court Building. White and Negro children in the same schools will lead to miscegenation. That means racial strife of the bitterest sort. Mississippi cannot and will not try to abide by such a decision.

Florida Compliance Expected

The Miami Herald.

We feel that so far as this state [Florida] is concerned the adjustment to it [when the time comes] will be sanely, judiciously and humanely carried out.

Dispassionate Action Asked

The Charlotte (N. C.) News.

The South must apply its intelligence coolly and dispassionately and must find the resources for giving all its children equality of education. If the South as a region, and North Carolina as a state, are able to do these things, they will find that the problem is far more manageable than it appears at the moment.

Balance Has Been Upset

The Charleston (S. C.) News & Courier.

The court decision drove another nail into the coffin of states rights. In the past, the Constitution was a balance wheel. Now that balance has been upset and a new one must be established. It is such a delicate task we shall need wisdom and tolerance on all sides.

South Able to Change

The Nashville Tennessean.

The South is and has been for years a land of change. Its people—of both races—have learned to live with change. They can learn to live with this one. Given a reasonable amount of time and understanding, they will.

Use of Reason Suggested

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

This is no time for inventing pretexts of inflammatory argument. It is a time for seasoned and cautious treatment of the case presented to reconcile both the national interest and states' rights on the Constitution, which is the firm foundation of both.

Nonsegregated States

North Has Problem, Too

The Chicago Sun-Times.

The South now is faced with a choice between defiance of the supreme law of the land and changing both fundamental personal social attitudes and the dual public school system itself. The problem is one for the South itself to work out. We of the North would do well to apply ourselves with equal diligence and sincerity to our own unsolved problems of racial discrimination and prejudice.

Long-Run Benefits Likely

The Chicago Daily News.

The essence of the court's opinion was that there is no such thing as equal education when it is segregated. In the long run the results will be beneficial to the people of the United States of all colors and races. That is not to say that they will be beneficial in every community at every instant.

Major Test of Democracy

The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

It is hard to conceive a situation that would provide a more significant test of American democracy. The scope of the problem for the South is immense. New patterns must be hammered out across the table in thousands of scattered school districts [and] shape dto accommodate both the needs and the prejudices of whites and Negroes, to whom these problems are not abstractions but the essence of their daily lives.

Social Revolution Set Off

The Los Angeles Times.

We may be sure that the decision is not going to lead to civil war, but we may be almost as certain that it will provoke a social and political revolution. Yet it is hard to see how the court could have come to any other conclusion. Enforcement looms as a tremendous task. The confusion of change will work to the disadvantage of at least one school generation, Negro and white.

College Papers

Adjustment Held Difficult

The Mississippian, University of Mississippi.

We realize that the decision was a difficult one at which to arrive, and we hope that the Supreme Court fully realizes that the adjustment will be much more difficult than was its decision. We know that the student body of the University of Mississippi has long been aware of the problem and its complexities, and has accepted the fact that Negroes will probably some day be admitted into the university. Though the majority of the students do not want to attend school with Negroes, we feel that the students will adapt themselves to it.

Negro Papers

Aid to U. S. at Geneva Noted

The Boston Chronicle.

This weekly newspaper hailed the unanimity of the Supreme Court's decision as strenghtening "incalculably the diplomatic efficiency of our Government in its tasks at the Geneva Conference." In an editorial prepared for this week's edition, appearing next Saturday, The Chronicle said that the concurrence of justices born in the South demonstrated the "noblest patriotism" in a time of international crisis. Henceforth, it added, "reactionaries who advocate or condone second class citizenship for Negro Americans battle on the defensive against overwhelming odds." Threat to violate the latter, or to nullify the spirit of the decision, it continued, may be regarded as "mean expressions of disapproval by the ignoble and the stupid who venture to fly in the face of the inevitable."

What Other Newspapers Say

Discrimination In Texas

(From New York Herald Tribune)

Chief Justice Warren, speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court, has delivered an important opinion on the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment as applied to Americans of Mexican descent. To the layman it would appear that the constitutional guaranties of due process and equal protection of the laws must shield all persons if they are to have real meaning.

Yet the current case from Texas showed the actual application was otherwise. Some 6,000 jurors had been called in one county over the last 25 years, and although there were many eligible persons with names indicating Latin ancestry not one of them ever served on a jury. Despite official denials, this clearly indicated systematic exclusion. The Supreme Court properly branded it as discrimination in violation of the Constitution. The court furthermore made hash of the argument that the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to apply only to whites and Negroes. Equal protection means safeguards for all, without exception. The fact that the defendant Pete Hernandez was convicted of murder under a biased administration of the jury system meant that he was deprived of his rights under the Constitution. It is hard to see how the state of Texas thought the Supreme Court could have ruled otherwise.

This is said to be the first such decision on the civil rights of a "Mexican-American." Justice Warren's words emphasize that the defendant's rights, regardless of ancestry or national origin, are precisely the same as those of any other person. The Constitution does not tolerate discrimination.

* * *

Significance Of Sparkman's Victory

(From St. Louis Post Dispatch)

The renomination of Senator Sparkman in Alabama was a healthy vote, particularly for the South. Just as the reactionary elements bitterly fought against Alabama's senior Senator, Lister Hill, when Mr. Hill was last up for re-election in 1950, so did the same interests try to retire Senator Sparkman with the vigorous candidacy of Congressman Battle of the Birmingham area.

The opposition to Senator Sparkman was due in part to his generally progressive record in the Senate and in part to the fact that he was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee on the ticket in 1952 with Adlai E. Stevenson who refused to compromise on civil rights. The political preferment that made Senator Sparkman known nationally actually heightened the prejudice against him at home.

Since nomination is equivalent to election in Alabama, one United States Senator has already been as good as re-elected. And since John Sparkman was given an all-out battle by the forces of reaction, his renomination can be put down as a good omen for 1954. The omen is all the better because he won a clear majority victory over the field against him which made a run-off primary unnecessary.

Alabama has been one of the best represented states in the Senate for a decade or more. Return of John Sparkman to sit with Lister Hill will assure continuation of that distinction.

Segregation in Schools Barred Here Since '38

ALBANY, May 18 (AP)—Racial segregation has been banned since 1938 in New York State's public school system.

The State Education Law provides that no person shall be excluded from a public school because of race, creed, color or national origin. Previous to 1938, a section of the law permitted school boards to operate separate schools for Negro children.

The Legislature repealed this section in 1938, with the approval of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Separate schools for Indian children still exist on most of the reservations in the state, but the Education Department is working to eliminate them gradually by merging them with school districts in adjoining communities.

WHAT WHITE DAILIES SAY ABOUT RULING

CHICAGO — (ANP) Most of the northern newspapers last week hailed the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools. Here is a roundup of excerpts from the editorial columns of some of the outstanding dailies:

INDIANAPOLIS STAR: "Morally, we believe the Supreme Court was right in calling for the end of segregation. It is fortunate that this decision is unanimous for the full authority of the court will carry great weight with Southern states who oppose its view. We hope states opposing this ruling will accept it. We hope federal authorities will give the states time and sympathetic assistance in making this conversion. And we hope that any demagogue, white or colored who tries to inflame public opinion and create dissension by using this explosive issue, will be properly rebuked by the overwhelmingly majority of good people in our states."

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: "The court's finding is one of a long series of decisions which spell out with greater clarity the promise of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights."

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS: "Categorically and unanimously, in language of cold finality, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the South's basic legal formula for race relations will no longer do—that segregation under the law, cannot be squared with the constitutional mandate of every state to guarantee each citizen 'equal protection' of its laws."

principle established by this decision is not that anybody has to give up any of his prejudices, no matter how desirable it might be that he do so. The principle is the much simpler one that the state must regard all men as created equal as far as opportunities at the disposal of the state are concerned. That idea may appear dangerously novel to some citizens; but the Supreme Court didn't invent it. Indeed, they can be said to have borrowed it from a distinguished Virginian named Thomas Jefferson."

TOLEDO BLADE: "Because of the importance of the public educational system in the United States today, the Court could not possibly have escaped the conclusion that any discrimination with reference to it, on racial grounds, violates provision. And because the system of public education is the keystone of the American system, ending segregation in the schools undoubtedly means ending segregation in all its other applications."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "We believe that the Supreme Court could not honorably have ruled otherwise than it did on the basic issue, though the court was wise to allow further time and discussion for determing how its judgment is to be put into effect.

"We believe that Negroes have earned the right to be treatd as first class citizens and partners in democracy, and earned it the hard way. We believe they will live up to the responsibilities the new trend will bring.

"We believe that yesterday's ruling, at a future date will be accepted in the south as a notable advance in its progress and traditions, however, bitter a pill it may now be for many of its white citizens."

CLEVELAND PRESS: "Our preachments on democracy and dignity and equal opportunity of man will ring true to Asia's fermenting millions when they learn here in America, equality is not graded by complexion."

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL: "The least resistance of all will come from white youngsters who will mingle with Negro children in the classrooms. Human beings aren't born with prejudices. They acquire them as they grow older, usually from their elders."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "In a way, the decision was an anti-climax. The justices had but to look around at the facts of today's life in the United States and the world. They had but to look back on their own recent decision. The milestones toward equal treatment of all citizens and their children are plainly marked."

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL: "The effect of the decision will be nationwide as well. It apparently knocks out the last legal prop from any Negroes or other minority groups because of color, race or religion. It banishes any legal recognition of 'second class citizenship' for members of such groups."

BALTIMORE EVENING SUN: "Not too many people can find fault with the way the basic legal problem in these cases has been resolved. The basic social problem arising from the legal decision is more complicated. It will require time, patience and statesmanship on the par tof all concerned. We believe that the people of those of both races, will exhibit the needed qualities."

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE: "To welcome the decision is not, however, to minimize the problems of those who will bear the responsibility for its implementation in historically hostile climates of public opinion. Much compassion, forbearance and cooperation will be required before the ruling becomes a reality.

"Officials of the states affected will not, we hope, resort to ill-advised and foredoomed subtermuges for evading the Court's decision. If they are wise, and if their hearts and minds are guided by laws higher than those decreed by mere men, they will learn to live with this ruling no matter how great the difficulties."

HERALD: "The Supreme Court's historic decision on school segregation brings the United States back into the mainstream of its own best tradition. Segregation is a hangover from slavery, and its ugliest manifestations has been in schools. Rooted in a denial of human equality, it has always been, like the evil institution that spawned it, a blight upon American life.

"It is not too much to speak of the Court's decision as a new birth of freedom."

MONTREAL STAR: "This is a great vicotry. No one should underestimate the seriousness of the problems created by it, nor ignore the prospect of violence in some places where the issue is not one of right and justice but of retaining a remnant of slavery represented by disability on one side and privilege on the other."

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN: "Racial prejudice is handed down from generation to generation. If it is ever to be eradicated—and it has been gradually diminishing even in the Black Belt—the reorientation will have to begin with young people. Children who are taught that it is humiliating to associate in schools with pupils of another race naturally grow up wit ingrained prejudices."

DENVER POST: "The Supreme Court has held that customs and prejudicjs must yield to princieges for all."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS: "One of the great moments of history wa recorded yesterday when the Uniprejudices must yield to princischools violates the Constitution of the United States.

"The essence of the Court's opinion was that there is no such ted States decided that segregation in public schools violates the Constitution of the United States.

NEW YORK TIMES: "When some hostile propagandist rises in Moscow or Peiping to accuse us of being a class society, we can if we wish recite the courageous words of yesterday's opinion. The highest court in the land, the guardian of our national conscience, has reaffirmed its faith—and the undying American faith—in the equality of all men and children before the law." i

that the principle is established the happiest solution would be a cooperative approach on all sides."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "Stripped down to its major premise, the Supreme Court's decision is a reaffirmation of the American prece that all men are equal before the law."

ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH: "Had this decision gone the other way the loss to the free world in its struggle agains tCommunist encroachment would have been incalculable. Nine men in Washington have given us a victory that no number of divisions, arms and bombs could ever have won.

"But it is not a victory of the present Supreme Court alone by any means. Justice John Marshall Harlan was one of the victors. When he caried out nearly 60 years ago against the injustice of the decision in PLESSY VS.FERGUSON—the Jim Crow reilroad car case—it was in lone dissent. When he denied 'that any legislative body or judicial tribunal may have regard to the race of citizens when the civil rights of those citizens are involved,' he spoke for only himself on the Supreme Court.

"When that old Civil War veteran said in 1868 'the thin disguise of 'equal' accommodations for the passengers in railroad coaches will not mislead anyone nor atone for the wrong this day done,' when he said, 'the Constitution is color blind,' he raised his voice and lifted his eyes in an appeal that was to be heard and adopted a half century later."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: "The United States Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. The decision—however much we may deplore it as individuals—becomes the law of the land. That is the first basic fact."

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE: "All the South can do—all that the states and localities can do—is shoulder the burden the court has placed upon it and work soberly to redirect its educational effort along lines that will be acceptable to all and at the same time preserve its vitality."

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH: "We have hoped that the court would uphold the 'separate but equal doctrine.' But since it did not do so, this is a time for calm and unhysterical appraisal of the situation by the officials of Virginia and the other 16 states where segregation is now required. The serious problems created by this decision can only be solved in such an atmosphere and over a period of time."

Momentous Decision Hailed Here By Leaders And People Of All Level



THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES who ruled unanimously Monday that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional are shown to the right. They are from left, seated: Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren Stanley Reed and William O. Douglas. Standing: Tom Clark, Robert Jackson, Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton. Four of these justices were appointed by President Roosevelt; three by President Truman and one by President Eisenhower. The Supreme Court is a non-partisan body.

Board To Handle Changeover With Ease' Says Supt.

The momentous decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court this week declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional has no adverse meaning for Negro school teachers in St. Louis.

Just now it will effect Negro school teachers in other school districts in the State will depend on the action of the local boards of education.

This was the combined opinion of Phillip J. Hickey, superintendent of Instruction in St. Louis, and Hubert Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education.

According to Hickey, "The Missouri Teachers Association is integrated. . .our teachers are of high intelligence." He said the change-over would be handled "with ease."

NO PROBLEMS

The superintendent said no teacher problems have been anticipated and he wouldn't assume there will be any. If a teacher requests placement in a particular school such request will be treated as it has been in the past.

Wheeler pointed out the State Board has nothing to do with the assignment of teachers. He emphasized the fact that the local school board is charged by law with this responsibility.

Stating he has not had a chance to familiarize himself with the text of the decision the State Commissioner said he didn't think it would be proper to remark upon the possibilities in the State.

LOCAL INITIATIVE

It was reported earlier in the week that Wheeler had said there was a question as to "whether any local school board on its own initiative could end segregation before the court decision becomes final."

However, he told the Argus he was unable to say when integration might be undertaken.

Hickey, with reference to Harris and Stowe Teachers' College, said a limited enrollment presents the possibility of a merger. He stated the question has been discussed.

PROGRESS MADE

Later the court said progress had been mdae, but Negro parents appealed to the high court which took the case in late spring, 1952.

In the Topeka case, Negro parents were challenging segregation in the elementary school grades. Junior and senior schools already were integrated.

Lawyers for parents of some 20 colored pupils in Topeka filed suit askng that the Kansas segregation statute be invalidated. This was in 1951.

In October, 1951 the attorneys asked the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case. Since then, on Sept. 3, 1953, the Topkea school board passed a resolution to end segregation. Several of the city's 22 elemenetary schools have since become integrated.

DELAWARE CASE

The Delaware case was different in that Negroes won in the lower courts. Litigation here began when parents of Negro pupils refused to let their children go to segregated schools in Wilmington because they were racially segregated and physically inferior. The parents also contended that segregation was unconstitutinal and inflicted psychological injury on the pupils.

The case was filed in a federal district court in 1951 and tried before Judge Collins J. Seitz. He found that the Negro schools were physically inferior and ordered the Claymont high school and the Hockessin School the two involved, to cease excluding Negro pupils.

NO ORDER

He did not order the colored pupils admitted to white schools on the ground of segregation. He left this issue for the high tribunal. The state of Delaware appealed the jurist's ruling to its own Supreme Court. This latter body affirmed it. The state then appelaed to the federal court.

In the Prince Edward county, Virginia case, attorneys for Negro pupils attempted to show the harmful effects of segregation on pupils. A three-judge federal court held segregation to be constitutional.

The case was tried in February, 1952 and an appeal to the Supreme Court. The issue centered on high schools in Prince Edward county. A southern state, Virginia requires segregation in its constitution.

D. C. PARENTS

Parents of Negro pupils in the District of Columbia attempted to enroll their children in all-white Sousa Junior high school.

Admission was refused and parents through their attorneys filed suit against the D. C. school board. A federal court dismissed the suit. An appeal was taken to the federal court of appeals.

What Other Newspapers Say

Segregation: What Next?

(From New York Times)

A study of plans to deal with the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools, made by this newspaper and published today, suggests that some difficult problems still lie ahead, especially in the Deep South. In Alabama, in Florida, in Georgia, in South Carolina, in Texas, in Louisiana and in Mississippi, there is either a tendency to work for more time or to evade the Court's decision in one way or another. In Mississippi, for example, a vote will be taken on Dec. 21 to ratify or reject a proposed amendment to the Legislature to abolish the public schools. The purpose would be, of course to maintain the present system of segregation by what can only be described as a subterfuge.

Most Southern states and most border states continue to operate under the segregation system. In the District of Columbia, which certainly should respect a Supreme Court decision if any area must, integration is continuing, in the words of our reporter, "at a fast clip." Oklahoma is planning to end segregation by the beginning of the 1955 school term. In Kansas, where segregation was permissive, the drive is on to end it in those school system that still have it.

As in the days following the "unpleasantness" of 1861-65, there are "reconstructed" and "unreconstructed" personalities in the situation. One might put Marvin Griffin, Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, in the latter group. Mr. Griffin, attending the Democratic state convention at which he was nominated, and destined to certain success in the fall elections, seems to regard the supreme court of the United States as a weak and erring institution. Referring to the Court's decision, Mr. Griffin said that "no true Southerner feels morally bound to recognize the legality of this act of tyranny, support its provisions or obey its unthinkable terms." He said that the battle against it is "a religious crusade." He was loudly cheered when he condemned President Eisenhower, who appointed Chief Justice Warren, who wrote the decision.

One cannot believe that this outpouring of mid-nineteenth-century oratory in Georiga, or similar rhetoric elsewhere, represents the present state of mind of the majority of the good people of the South. If some wreched Communist should attack the Supreme Court in such terms one is certain that all these good citizens would have joined in the indignant protest. They would recognize as loyal Americans must that we either respect the court for its undeniable integrity, obey is rulings even when they go against our preferences, or act like rebelious children who don't like to be advised what to do. Yet if we take this attitude toward the Supreme Court, which actually represents all of us, we might as well not have any Supreme Court or any basic law.

It seems to this newspaper that Georgia and other states with large Negro populations will probably find a way to keep in harmony with the Court's decision. That is asked of them is not easy. We can sympathize with both races in this situation. But liberty and justice are never completely easy, never completely simple. Mr. Griffin and his prototypes in Georgia and other states might reflect on this principle as they sit in the privacy of their homes and are through for the moment with making speeches and statements.

Chief Justice Warren Reads Court's Unanimous Decision

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON—(INS)—The Supreme Court unanimously outlawed racial segregation in the public schools yesterday as a violation of the constitutional guarantee of equality to all.

The momentous decision put off until next fall any action on the integration of white and Negro public school students in the 21 states and the district of Columbia where segregation has been practiced.

Yesterday's ruling does away with the court's own decision in 1896 that Negroes are entitled to "separate but equal" facilities.

Chief Justice Earl Warren declared: "... In the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

VIOLATES 14 AMENDMENT

The decision that segregation by race or color violates the 14th amendment to the constitution guaranteeing 'equal protection of the law" to all Americans was handed down in five cases that had been brought to the high tribunal.

These were filed by Negro parents in Kansas, South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and the district of Columbia. The other states where public school segregation has been traditional are:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN

State legislatures in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi have voted to take steps to turn their public schools over to private operation if necessary to avoid integration.

The court set for next fall arguments on the question of when segregation should be ended and whether it should appoint a "special master" to hear evidence and make recommendations on that vital matter.

Warren said "consideration of appropriate relief" has necessarily coordinated this term to the "primary question-the constitutionality of segregation in public education."

He added: "We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating the decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket."

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

In the main decision, covering appeals from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas Warren said flatly:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

He said 'we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment."

STIGMA OF INFERIORITY

In his determination that separate schools are "inherently unequal," Warren cited the finding of a Kansas court which said:

"Segregation of whites and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children in public schools . . . The policy of separating the races, is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group, and a sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn."

Warren said "to separate them (the colored children) from others of similar age and qualification solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

"Historic Event" Says Dr. Bunche

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel prize winner and grandson of a slave, declared Monday that the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools is "an historic event."

The UN official, who has vigorously advocated the end of segregation, made the momentous decision from correspondents while drawing $25 from the bank on the fourth floor of the UN building. In his excitement he forgot to pick up the money and had to be "chased" after by a bank employee.

After reading the incoming press accounts of the decision Dr. Bunche limited himself to the following comment:

"On the basis of the early bulletins, this decision would appear to be an historic event in the annals of American democracy."



"Justice Prevails; Little Talmadge's Defiance To No Avail"

The Decision Of A Century

When Abraham Lincoln rededicated "a nation under God" at Gettysburgh, with "a nation of the people, by the people and for the people," there were no provisions made for second-class citizenship. A democracy, such as he envisioned and interpreted had no room for such a practice within its confines.

Later the Congress of the United States further fortified this philosophy of government of the 14th., and 15th., Amendments to the Constitution.

The declaration on Monday by the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional legal segregation of the races in the public school system, is no great surprise to us, epoch-making to the contrary notwithstanding.

In substance the court, through Chief Justice Warren, in the far sweeping decision of this century ruled:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal (SIC) has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"There, we hold that the plaintiffs (Negro parents) and other similarly situated for whom the action has been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

"This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the due process clause of the 14th amendment."

The courts liberalized with the trend of the times, have been traveling for the last decade toward the spirit of progressive age in which we are living. It puts to rout those who have persisted through the years, a policy of discrimination, with segregation laws set up as implements to effect regulatory barriers, restricting the movements and opportunities, of individuals purely upon the basis of color.

This case has attracted world attention; its import will be of great significance in these trying times when democracy itself is struggling to envision a free world. It will strengthen the position of our nation in carrying out the imposed duties of world leadership.

Coming at this particular time, the decision serves as a boost to the spirit of Democracy, it accelerates the faith of intense devoutness in minorities, who have long believed in and trusted the courts.

However, it has added significance to the citizens of Georgia who are now confranted with a proposed state constitutional amendment to turn the schools from public to private hands in the event the court did just what it has done. We predict now the defeat of this amendment.

In view of the fact that the decision was unanimous and has the recorded full backing of the present administration, we believe that there will be no strong determined resistance to its execution, although some time will pass before its full implementation.

To be sure, segregation in the public schools is the keystone and foundation of the entire legal segregation system.

[illegible] a decision for more than a year after the issue was before the court, the people — colored and white — have had time to think about it. We believe they are ready to accept the court's decision and in due time, both races can be adjusted to the new freedom for them. But this new adjustment period will provide both a challenge and an opportunity for the best in leadership in the South, more than to the people themselves. Unless the leadership so wills, we don't believe there will be any serious friction between the races as a result of this school decision.

When the Highest court speaks, the mass of the people of the nation respond in compliance.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor,
Atlanta Daily World

For The Negro, There Will Be No Violence

A famous American historian said recently:

"Millions of Americans regard racial segregation to be a stigma which brands its victims with a badge of inferiority. These millions," he added, "are patiently waiting for the Supreme Court's decision in order to get something legal to hold on to, so that they might continue to move quietly and yet effectively in helping to eliminate this bade as part of the American pattern."



The Supreme Court in its recent decision, created the legal instrument. Those who have always regarded segregation as a stigma will naturally continue to work to eliminate it, and in the fashion they have always done.

Negro citizens, and millions of whites who view the logic in the ruling, know that the court did not make a radical decision, but merely a reaffirmation of the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution.

There will be no gloating and bragging on the part of Negroes As in the past, they will exhibit the same loyalty and sanity, and they will work quietly along with their fellow Americans in abiding by what the highest tribunal has handed down. Those who work otherwise, will do so out of stupidity. This will not represent Negro leadership. History has proof of this.

If we go back to the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1868-69 we will find that Negroes set the shining example.

There were upwards of 36 Negroes who had a hand in working out what has been referred to as one of the most liberal constitutions this state has ever had.

Emerging for the first time as free men, these former slaves held no bitterness or hatred against those who had held them in bondage. Instead they quickly set about working out a new basis or document to fit the changes brought about by the civil war. They did not advocate violence or attempt to crow over whites, but took the changes in stride and accepted responsibility like everybody else.

This same spirit of sanity and fair play became evident among Negroes even under adverse conditions.

BY CONTRAST

By contrast, let's take the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1883 when it declared unconstitutional the National Civil Rights Law which gave Negroes the right to be served in all public places. This was a great defeat for the Negro people, and in fact, a defeat for all Americans who believed in the fundamental rights of all.

TOOK DEFEAT IN STRIDE

This decision, with its deep implications, aroused no hate or bitterness among Negroes. They did not vent their spleen on anyone, but took their defeat like good soldiers, and like all decent law-abiding citizens.

In light of these two historical incidents and history often has a way of repeating itself, the Negro is not the one to be watched. Moreover he has set an example of good citizenship and the quality of his action is in part a challenge to decency and democracy everywhere.

DEEPER IMPLICATIONS

It is without question that this momentous decision had deeper implications, the effects of which will reach around the world and enlighten the hearts of more than a billion people in Asia and Africa, who have looked to this country for leadership. It is good that we took the initiative, and the High Court should be congratulated for delivering what will eventually be realized, a most damaging blow against Communism.

EQUALITY INHERENT

What the Court has said in part, is that character and not color or race is the determining factor in obtaining first class citizenship. The unanimous decision further clarifies the willingness on the part of the American to make equality a reality The decision gave further proof that the principles of equality are inherent in the fundamental document of our land and that all along, we have been working to remove the stigma of second-class citizenship.

Responsible Negro leadership has always shown the willingness to work with their fellow Southern Americans when the region is affected by social change. The challenge now is for Southern whites to show the same desire as Negroes have shown in the past in working out a practical solution to our public school problem.

DEEP-ROOTED BELIEFS

Deep-rooted beliefs and social condemnation have served to block the actions of many genuine Americans wanting to act according to their ideals. There are still some among us who would advocate violence and who would move almost almost to any end to maintain a way of life rapidly drifting into defeat. Those who advocate such methods are the arch enemies of democracy. They will give Communist its most effective weapon with which to strike back at us on almost part of the globe. We can rest assured that Negroes will not be among this lot.

Negroes in South not afraid of Talmadge militia, says Marshall

The most exuberant Naacp audience in years gathered, 1500 strong, at Zion Hill Baptist church Wednesday night, to give a welcome like a returning hero's to Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the N aacp, and the man who enjoyed the privi-

lege and responsibility of arguing the historic school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court.

Arrived in Los Angeles two hours earlier, obviously travel-weary and emotionally-exhausted, but happy, Marshall, like an old-fashioned preacher, gave full play in his informal speech to the emotions aroused in the breasts of Negroes by Monday's High Court decision.

What was to have been a rally, climaxing the local branch Naacp's membership drive, with Marshall scheduled to deliver a sober, encouraging speech, emerged as a superbly timed coup d'etat, to give a Los Angeles audience the prize of the nation, the 'man of the hour.'

Marshall brought Los Angeles word that it needn't worry about the South, particularly the "colored brother there."

"They aren't worried," he said. "Those that are worried," he added to loud sheepish guffaws, "have left the South and are out here.

"Those that stayed are going to fight it out there" he went on.

Cockily, Marshall flung at his audience, that "We are not going to give up when Governor Talmadge threatens violence. We have hung our heads and scratched them, too, long enough. Ninety-one years is long enough. Now we are gong to walk on over them for what is ours.

"We want the 'white' and 'colored' signs in the Smithsonian Institute by '63", he said.

The Naacp is holding its 17th Southern State conference in Atlanta, Ga., right under the nose of Governor Herman Talmadge, next month to decide how best to put the new law of the land, desegregation of the schools, into motion, said Marshall.

Marshall made fun of Talmadge and his threats to call out the Georgia militia, ridiculing it against "the United States Army."

Integration is well along the way in many southern cities and states, Marshall said. As for the fear that Negro teachers would lose their jobs, he said that the states cannot afford any mass firing of any group of teachers.

A recent survey showed already a shortage of 67,000 elementary school teachers, he said. But they (Negro teachers) must be sure they are qualified, he warned.

"Prejudice is caught like a disease," Marshall said.

"As it is learned, it can be unlearned, by understanding each other, working with each other."

Ruefully, Marshall pointed out that the "only time Negro and white kids are segregated is in schools and churches.

"White churches in the South . . . white seminaries should open their doors to the Negro", he said. The church should be next to drop its barriers, he avowed.

The Naacp's next big project will be the railroad jim crow.

"Coaches, stations, restaurants rest rooms . . . everything jim crow connected with the railroads including interstate buses and their waiting rooms," are booked to go, the crusading lawyer said.

Next after that will be segregation in housing, starting with the West Coast where a case has already been begun in San Francisco.

He confidently expects "Freedom by 63", the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation which the Naacp has set up as the end of its goal, Marshall said.

Declaring it the mission of the Naacp to "save white men's souls," the Naacp counsel pointed out that "60 percent of the Voice of America propoganda is on improvements in the U. S. picture brought about as a result of Naacp work.

Marshall cited Loren Miller, of Los Angeles, for his part in the tremendous job of writing the briefs on which the Supreme Court handed down its unanimous decision that "separate but equal" is a myth, and that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional.

He cited the inspiration of the faith of Negroes and whites who gave their money for the fight which cost $79,000, and said that the "best and foremost scholars" in the country worked on the briefs, including one from Germany, one from Japan. . . .

The son of a "Dixiecrat" did research; three college presidents "clerked for the Naacp". There were pages of research stacked in the offices four feet high, he said.

The Naacp office here said that $5,750 was reported at Wednesday's meeting.

AFTER VICTORY COMES PEACE

On Monday, May 17, in the most momentous decision it had handed down in modern times, the Supreme Court of the United States outlawed segregation in public schools.

Very plainly the Court, in its unanimous decision, upheld the majesty of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. By so doing it repealed every constitutional provision and every statute of every state in the Union which has guaranteed separate schools, based upon the idea of superior and inferior races. It would seem to behoove every state to obey the mandate of the high court. An overwhelming majority of the states will uphold the Court's decision and of course an overwhelming majority of the American people will do likewise.

But the Supreme Court is made up of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices who are by no means revolutionaries. They have a serious responsibility confronting them. They have rendered null and void a decision rendered by the same Court 58 years ago, in which the justices had put their seal of approval upon "separate but equal" schools. The present Court had only to look at the record of the past 58 years in order to become convinced that one-fourth of the states in the Union had no intention to comply with the provision of the law that insisted, if SEPARATE, public schools should be EQUAL in what they offered the pupils in all they were given in facilities for their education.

It was a unusual decision the Supreme Court handed down on May 17, in that it called upon all of the litigants and others to appear at the fall term of the Court to assist in formulating decrees to carry out its historic decision.

It will be unworthy of any of the litigants, pro or con, to begin anticipating what the Court's decrees will provide and to begin acting upon their own judgment in the matter. In other words, it will be unworthy of colored citizens to become unsympathetic toward the Court as it seeks to make the necessary readjustment in school patterns of several states having separate schools. We seriously doubt that any patriotic citizens will take the opportunity they have to emulate Communists in tactics to be used to carry out the decision of the Court. This is the time for a cooling-off period and one in which the Court should have the assurance of all who fought for the kind of decision the Court handed down to trust the Court to implement its decision with decrees in which all ctiizens of good will can find common ground upon which to labor patriotically for the advancement of our great country.

JUST LIKE ROSCOE SAID

The recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court on racial segregation in public schools should give the so-called intelligensia of his race a better appreciation of the knowledge and wisdom of the late Roscoe Conklin Simmons.

Colonel Simmons, as he was affectionately called by his host of friends, never got worked up over the various drives launched by colored Trumancrats to get "us our civil rights." He never once participated in or countenanced any of the parades around the capitol in Washington, to focust attention of congress upon colored folk on the march for their

civil rights.

When once asked why he did none of these things, Col Simmons replied that he already had all of the civil rights he needed, as far as getting laws guaranteeing such rights And it was so, as we now clearly see.

All of the civil rights that Negroes need are already guaranteed in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What we need is a Supreme Court that will declare that the 14th Amendment means just what it says. That is what Col. Simmons knew and what he said.

And plainly that is what Thurgood Marshall has known all along. Also, it is what the late Charles Houston, law teacher of Mr. Marshall, also knew. Doubtless Mr. Marshall, and also Mr. Houston knew that parading around the capitol in Washington at best was no more than a pice of dramatics, quite pleasing to such "slick" dealers as the Hon. Harry S. Truman. Such as he dearly loved to see colored persons marching and parading instead of filing suits in the courts and pushing them to a final settlement in the highest court in the land.

Mr. Truman talked constantly about how he worried over colored folk not having their civil rights. But he sought to maneuver them into the kind of a fight for these rights that was calculated to postpone the day of achievement indefinitely. He sought to get colored folk to waste time trying to get a hostile U. S. Senate to pass civil rights laws.

President Eisenhower's administration last year sent Attorney General Herbert Brownell to bat for civil rights. He told the Supreme Court which had sought his advice in the matter that it was the Court's right and duty to uphold the majesty of the 14th Amendment. He gave Thurgood Marshall and the colored people of the United States the greatest assist they have ever had in their battle for civil rights. Mr. Brownell threw into the fight the whole prestige of the United States Government. The result was a unanimous decsion by the Supreme Court declaring that the 14th Amendment means just what it says.

And so, it all along has been just what Col. Roscoe Simmons said. Negroes of the United States have needed no more civil rights laws put upon the books. They merely have needed enforcement of the civil rights laws vouchsafed to them in the letter and spirit of the 14th Amendment.

Diagnosis





Son Of Dixie Governor In Mixed School

AUSTIN, Texas — The eldest son of Gov. and Mrs. Allan Shivers of Texas has for two years been attending a school in which there is no racial segregation policy, it was revealed last week.

The boy, John 14, is enrolled in the eighth grade at Saint Edwards's University high school, a combined junior-senior high school. Brother Elmo Brantley, president of Saint Edward's, said three Negroes enrolled in the junior high school last September. Four other Negro students attend college classes at Saint Edward's, he said.

Brother Elmo said Saint Edward's had "had no particular reason to establish a policy on segregation," stating that if a student applies for admission and is qualified, he is accepted.

Two of the boys in the junior high school have participated in the school's athletic program, Brother Elmo said.

Two other Austin schools—both private — admit Negro children. All Austin Nursery, in operation a little more than a year, has never been a segregated school. A small school operated by the Austin Cerebral Palsy Center numbers Negroes and Orientals among its students.

Our Opinions

A Memo To Miss Thompson

Dorothy Thompson, the widely read syndicated columnist, takes what may be described as a dim view of the recent ruling by the Supreme Court on the school segregation issue. In a recent column, in which she rambled all over the landscape picking up half-truths as if they were daisies, she states:

"The white nations suffer from a bad conscience which does not afflict the colored world."

This is unfortunate, Miss Thompson believes, and she goes forth to show that nonwhites are quite capable of having prejudices and that only they have established colonial systems ruled by dominant racial castes. What nonsense! Racial antipathies and affinities appear to be endemic to mankind."

In the first place, of cource, Miss Thompson is correct when she states that the white nations suffer from a bad conscience. It is a pity she does not explore the reasons behind their discomfort on the color issue.

For the last several centuries the history books have been crammed with facts that show why the white nations should have a bad conscience. Need we speak of the slave era of our own land and the tragic but futile fight that millions put up to keep the system of human slavery?

The rape of Africa and Asia by white nations enabled a power like England to boast of its responsibility of carrying the "white man's burden" around the world while piling up mountains of diamonds and gold. Both human slavery and the economic rape of the darker countries were justified by the doctrine of white supremacy.

Miss Thompson, of course, chooses to play games with history and throw the chapters she does not like out of the window. In her reference to prejudice, she also confuses the issue.

The Supreme Court has not ruled and no one has urged them to rule on prejudice. As far as we are concerned Miss Thompson can keep her prejudices but we agree with the Court that segregation and other wanton abuses of citizenship rights of Americans must go. How you feel about a person and what you do to that person represents two different things. Prejudice is a subjective attitude like love which can be expressed by a kick on on hand and a kiss on the other. We could get along very well without either the kick or the kiss, however ungentlemanly it may seem of us in the case of Miss Thompson.

Finally Miss Thompson puts on the clincher when she says: "Races and cultures are different, and there is a limit to success in mixing them up, short of a long, long process amalgamations."

Social scientists don't agree with Miss Thompson. They cannot even find any unmixed races. On the point about amalgamation, it is interesting to note that the anthropologists say eighty per cent of Negro Americans have some admixture of so-called white blood.

They aslo point ot that it is doubtful that the relatively lighter skin of American Negroes is a result of bathing in hydrogen peroxide. Miss Thompson might be interested to note further that the lightest Negroes come from the South where it seems the mixing of the races and cultures are regarded as most difficult.

Miss Thompson's article was most unfortunate an we regret that she found it necessary to write it. She told so much more about herself than she needed to and told us so little about a court ruling that has done so much for America at home and overseas.

Our Opinions

A Challenge To Southern Leadership

The United States Supreme Court last week unanimously declared in effect that its policy on school segregation applies also to publicly supported colleges, universities, theatres, recreational facilities and housing.

These decisions and others which the court will be asked to rule upon in the future simply underscore the basic principle enunciated in the school decision a week earlier.

It should be plain by now that the court will not reverse its position—a hope expressed by some southern politicians who announced they might try to persuade the court to alter its stand.

A hint of what is expected to occur in the South as the result of these decisions is drawn from a careful perusal of the southern press.

With but few exceptions public officials in the South are stressing the difficulties to be encountered in trying to implement the court's decision concerning public schools.

They have ranged from outright defiance to grudging acceptance with, of course, some exceptions that are encouraging. The attitude of the people of Corpus Christi, Texas is encouraging.

This small Texas city rightfully takes pride in the fact that it had voluntarily integrated its publicly supported junior college and its recreational facilities when the decision was announced.

School officials and officers of the Parent-Teacher Council declared they expected to encounter no difficulties in extending the program of integration which was launched two years ago.

What is needed is a positive rather than a negative or defeatist approach to the problem.

Both whites and Negroes in the South need to assume that integration is possible and make plans to achieve it, instead of spending their energies searching for obstacles and roadblocks.

It is time and energy wasted. Regardless of the difficulties, real and imagined, integration will eventually be the order of the day. All that an unhealthy attitude can do is delay the day of integration and possibly create an ugly climate during the transition.

Now comes Mississippi's Senator Eastland with a proposal for a constitutional amendment which would permit racial segregation in any state that wants it.

We predict this amendment will never pass. First it must get the approval of Congress. Then three fourths of the states would have to approve it within seven years for it to become effective.

Senator Eastland, no stupid man, knows this. His proposal is simply a gesture to the folks back in Mississippi whom he hopes will re-elect him because he is attempting to impede social progress.

The folks back home aren't so stupid either. They know it's a gesture, a delaying tactic, a vague, faint ray of hope for the stubborn.

Such asinine proposals cannot, of course, be eliminated, but they are futile and they are a reflection upon the one who makes them.

The school decision and the others which have followed are a challenge to the political leadership of the South.

From the unintelligent manner in which many have reacted to the situation, it is our guess that they will be repudiated sooner than might otherwise have occurred.

The new era ushered in by these decisions calls for a leadership far different from that which has dominated the South in the past. If the present leaders can't meet the challenge they are doomed.

It's up to them.

Just An Idea

Here's a project for an enterprising young man: Tour all southern states collect or contract to buy all jim crow signs, need for which is rapidly declining, and sell them to Premier Daniel Malan of South Africa where there is an increasing market for them.

Shoe On Other Foot

The Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools and the subsequent decisions affecting publicly supported colleges, universities, housing, theatres and recreational facilities has disclosed one thing formerly associated with Negroes only:

The white folks aren't ready yet!

Dixie Dilemma Deepens:

How To Beat The Decision

RICHMOND Va. — The deep South last week was trying desperately to find a way of circumventing the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing Jim Crow in public schools

Meanwhile, border states and communities, many who had found maintaining two school systems burdensome anyway, were rushing to comply with the new policy.

Representatives of 16 states, including nine governors, met here last week to thrash out their problems, but adjourned no closer to a solution. However, they did agree that the problem was one for individual states.

While the governor of West Virginia and personal representatives of Maryland and Kentucky made public their intentions to conform with the Supreme court order, three rebel dixie states — Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina — were already mapping plans in a frantic bid to defy the edict.

Nine other states — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia — appeared still in a daze but desirous of hanging on to the antiquated "separate but equal" tradition of the deep South.

Here are some of the late developments in the individual states affected by the decision.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA — Gov. James F Byrnes and other South Carolina leaders were still flirting with the idea of junking the school's public school system in a last ditch effort to avoid the mixing of white and Negro pupils.

George Bell Timmerman jr., governor-elect of South Carolina, will apparently fall heir to the Byrnes "white supremacy" mantle. Timmerman has pledged to find a way to comply legally with the ruling without actually putting Negroes and whites in the same classrooms. His plan would add a third school system in South Carolina, designated as "mixed."

Georgia

ATLANTA — Gov. Herman Talmadge, who already has made it plain that he will abolish the public school system in Georgia if necessary, kept up his ranting last week.

Under his plan, educational grants would be made to private individuals. Meanwhile, despite pressure from church groups and the League of Women Voters of Georgia, Talmadge stood firm in opposing participation of Georgia in forthcoming hearings before the Supreme Court.

Florida

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida Cabinet last week granted Attorney-General Richard Ervin $10,000 in emergency funds for research work in the state's effort to maintain segregation of the races in the public schools as long as possible.

The Attorney-General said he wanted the money to permit research experts of the University of Florida, Florida State university and University of Miami to help determine the practical effects of the United States supreme Court ruling against segregation in the public schools. Acting Governor Charley E. Johns attended the Conference of Southern Governors in Richmond.

DAYTONA BEACH—The Southern Regional National School Board Association voted last Tuesday not to take up the segregation issue. The chairman, L. E. Meece of Lexington, Ky., said the group would stick to its pre-arranged program of perfecting its organization and developing plans for mutual assistance and improvement of services.

Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY —The Missouri Board of Education has been notified that a ruling by the State Attorney General's office on school segregation is expected by July 1.

Hubert Wheeler, state commissioner of education, reports that Atty. Gen. John Dalton's office is preparing an opinion which will be used as a guide for Missouri public school district boards in effecting integration.

Meanwhile, the St. Louis board of education announced it will take "definite action" on the question of ending racial segregation at a special meeting June 22.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON — Segregation officially ended in nine state colleges last week as the West Virginia Board of Education flung open the doors to all qualified students. The action did not affect West Virginia university, which has its own board of governers.

The board of education has jurisdiction over nine smaller state colleges, including West Virginia State and Bluefield State.

Mississippi

JACKSON — MMISSISSIPPI'S Legal Educational Advisory Committee met last week and reaffirmed its determination to maintain racial segregation in the state's public schools.

Gov. Hugh White declared it was "the most serious problem that has ever confronted this state."

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman said Mississippi has committees for revising the state laws and for cooperating with Negroes who want segregated schools and who will support other forms of segregation in Mississippi.

Maryland

BALTIMORE — A committee charged with planning the integration of public schools in Maryland was formed here last week less than 24 hours after the Baltimore school board voted unanimously to open the city's schools on a non-segregated basis when classes start in September.

In another development, the Rev. Dr. Leo J. McCormick, superintendent of schools in the Catholic Department of Education, announced that Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of Baltimore will voluntarily abide by the Supreme Court decision.

The action of the Baltimore school board was opposite the position of the State board which announced that county schools will open next fall on a segregated basis.

Virginia

RICHMOND — Dowell J. Howard, state superintendent of Public Instruction, said school construction policies in Virginia will remain unchanged despite the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

Meanwhile, the Virginia State Conference, NAACP, said 300 delegates meeting here endorsed the proposition that integration of white and Negro schools begin this Fall.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley was chairman of the unofficial meeting of the Conference of Southern Governors here last week.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — The Rev. Anthony C. O'Flynn, S. J., dean of students at Loyola university, told the graduating class of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque last week that the white race must stop acting as if it is "superior to all others." Father O'Flynn also hailed the Supreme gation in public schools.

BATON ROUGE — The Senate Education Committee last week unanimously approved a House resolution setting up a legislative study committee to look into ways of maintaining segregation in the public schools and "continuing the existing social order."

Texas

HOUSTON — The city council of Houston last week voted unanimously to end segregation on the city's golf courses.

While this progressive action was taking place in Houston, St. Petersburg, Fla. slipped backward — giving up its lease on a privately owned course rather than allow Negroes to use it.

Prelude To Freedom

Neither the atom bomb nor the hydrogen bomb will ever be as meaningful to our democracy as the unanimous declaration of the Supreme Court that racial segregation violates the spirit and letter of our Constitution.

This marks the beginning of the end of the dual society in American life and the system of legal segregation which supported it.

It is the prelude to the eventual complete emancipation of the Negro in America.

It was ninety-seven years ago, 1857 when the United States Supreme court in the infamous Dred Scott decision, of which the nation must be very ashamed today, decreed that a Negro had no rights as a human being.

The court ruled that like a horse, a cow or a dog, he could be captured and returned to his master regardless of where he was.

Since that dark day when our highest court repudiated the basic tenet of our constitution, we have made consistent progress, albeit slow, sometimes imperceptible, towards the ideals of our founding fathers.

Monday, May 17, 1954, the high point was reached when the court enunciated a policy outlawing the old compromise theory of "separate but equal."

"We conclude," the court decided, "that in the field of public education, the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

This statement is far more important than is at first apparent in spite of the very careful language of the justices. It must be noted that the declaration applies only to educational facilities and this is made specific in each of the two sentences quoted above.

But no matter how anxious the court was to limit its decision to the issue before

the court, the underlying principle that separate but equal facilities are inherently unequal has much broader application.

Certainly if the states which by law require segregation of the races in any area of human life do not see the handwriting on the wall, certainly it has not escaped the keen eyes of the Negro, especially the NAACP.

It is only a matter of time before this decision will be used as a weapon to attack jim crow waiting rooms, travel facilities, parks, playgrounds, hotels, sanitary and health facilities and even housing.

Noting the maniacal ravings of Govs. Byrnes and Talmadge shortly after the unanimous decision of the court became known, Thurgood Marshall who was in charge of the legal fight that brought about the decision said:

"I'm not bothered by their statements. This matter will not be settled from the speakers platform, but by good law abiding citizens in the several communities sitting down and planning a way to abide by the law of the land."

We quite agree. The law is the law and the South and the nation and the bigots, too, must resign themselves to eventual compliance.

It's asking no more of them than has been asked of Negroes for decades. No Negro with an iota of respect for himself likes to be jim crowed.

But he's had to submit to it—and still is—because it's the law.

Those who oppose the type of democracy which makes no difference between men because of their color, their race, their religion or their background must know that this decision is not the end of the campaign.

Long before Monday, May 17, plans were already being drawn to wipe out racial segregation in other fields. These will be accelerated by the decision.

The Defender wishes to commend the parents involved in these cases. In spite of the brilliance of the formidable array of lawyers who fought the cases up from the lower courts, there could not have been cases to argue had not some parents had the courage to take a position and stand by it regardless of the pressure.

This was not the fight of Negroes alone even though we are the direct beneficiaries of the decision. Thousands of fair-minded whites gave time, talent and cash to achieve this victory.

They, too, are to be commended, for the larger sense the prestige of the United States has been increased by this momentous decision.

Those thousands of individuals and organizations who contributed dimes and dollars for this purpose can likewise share in the credit.

Never has money been put to better use nor brought such rich returns.

This has not been the achievement of any one administration as President Eisenhower so wisely indicated when questioned about the decision.

In spite of efforts made by some political leaders to attribute credit to one party or another, this decision comes from a court that is far above partisanship and is geographical representative.

Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower each named men to the present court. Three of the justices are from the South.

Is is an American decision, and Americans are expected to live by it.

Edict Arouses Job Insecurity

BY ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

Last week after the Supreme Court had handed down its decision outlawing segregated schools, a teacher in a jim crow school announced to her class in martyred tone that it meant the end of her teaching career.

It was her belief that interration of public schools automatically eliminates Negro teachers since she could not conceive of Negroes teaching whites in the South.

The picture may not be as discouraging as it first appears. However, the teacher accurately reflected the fears and apprehension of thousands of Negro teachers.

INSECURITY OF TEACHERS

The decision heightened the feeling of insecurity under which Negro teachers in the South have had to labor.

In too many instances, including some of the large southern cities, their jobs have depended upon the whims of school officials who regard Negro education as a bad heritage they must endure.

In addition, Negro teachers, as a group, are the lowest paid of a low paying profession.

It is conceded that the best salaried teachers are underpaid. Southern teachers' salaries fall below the national norm. And Negro teachers receive less than

that.

So there is justification for these fears.

There are at least three rumors current about the fate of Negro teachers under an integrated system in the South.

1 — If and when integration is achieved in the South, Negro teachers will be eliminated as unnecessary or as a reprisal.

2 — Negro teachers will be eliminated because educational requirements will be raised.

3 — Negro teachers will be eliminated because the South will not tolerate Negro teachers instructing whites.

Regardless of how these might look to others, they have very real meaning to Negro teachers in the South. There is no doubt but that some Negro teachers will lose their jobs for each of these reasons.

There is a definite fear among Negro teachers. Even the officers of state teachers associations would not allow themselves to be quoted.

To be quoted in any paper, especially a northern Negro paper, would be foolhardy. They have seen teachers who cooperated with NAACP efforts to equalize their salaries summarily dismissed. They know teachers who have lost their jobs for taking forthright positions on racial issues.

Most have had to content themselves with making a quiet contribution to the NAACP and then destroying the membership card.

THE FIRST FEAR

The South cannot afford to fire one teacher as being unneccessary, integration or not. To be sure some may be fired by small, mean little school officials. But this will not be the general pattern.

Teaching loads in the South are heavy—heavier than other sections of the country. And the teaching loads of Negro teachers are still heavier.

Here are the figures. The average number of pupils per teacher for whites and Negroes in the South are as follows:

Alabama: 29, white; 33, Negro; Arkansas: 29, white; 37 Negro; Delaware: 23, white; 28 Negro; Florida: 24, white; 27, Negro; Georgia. 27, white; 34, Negro; Kentucky: 29, white; 27, Negro; Louisiana: 26, white; 34, Negro; Maryland: 28 white; 30, Negro; Mississippi: 28, white; 40, Negro: Missouri: 28, white; 31, Negro; North Carolina: 29, white; 34, Negro.

Oklahoma: 2[illegible], white; 24, Negro; South Carolina: 27, white; 32, Negro; Tennessee: 29, white; 32, Negro; Texas: [illegible]6, white; 27, Negro; Virginia: 27, white; 31, Negro; West Virginia: 27, white; [illegible]6, Negro, and District of Columbia: 25, white; 30, Negro.

Assuming that the figures of [illegible]50 quoted above are still accurate, the only inevitable conclusion to be drawn is that should there be complete integration [illegible]ite teachers would have to carry a heavier load.

[illegible]AR NUMBER TWO

[illegible] area of job qualification [illegible] is the basis of fear number [illegible] is, of course, very real. [illegible]me states and localities [illegible] school officials have no [illegible]acers about the education [illegible] children, requirements for Negro teachers have been relaxed.

In some instances this was necessary because the basic training of Negroes is inferior. In others, because of misguided sympathy or a feeling that Negroes are incapable of reaching the standards established for whites, Negro teachers are not expected to qualify on the same level.

In still other instances, lower standards among Negro teachers were deliberately set so as to justify pay differentials. The reverse is also true: lower pay fails to attract qualified personnel.

A barmaid in a Chicago tavern earns more in three months than the average $750 annual pay of a Negro teacher in Mississippi as of 1950.

The truth is that the qualifications of Negro teachers in the South is only slightly below that of white teachers and in some instances higher.

GAP IS NARROWED

Prior to 1940, the gap was embarrassingly wide. Since then Negro teachers have made tremendous strides.

Fifteen years ago in Georgia, white teachers averaged three years of college training and Negro teachers only 1.7 years. Today white teachers average 3.6 years and Negroes 3.7 years.

For 12 southern states today, the average is 3.8 for whites and 3.5 for Negroes.

Big, rich Texas has the highest average for both Negroes and whites. It is 4.2 for whites; 4.1 for Negroes.

Generally, Negro teachers have nothing to fear so far as ligitimate dismissals for failure to qualify.

Because teacher qualification is linked closely to salary, it is believed that in instances where Negro teachers are far below the norm, they will be given time to qualify.

Believe it or not, in three of 12 southern states Negro teachers receive a higher average annual wage than whites. The states are North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Here are the 1950 figures:

Alabama: $2,214 whites, $1,901 Negro; Arkansas: $1,900 white, $1,416; Negro, Florida: $2,056 white, $2,643 Negro; Georgia: $2,080 white, $1,680 Negro; Louisiana: $3,222 white, $2,486 Negro; Maryland: $3,600 white, $3,575 Negro; Mississippi: $1,884 white, $760 Negro; North Carolina: $2,675 white, $2,721 Negro; South Carolina: $2,149 white, $1,515 Negro; Texas: $3,154 white, $2,934 Negro, and Dis-

cont'd on Card 2

trict of Columbia $3,963 white and $3,863 Negro.

Latest figures for the three states where Negro teachers earn more are North Carolina: $2,895 white, $2,935 Negro; Oklahoma: $2,978 white, $2,985 Negro and Tennessee: $2,141 white and $2,144 Negro.

Presently the lowest is Mississippi with $1,991 white and $1,019 Negro and the highest Texas with $3,204 white and $3,078 Negro.

Integration should bring about, almost automatically, salary equalization providing all other factors are equal.

THE THIRD FEAR

The third fear is the most difficult to dissipate. It can't be done with statistics. The only yardstick for predicting how people will react to new situations is experience.

Is the prejudice of parents who don't want Negro teachers for their white children a factor great enough to decimate the ranks of Negro teachers?

The rank and file of American citizens, whether they be from Mississippi or Massachusettes are law abiding.

Except for baseless fears aroused by politicians, the average citizen finds nothing so odious in the court's decision.

The poor live next door to the Negro. The wealthy have Negro servants.

Were integration to begin in the lower elementary grades what objection could there be to a Negro teacher? Many white children of the South get their pre-school training from Negroes.

Of course school districts will be gerrymandered, as they are in the North, so as to reduce to a minimum the incidence of Negro teachers supervising white children.

THE ADJUSTMENT POSSIBLE

But the supreme court decision in 1947 outlawing restrictive covenants broke patterns of segregation in the school systems of the North.

The reaction of white children to Negro teachers was neither violent nor tragic. Parents, with prejudices born of long-honored custom, finally made adjustments in spite of strikes and demonstrations.

The average southern white is no mortal, uncompromising enemy of the Negro.

Just as southerners adjust themselves when they come North as many of them do, so they can adjust in their native communities so long as there is no deliberate agitation or public sentiment. The conclusion?

There will be mortality among Negro teachers, but not to the extent of creating a problem that should make the qualified Negro teacher feel insecure.

U. S. Supreme Court Ruling Reverses Old Dred Scott Decision

THE HISTORIC SUPREME COURT DECISION of May 17, outlawing racial discrimination in public schools, has been hailed by press, pulpit and radio as the greatest human rights document of modern times, because—despite the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments— it reversed the infamous Dred Scott decision (1857) handed down nearly a century ago.

Dred Scott was a Missouri slave who had been taken to Illinois, a free state, in 1834, later in 1836 to Minnesota. He was returned to Missouri in 1838, where he started suit in the State court for his freedom. In 1852, Scott was sold to a citizen of New York, where he immediately transferred his suit from the state to the Federal courts. The case came by appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The decision, handed down on March 6, 1857, ruled against Scott on the ground that a slave, or the decendant of slaves, could not be a citizen of the United States, therefore could not have any standing in Federal courts. As a result Dred Scott was ordered back to the State of Missouri.

Meanwhile, the abolition movement among liberal whites was gaining strength in the North, and their ranks were being swelled by ambitious, intelligent fugitive slaves, who brought their stories of cruelty, torture and suffering with them. Thus the Notherners learned at first hand the vicious practices of the slave system which had been upheld by America's highest tribunal.

Among these slaves who brought the message North, were Frederick Douglass, Bishop Loguen, William Wells Brown and Sojourner Truth. Abolitionists who heard their stories and carried the tiding to every State north of the Mason-Dixon Line included such famous men as William Lloyd Garrison, Elijah P. Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, John Brown of Harpers Ferry, William Channing, R. W. Emerson and Poets Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and Whitman.

At about this time, with tension mounting in both sections of the country, it became apparent that the slave question could not be settled without resort to arms.

The bubble burst in November 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president. The defiant answer of the South was insurrection. Although at first the Northern armies were called to the colors simply to preserve the Union, it was not long before Lincoln and the Nation realized that the real issue was the survival or total abolition of slavery.

The rest is (or should be) history familiar to every high school student. General Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, ended the "War Between the States," but three years earlier, in 1862, slavery in the territories had already been abolished by Congress. Then, on Sept. 22, of the same year, President Lincoln issued the preliminary proclamation, which was followed on Jan. 1, 1863, by the emancipation of all slaves in Confederate states fighting against the Union.

Then came the "Big Three" historic Amendments to the Constitution which forever fixed the status of Negroes in these United States. Article 13, effective Dec. 18, 1865, prohibited slavery; Article 14, effective July 28, 1968, gave citizenship to all Negroes; Article 15, effective March 30, 1870, gave Negroes the right to vote.

3 State Colleges Deny Entrance To Negroes

MEMPHIS—Five Negroes were refused entrance to Memphis State college last week when they were told that they could not be accepted until permission was granted by the state board of education.

J. M. Smith, president of the college, said he had instructed registrar, R. P. Clark, "not to accept applications from Negroes."

Smith said his position would remain unchanged until the Supreme Court decided when and how its decision banning public school segregation is to be carried out.

The five applicants were Nellie Peoples, 17, Ruth Booker, 18, Mardest Knowles, 17, Elijah Noel, 30, and Joseph McGhee, 22.

Simultaneously, two Louisiana state colleges refused to register 14 Negroes who attempted to enroll for summer sessions.

They were Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, and McNeese State college at Lake Charles. Officials of both schools said that authority to register Negroes must come from the state board of education.

Meanwhile, in Nashville, tenn., Gov. Frank Clement, addressing the fourth commencement exercises of Jewell Academy and Semnary, was quoted as saying that "in the sight of God there are no white and Negro children. . . all belong to the human race and deserves equal opportunity."

SUPREME COURT BANS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court last Monday unanimously declared color segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

The decision set aside the "separate but equal" doctrine of 1896.

"In the field of public education" said Chief Justice Warren announcing the decision, "the doctrine of 'Separate but Equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." "We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

The court further said: "To separate colored children from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone.

The difficulties of compleance with the ruling were considered by the court: "Because of the wide applicability of this decision and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessary question - the constitutionality of segregation in public education.

We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument.

The Attorney General of the United States is again invited to participate. The Attorneys General of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as amici curiae upon request to do so by Sept. 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by Oct. 1, 1954.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Shortly before noon, reporters began to gather in the press room at the Supreme Court Monday, May 17, the day the decision banning racial segregation in public schools was handed down. The wire service people were already there.



Mr. Lautier

Exactly upon the hour of noon, the nine robed justices marched into the courtroom and took their seats. For the first time in several months, Justice Robert H. Jackson, who has been ill in a hospital from a heart ailment, was present.

There were no swearing in ceremonies. Justice Tom C. Clark began to read the first opinion. Downstairs in the press room, Bert Whittington, the Court's press officer, passed out the opinions as they were read.

Then To The Telephones

Whittington, after passing out the last opinion, put on his coat very slowly. I thought he was going to say that the three opinions were all for the day and he was going to lunch. Instead he announced:

"Reading of the segregation decisions is about to begin in the courtroom. You will get the opinions up there."

Immediately the pressroom came to life. Reporters scurried to telephones to notify their offices that the decisions were coming down. They followed Whittington down the corridor, up the stairs, and into the side door of the corridor leading to the boxes reserved for the press.

Reporters piled into vacant seats in the boxes. Others stood behind the boxes and overflowed into the corridor behind the boxes.

Chief Justice Earl Warren had just begun to read the most momentous decision since Chief Justice Roger B. Taney had read the 5-to-3 decision in the Dred Scott case on March 6, 1857.

Reporters Just Waiting

I could not help thinking how much the scenes had changed since that day. Then the Court had ruled that Dred Scott could not be a citizen, could not sue. and was not freed from slavery because he had been twice taken into territory guaranteed free by the Missouri Compromise.

The Court had said also, quoting an English source, that the colored man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect.

But what a change! The Dred Scott decision had been repealed by the Civil War. Lincoln had emancipated the slaves as a war measure. The post-Civil War Amendments — the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments — had prohibited slavery, made colored people citizens of the United States, and given them the right to vote.

And now the Court that had decided that Dred Scott could not be a citizen because he was colored was vindicating the right of colored people to full equality before the law.

An Editorial

Let's Give Thanks

THE SUPREME COURT decision of Monday, May 17 holding segregated public schools to be unconstitutional, has been hailed by many as the most powerful affirmation of the ideals of our country since the Emancipation Proclamation. It was no wonder that church bells rang and many people shouted "Hallelujah! I'm free at last."

The Courier believes that one of the most potent words in the English language is "thanks." Public school segregation would not have been outlawed if God had not been on our side and if many persons had not given all that they had of time, of energy, of talent and of influence to the struggle to abolish segregation. The Courier believes that Negroes of America should formally give thanks to all who helped win this victory.

Those persons who know that "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," should first thank God for changing the hearts of men since Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 when the "separate but equal" doctrine was established.

* * *

NEXT, WE FEEL that the members of the Supreme Court should be thanked by the millions of American Negroes who recognize the significance of the ruling and appreciate the fact that the justices leaned to God in making their decision.

Next, we think Negroes should thank the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, for placing this Administration in the forefront of the struggle and for acting to see that the District of Columbia serves as a pilot demonstration in the implementation of the court's decision.

Next, we think that thanks should be given to Thurgood Marshall, the able counsel of the National Association for the

advancement of Colored People and his aides, for the brilliant victory which they won.

Sat. 5-29-54

The Courier would like to suggest to every church throughout the nation that Sunday, June 6, be set aside as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for this newly won freedom.

Let every minister on this day preach on the significance of the victory and the responsibility of the members of their congregation to help make the Supreme Court ruling work.

* * *

LET EVERY MINISTER ask his congregation to join him in thanking God for the victory.

Let every minister urge every member of his congregation to write or wire a message of thanks to the following:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, White House, Washington, D. C.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Atty. Thurgood Marshall, Legal Defense Department, NAACP, 107 W. Forty-third Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, 20 W. Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

The foregoing are simply suggestions. No individual, no group, can be too generous with its thanks.

We therefore urge those ministers who are willing to set Sunday, June 6, aside as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, to advise the members of their congregation to give thanks to all who helped.

COMMENTS ON SCHOOL RULING

"It is a sweeping and exciting victory for minority groups, and it is an important victory for all mankind everywhere. Truth and human rights are universal and timeless, and they have been marching forward. . . . The court had to make its decision on legal matters, but had it fallen the other way our enemies would have exploited that unfortunate defeat of human rights in every area of the world. We would have suffered tremendous losses in the battle of ideas."

CIO President Walter P. Reuther: "The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in the schools is a heartwarming reaffirmation of the American democratic principles that are inherent in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. "As a result of this historic decision, children of every minority in the United States will receive direct and substantial benefits, and, in turn, a greater share in our democracy."

CIO Secretary - Treasurer James B. Carey: "The historic decision of the Supreme Court that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional is another important step toward securing the con-stitutional guarantees of equal protection under our laws for all citizens. This decision represents the official recognition of our Government that the separate but equal doctrine is inconsistent with the fundamental equalitarianism of the American way of life. It breathe life into another recommendation of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights."

Mrs. William T. Mason, president of the National Council of Women: "This decision, watched with intense interest throughout the civilized world, gives credence to the fact that we are determined to reconcile democratic practices with democratic principles."

Boston School Committee Chairman William F. Carr: "We, in Boston and Massachusetts, may well be proud of the part the city and state have played in this momentous question. By legislative enactment in 1855 segregation in the state's public schools was prohibited. So we in Boston and Massachusetts have had educational freedom for 100 years. . . The nation has finally caught up with Boston, cradle of political liberty and pioneer in the fight for equal educational advantages for all."

Representative Herbert L. Jackson of Malden: "The decision gives concrete proof that the Constitution is still a living and growing document. It proves that the sense of equality, morality and justice of the American conscience has asserted itself."

A Report on National Affairs:

South Is Determined to Rule Next Congress and Legalize Segregation

Courier P-1 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-19-54

By JOHN L. CLARK

The stage will be set to cancel the U. S. Supreme Court principle of integration in public schools if the East and Midwest Republicans fail to elect a Republican situation follows the pattern of the Civil War.

* * *

THE SOUTH wants to continue the slave policy regarding the schooling of Negroes.

The East and Midwest are dedicated to the different and more humane interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Civil rights statements and promises by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman never antagonized Southern Democrats like the recent Supreme Court ruling.

The issue might be called states' rights or by any other designation, but it is definitely concentrated on the Negro and whether every state in the union should accept the same interpretation of our Constitution.

* * *

NEGROES IN the South can do little or nothing at the polls to fight back at the ante-bellum policies legalized and practiced in this area.

But they should increase their registrations and vote to the maximum this year to demonstrate their interest in their own liberties.

Next year they can support candidates of their own race, or whites opposed to the "white supremacy" theory.

In the East and Midwest, Negroes of both parties should fall in behind the Eisenhower party if they desire to show approval and appreciation of the ruling of the High Court, which has so incensed the one-party South.

This might be accepted as a disloyal recommendation by intrenched Democrats.

BUT WHEN it is remembered that performances . . . and not labels . . . establish the values of political parties, there is no other course.

The same proposal would hold if Republicans had been offenders and Democrats were dedicated to fair and honest interpretations of the High Court.

Negroes in the so-called "North" might minimize or discount intentions of Democrats if they get control of the next Congress.

* * *

BUT SOUTHERN leaders, some Southern governors, and Southern legislators are planning to spend more money than ever, dramatize their campaign talks, intimidate, threaten and probably imprison, for the single purpose of cancelling out the rights of Negroes to be educated on the same level as all other races, colors and creeds.

This issue in the South is more important than preventing war with the Communists, balancing the nation's budget, flexible and rigid farm prices, the Taft-Hartley repeal, socialized medicine and compulsory military training.

More Signs of Progress

Three Border States Comply With Ruling!

(By Courier Press Service)

Three so-called "border states" have announced their intentions to comply with the dictates of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated public schools while other "die-hard" Southern Governors continued their desperate search for ways to maintain jim-crow educational systems.

West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, represented at a session of Southern governors called in Richmond last week to discuss problems attendant to the High Court edict, formally announced their decisions to conform before formal decrees are handed down.

In the meantime, signs of progress were noted in the following areas:

WEST VIRGINIA: The West Virginia Board of Education threw open the doors of nine state colleges to all qualified students, white or Negro. The West Liberty State Teachers College admitted a Negro student for the first time in its 116-year-old history. Dr. Stewart H. Smith, president of Marshall College, Huntington, revealed that Negroes will be accepted beginning with the second summer term in July.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: District school teachers took their first unsegregated examination before a bi-racial board of examiners. The District's recently integrated playgrounds are operating "without incident" according to Recreation Supt. Milo F. Christiansen. The P-TA Board of Managers has endorsed plans to begin integration in Washington's school system next fall.

DESPITE THESE promising signs indications were that pro-segregationist Negroes would become more vocal in espousing the cause of jim crow. The utterances of two such pleople highlighted the activities of reactionary forces.

MISSISSIPPI: In Gov. Hugh White's hometown of Columbia, Mrs. Billy Coleman, Negro home demonstration teacher declared, "We are not interested in mixing the two races in either school or church." The Rev. M. L. Bryant asserted, "We would hesitate to say that we wish to push forward into the white man's church or school. We want only the opportunity to press forward and upward in our way with equal chances with our white brothers." Governor White said in Jackson that he believed these comments were "representative" of the attitudes of most Mississippi Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.: Five Negroes denied entrance to the Memphis State College mapped plans to carry an appeal to the State Board of Education.

SHERIDAN, Ark.: Russell Henderson resigned from the Sheridan School Board as patrons continued to fire away at the board's recent decision to integrate twenty-one Negroes with 600 whites. The board rescinded its action under fire but the irate parents are demanding the resignation of board members.

LAKE CHARLES, La.: McNeese State College has refused thirteen Negroes permission to register in summer classes.

LAFAYETTE, La.: Twenty-one Negroes were denied registration privileges at Southwestern Louisiana Institute on the grounds that the Supreme Court has yet to hand down a decree ordering such action.

RICHMOND, Va.: Southern governors attending a conference in Richmond decided to pursue individual courses toward a common goal of maintaining school jim crow. The pro-segregationists were spearheaded by Governor Byrnes of South Carolina and Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

* * *

IN GEORGIA, Governor Talmadge's program faced the opposition of at least five powerful groups of citizens.

The Georgia League of Women Voters, the United Church Women of Atlanta, the Christian Council of Atlanta, the Georgia Association of B'nai B'rith Lodges, and the Georgia Association of NAACP Chapters asked Governor Talmadge and Attorney General Eugene Cook to desist in the program to circumvent the High Court's mandate.

Baptists Adopt Weak Resolution

ST. LOUIS — The Southern Baptist Convention overwhelmingly adopted a resolution declaring that the Supreme Court decision against segregation is "in harmony" with Christian teaching.

The resolution is not automatically binding on all Baptists throughout the South.

Birmingham Turns Down Mixed Sports

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (INS)—Birmingham residents have turned down a law permitting Negroes and whites to mix in sports competition.

Negro Students Refused Admission

TEXARKANA, Tex. (INS)—Texarkana College, a municipal institution, refused admission to a group of Negro students who tried to enroll.

Dean W. P. Akin said the Negroes were rejected because he

had instructions from the State Education Commission to plan for continued segregation in Texas public schools next year.

Battle Is Seen For Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Several Negroes were seeking admission last week to Memphis State College in spite of President J. M. Smith's statement that the institution would refuse to accept applications from Negroes.

Segregation Stays In Pine Bluff, Ark.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—No steps toward integration of the races will be made in Pine Bluff schools during the 1954-55 terms. The Pine Bluff School Board adopted unanimously a resolution outlining a "wait-and-see" policy.

St. Petersburg Closes Big Golf Course

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The St. Petersburg City Council voted to liquidate its widely famed tourist attraction, the municipal 18-hole golf course, considered to be one of the finest on the Florida East Coast.

The council took this action after receiving a petition from leading Negro residents in St. Petersburg asking that the golf course be opened on equal basis for whites and Negroes.

Louisiana Plans All-Out Battle

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, Dr. E. A. Johnson, Natchitoches, La. president, last week called for the "integration of students teachers and personnel" in Louisiana public schools, and adopted in full the statement issued by seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia known as the 'Atlanta Declaration."

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Interesting Reactions To Supreme Court Decision

ST. LOUIS. — The board of directors of the Social Planning council of St. Louis has urged the 180 agencies affiliated with it to end discrimination and segregation in all their activities.

The board sent a statement of policy to its agencies saying that "no person should be denied service on account of race nor should there be any deliberate limiting of service to a fixed percentage or quota from any specified group."

"Staf members should be employed, assigned and promoted on the basis of ability, regardless of race, and where present staffs do not show complete willingness to respect and serve all clients, regardless of race, they should be given in-service training to 'narrow the gap between present and ideal attitudes.' "

SHERIDAN, Ark. — The Sheridan school board issued an order last week admitting Negroes to the white high school here, but the decision was quickly changed when citizens of this central Arkansas community refused to accept it.

Less than 24 hours after the board voter to admit Negroes, a hundred citizens met in the school auditorium and demanded that either the decision be changed or the board resign.

Said Superintendent A. R. McKenzie: "I guess we made a mistake. We're not perfect."

He added that the board believed that admittance of Negroes to white schools "would be forced on us sooner or later" as a result of the Supreme Court decision. "We were just planning ahead. The board couldn't see spending money for Negro schools when we would have to close them later."

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The Rotary club, in session when the Supreme court decision on segregation was announced, greeted the news with scattered applause. One Rotarian said, "It's just what I expected." Another said: "It's a good thing. Now we can practice the true Christian principles of brotherhood."

WASHINGTON. D .C. — James O. Eastland, senator from Mississippi, blurted out from his office on Capitol Hill: "The South will not abide by nor obey their legislative decision by a political court."

ARLINGTON, Va. — (NNPA) — Transition from a segregated to a non-segregated school system is expected to move in Northern Virginia smoothly once policy decisions are made at the state level.

Northern Virginia is far typical from the rest of the state. Here there has been a large influx of people from the North, East and West, who went to school with colored children and cannot understand why their children cannot do likewise.

If it were left to local option, the schools in Arlington would have been integrated several years ago.

WASHINGTON. — (CNS) — Washington's school board voted immediately to call off its debate between white and Negro citizens over the transfer of a white school to Negroes and instead start right away for integration in time for school opening this September.

Meanwhile as hearings on the school budget came up, Former Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue predicted a saving of many millions each year with the end of competing and duplicating white and Negro school facilities.

WASHINGTON. — (CNS) — Deciding that "there was no reason to put this off any longer," the Recreation board voted to open Washington's 137 public playgrounds to all children—white and Negro.

The board made the decision at a special meeting in light of May 17th's historic decision of the Supreme court. The vote to end segregation which had been a subject of much controversy was unanimous. Just a week earlier it had voted against opening the playgrounds by one vote.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A combination of mixed and segregated schools is being proposed here as a solution to the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial separation in the public schools.

Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., author of the plan, proposes that the state establish a system of mixed schools which could be attended by children of all races. At the same time, separate schools would be established upon the petition of a representative proportion of citizens of either race in a given school district. Thus, children could take their choice of mixed or separate schools. Timmerman's plan calls for the state to support schools in both categories.

"My plan," he said, "would provide desegregated schools for all who wish to attend schools where the races would be intermingled. Most South Carolinians of both races would find that distasteful."

A reader in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution writes:

"To the Negro living in the South, it is his home of which he is proud and the South is keenly aware of its obligation for the betterment of his condition.

"The South is still sensitive of the Civil War and would be more in favor of segregation of the "dam Yankee."

GIBSON, Ga.— (INS) —Negro members of the Glascock County Training school's board of trustees have asked the continued separation of the races in public schools.

The resolution, approved by the trustees and about 300 Negro patrons, said in part:

"We especially request that our schools be kept separate from the whites and that our children be taught by colored teachers in keeping with the traditions which have existed in Glascock county throughout all these years."

NEW YORK. — Walter Winchell's column in the Friday Daily Mirror carried this item:

Headline: "Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge to War on School Bias Ruling."

To err is Herman.

Principals Hail Decision With Open Acclaim

St. Louis teachers generally greeted the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregated schools with acclaim this week, many expressing the opinion that it was long overdue.

Dr. Ruth Harris, president of Stowe Teachers' College, told the Argus she had placed a statement on the bulletin board which read "three cheers and hurrah!" She said it was the second greatest happening in the life of the Negro in America, "it is that vital."

Citing the meaning behind it she said if children get to know each other going to school together, the community will take up and follow the pattern.

"The matter of transition may mean sacrifice to some of the group," she said, "but it will be nothing compared with the benefit children will reap from it."

She stated that the faculty at Stowe has often discussed the possibility of such a ruling and has expressed accord.

In reply to a question concerning the effort on Negro teachers she asserted St. Louis has a reputation for caring for its own. In her opinion, she said nothing rash will occur.

Dr. George L. Mann, principal of Marshall School, said he thought it was the greatest decision since the Dred Scott decision.

"Since we have attained that degree of democracy there is nothing else to do but integrate the students and the teachers," he said.

With specific reference to teachers he said they should be hired on the basis of their training and general skill, "the only criteria by which you should hire teachers."

G. D. Brantley, principal of Sumner High School, reported he received the news with considerable enthusiasm."

"It was inevitable because of the changing attitudes of people throughout the world. . .It is a definite indication of the fact that people wish democracy to exist in our country," he said.

Mentioning his travels in the South over the past two years, Mr. Brantley said he found an entirely different attitude in all citizens.

"They realize we all must live together."

He said he anticipates no difficulty in any community interested in carrying out Supreme Court decisions.

Stating he has known for some time that preparaton has been made toward a favorable decision, John Purnell, principal of Cote Brilliante School, said the Human Relations Committee has been conscious of a need for certain types of preparation.

He cited one instance in which he was approached with the following question: "Suppose three white teachers from three different schools were sent to your school, do you feel it would present a problem?"

Purnell said he answered there might be a problem of adjustment because the new teacher might stand off, but he said his job would be to make them welcome and break up any tendency toward stand-offishness.

Dr. A. C. Phillips, principal of Washington Technical School, called it a democratic decision which "was expected by all of our race."

Its unanimity means it is in keeping with current thinking that the same opportunities should be extended to all irrespective of race which is "a trend throughout the world," he said.

W. G. Mosley, principal of Vashon, when contacted for a statement regarding the decision, said "no comment."

Ruges R. Freeman, Jr., principal of the Dumas Elementary School and the Attucks Branch No. 11, said the decision places education in the United States as it should have been for quite some time.

"The success or failure of present conditions (meaning desegration) will depend upon its implication by local school officials. Those who wish to integrate now have the green light from the Supreme Court. Those who wish to postpone integration will await further decrees and other lawsuits," Freeman told the Argus.

All See Great Impact On World Attitude To U.S.

The New York Times reported Tuesday "The decision of the Supreme Court banning segregation in the Southern public schools received the acclaim of prominent historians."

According to the Times the action of the court was called "momentous" and a "milestone."

It was reported that Dr. Arthur Schlessinger, Sr., History Professor at Harvard university called the decision a "milestone" and declared that "this is wonderful."

Allison Davis, Professor of education at the University of Chicago, was reported to have said, "It makes it clear to the colored peoples of Japan, Africa, India and Indonesia, as well as to the European colonial powers that the United States is not defending a color hierarchy in the world but is defending a democratic political system which is proving itself efficient."

Other historians quoted were **Dr. Benjamin Wright,** president of Smith College: "It will have an important effect in the attitude abroad towards the United States, particularly among those not of the white race. It will have a favorable influence upon the United States."

Prof. Thomas Clark, University of Kentucky: "It is the only decision the Supreme Court could make. Some of the Southern states may become emotional over it but there will be a gradual mixture of the two races and it will work out in the long run. It is a good thing for education. The young Southerners are far ahead of their parents in thinking these things out."

Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University: "The Negro minority will benefit by this further release from the restrictions of segregation, of course. But the nation will benefit vastly more by its release, long overdue, from a position of acute moral and political untenability."

Dr. Howrad W. Odum, professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina; "The South is likely to surprise itself and the nation and do an excellent job of readjustment. We might want to delay a little, so we could get ready. In my opinion, the South for the most part will take it in its stride."

Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University: "The decision increases our national self-respect, improves the morale of 13,000,000 Negro citizens and raises American prestige throughout the world. It demonstrates that democracy is still a vital and growing ideal in this country."

John Gange, Director of Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs: "This decision will open the way to relieving millions of white Americans of a sense of guilt which we have carried in us and at the least relieve some of us of some self-consciousness we have had even when practicing equality."

Great Victory Say Leaders Of Decision

"The United States Supreme Court decision barring segregation in public schools is a great victory," in the opinion of Atty. Sidney R. Redmond who was the lawyer in the Gaines vs. Canada case originating in 1938.

"It will do much to promote first class citizenship for all and is the beginning of the end of racial segregation in public places. The foundation has crumbled and, in doing so, has done much to bring American practices more in line with democracy."

"The decision will not enforce itself", said Redmond. "It is merely an instrument to be used in removing the badges of inferiority. Many cases will have to be filed to carry out the mandate of the Court where it is most needed. This will take both money and courage. But the price is negligible when one considers the opportunities and potentialities."

BLEDSOE'S POSITION

Judge Frank S. Bedsoe, of the magistrate's court declared all of us should be "profound grateful" for the action.

"Because of the frenzied search for substitutes for equality in Georgia and other southern states there is too much gravity for exultation", he declared.

"The search will fail, because decent people everywhere know that equality ends, always at the point where the substitute begins.

"There is an engulfing world tide of social change moving over most of the earth. With it is moving a mandate for change from the hearts of good people. Its onslaught cannot be stopped by all the governors from all of the southern states of the Union."

Judge Bledsoe continued, it may be "God moving in one of his mysterious ways."

NO HIDING PLACE

"I would say to the governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi that the biased world is shrinking almost by the hour and there is no hiding place, even down there."

Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon called the decision a great step forward which gives the fight for Democracy some hope.

He said, "It gives us hope to keep on fighting and right will triumph. We now have something to stand on and I feel sure the country will fall in line."

It was Atty. Witherspoon's opinion that this also means victory in the Kirkwood case pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals here. He said the court was waiting for the Supreme Court's opinion.

CIO OFFICIALS

On the national scene Walter P. Reuther, president, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, of the CIO joined the chorus of acclamation sparked by the high court's ruling.

Reuther declared: "As a result of this Historic decision, children of every minority in the United States will receive direct and substantial benefits, and in turn, a greater share in our democracy.

"The Court is to be congratulated for this great and inspiring decision which will benefit America not only at home but in every corner of the globe. The decision will be a body blow to the efforts of the Soviet Communists to use America's civil rights record as a propaganda weapon against all the nations of the free world."

Talmadge Calls Govs.; Courts Ruling Explained

Highlights Of School Fight Here

1938—Gaines vs. Canada
The original case of them all. Loyd Gaines sued to enter the law school at the University of Missouri. Court ruled Gaines was entitled to be admitted to State school. Result: Lincoln University's School of Law as separate but equal

1939—Lucille Bluford, Kansas City, Mo., sought admittance to School of Journalism at University of Missouri. Result same as Gaines case. School of Journalism established at Lincoln University. . .separate, but. . .

1942—Emma Jane Lee vs. Festus School District. Suit filed in Federal Court here to equalize teachers' pay. Judgment signed by Judge Ruby M. Hulen equalizing salary of colored teachers in district.

1945—New Constitution Adopted, including Article 9, Sec. 8 (c). No school district which permits differences in wages of teachers having same training and experience because of race or color, shall receive any portion of said revenue or fund.

(Related Stories, Page 11)

1949—(Jan.) Marjorie V. Tolive filed suit to enter Harris Teachers' College charging Stowe not accredited by North Central Association School Board ordered to allow her enroll at Harris by Judge James F. Nangle Further litigation.

1949—(Dec.) Wesley and Wilbur Brewton filed suit to enroll in aerodynamics course at Hadley Technical School Hadley later ordered to admit them, but dropped course instead.

1950—(Feb.) Elmer Bell and George Everett Horne, filed suit to enter School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo. Court later granted their plea.

1950—At Hannibal, Mo., Board of Education, under threat of suit, enrolled Negro applicants for auto-mechanics under G.I. Bill in school then being operated for whites only.

1951—Negro parents join white parents of Marquette School in opposing Board of Education's effort to convert Marquette for use as branch of Sumner.

1952—Parents of Washington School pupils successfully opposed Board of Education's effort to transport colored pupils three miles across town daily to Wheatley School, to relieve crowding at Washington School.

BULLETIN

ATLANTA—Attorneys General of all the 17 states affected by the Supreme Court's school decision have been invited here next week to formulate means by which the ruling might be circumvented. The invitation came from Eugene Cook, Georgia's attorney general. Only four states, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina and Kansas have accepted to date.

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the history of the United States racial segregation in the public schools throughout the land can be ended immediately without legal obstruction.

This was the opinion of the Supreme Court here today following the widely heralded announcement Monday that the nine Justices declared unanimously that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

It was shortly after Chief Justice Earl Warren had read the ruling that the first reactions began to be heard. One of the most widespread was the expression of doubt as to when local boards of education could begin to correct the long contested illegality.

IMMEDIATE INTEGRATION

From the court which handed down the decision has come the interpretation that there is nothing prohibiting immediate integration of public schools, and any state which does so before October 12 may report the action to the Court on that date and the case will become 'moot.'

In many quarters the rulings presented to the nation Monday was hailed the most important since the Dred Scott decision in 1857 when Chief Justice Roger Taney declared Negroes have no rights the white man had to respect.

EQUAL BUT SEPARATE

When Chief Justice Warren read, "Equal but separate theory had no place in public schools", the long observed "separate but equal" doctrine, established in 1898 in the famous Plessy vs. Ferguson csae, was completely overthrown.

It was expected that some southern states would receive any such decision with distaste, but to this date only one has suggested it will boldly defy the ruling.

Residents of both races happy about school ruling

BALTIMORE

The School Board ruling opening city schools in September brought praise from both white and colored residents the AFRO picked at random from the [illegible] pool.

Here is what they had to say:

Norman Weiner, 1939 Orleans, grocer: "It doesn't make too much difference. I believe in equal rights. I have three children of school age. I would object to my children going to the same school with raff raff of any group, white or colored. But the idea of integration is all right with me."

Dr. Willard Allen, grand master Maryland Prince Hall Masons: "I commend the Board of School Commissioners. They have done a great thing for Baltimore."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hardie, 3803 N. Charles St.: "I have no children and don't know too much about the situation, but I am in favor of integration."

Mrs. Clarence DeLoux, 3023 Eastern Ave.: "I haven't any strong feelings either way about it, just so everybody is kept happy."

Milton J. Lee, 5219 Fairlawn Ave.: "We are not disturbed by the news. It's all right with us. We have two children ages 12 and 7."

Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president Baltimore Branch NAACP and State Conference NAACP branches: "The Baltimore branch NAACP heartily commends the Baltimore City School Board for the magnificent decision ending racial segregation in our public schools.

"This puts Baltimore in the forefront of those cities which are on the road to true democracy. May God bless each and every member of the board for this wonderful step forward."

"Wonderful Thing"

Mrs. Janet C. Jenson, 1807 Northern Pky. "It's a wonderful thing. Shows progress. We should have done it years ago."

Mrs. Catherine Swoboda, 802 Wicklow Rd.: "I never thought much about it one way or another. I really wouldn't mind it when my small child is old enough to go to school. It has been coming anyway, and I think it's wonderful.

Rev. Bernhardt Happy

The Rev. Leopold W. Bernhardt, pastor Zion Lutheran Church: "I am very happy about the matter. I think it is a step in the right direction, and it pleased me very much to see that it was acted upon unanimously."

Mrs. Paul P. Kunkel, 3315 Elm, whose husband is a Veterans Hospital electrician: "It is a big decision, but I guess they (the colored children) have as much right as anyone else." The Kunkels have two children, one — a girl — of school age.

Theodore Borzymowski, of the Milton Electric Co., 1521 E. Baltimore St.: "I disagree."

Pastor Otis B. Read Jr., former radio minister, non-denominational: "We are aware that a tremendous amount of education will be needed to prepare members of both races for the change. However, it is our feeling that God so loved the whole world that He gave his only begotten Son. That includes all races and peoples. We're in complete harmony with the Word of God."

Mrs. Bessie Caplan, 4815 Laurel: "My husband and I are very pleased. It is rather difficult to visualize, but we're certainly pleased with the decision."

Biddison Deserves Credit

Mrs. Benny De Dominicus, 1420 N. Luzerne Ave.: "I don't think that. My husband, who is a contractor, feels the same way" they should be put together like

Furman Templeton, executive secretary, Baltimore Urban League: "As a citizen, father and social worker, I am greatful to and congratulate the Board of School Commissioners for deciding to desegregate the Baltimore School system as of September.

"My thanks also go to City Solicitor Thomas Biddison for handing down the opinion that permitted the school board to adopt this new policy.

"I have no fear as to the manner in which the school population will adjust to integrated schools. I can only hope and urge that all adults, whether they be white or colored, parent or teacher, accept desegregation calmly and sensibly. If each of us makes the necessary adjustment, the entire change will be completely successful."

Mrs. Edna Hauptman, 3205 Montebello Terrace: "I think they should be separated. They (colored children) should be given just as good an education but I think they should be kept separate.

Mrs. Contetta McMullen, 1015 Stoll Place, husband a Baltimore Transit Co., employee: "I have no comment until after I have read the full school board ruling."

Mrs. Arthur J. Hayes, 605 Stamford Road, husband a funeral director: "We're not surprised; we've been expecting it for sometime. Our daughter graduated from high school in February and is preparing to enter Baltimore Junior College. We're not as concerned about it as some people with younger children."

Harry A. Cole, assistant to the Attorney General and a Republican candidate for State Senate from the Fourth District, said: "This decision marks the first great step in the eradication of segregation as a pattern of life in Baltimore. It forecasts the beginning of many changes of attitude.

"There will be no excuse now for segregation in hotels, parks, beaches etc."

Harry E. Merrifield Jr., of 524 N. East Ave., "I don't think much of the idea. If people want to go to their own schools they should be allowed to do so. There are sufficient schools in the city."

"Expected It"

Mrs. Leonard Winakur, 3206 Windsor Ave.: "It doesn't make any difference; I have a boy in school. It's one of those things. I expected it. It did not come as a shock. My husband and I feel that the colored man is equal. My husband is a shopkeeper downtown."

Miss Patricia Wilhelm, registered nurse 3706 Nortonia Rd.: "It's a long story. The only way you can elevate any group of people is to give them a good education. And the only way to give them a good education is to elevate them."

"Grand"

Mrs. Doris Streets, 2117 Pulaski St.: "I think it's a grand idea."

Mrs. Wathan Feldman of 5405 Gist Ave.: "I am in favor of it In view of the crowded situation it would ease the problem."

Jimmy B. Dillon of 1307 Broening Highway: "If the schools are mixed, it will ultimately lead to inter-marriage, I am, therefore, against inter-marriage, I am, therefore, opposed to integrated schools."

Mrs. Mary Szkola, 3401 Esther Pl.: "I'm sorry I cannot make any comment on it at this time."

Josiah Henry, attorney: "The board's action is a credit to school administration, the commissioners and to the city."

The Rev. Timothy Boddie, pastor, Shiloh Baptist Church and president, United Missionary Baptist Convention: "A glorious victory conforming with American democratic ideals. Not any more than all the people deserve."

"I Don't Like It"

Mrs. Sam J. DiAngelo, 300 N. Mt. Olive La.: "I don't like it. I have children going to school and I don't think I want them to mix. They have pretty good schools now, why mix?" Mr. DiAngelo is a freight conductor.

Mrs. Albert Oliver, 2803 Washington Blvd.: "I don't know. I have no children, but I don't think the idea is very good."

Mrs. Loretta R. Winkler, 2916 E. Pratt St., "I think it's terrible. I have two children of school age, one in junior high and the other in elementary school. My husband, a machinist and I both think it's terrible."

Mrs. Verney Schmidt, furrier, 4203 Ray Mar Ave.: "No comment."

Mrs. Catherine Wehner, 3139 Kenyon Ave., husband an employe of Burns Detective Agency: "I don't think it is right. Segregation has worked all along, why start something new now?"

Father White, secretary to Archbishop Francis Keough: "The Archbishop never comments on political or civic matters. There is no segregation in the Catholic Church. That is the answer."

"Heartily Agrees"

Dr. Perry Austin of California, a resident physician at City Hospitals: "My wife and I have been following the segregation cases. I heartily agree with the school board's decision. I basically abhor segregation."

The Rev. Simon Williamson, pastor, Faith Baptist Church: "I am so glad, I can't say anything except, "Thank God."

Robert Watts, attorney, "Best thing ever happened in Baltimore. It's terrific and it will work out too."

Rabbi Miller Pleased

Rabbi Miller, Beth Jacob Synagogue, 5713 Park Heights: "I am delighted with the school board action. It is very much in order and I, personally, am very pleased with it. As national chairman of the Social Actions Commission of the Rabbinical Council of America, I have just issued a statement expressing this same view."

The Rev. Bruce McDonald, pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church, Fayette and Greene Streets: "I have no comment

Rev. Ross Sees Problems

The Rev. Edwin Ross, pastor, that I could restrict to just the one act. As a long time president of the Urban League, I have always felt that we should work all together in the common interest of mankind. When we become the one Christian world that we were meant to be, there will be no need to offer opinions on isolated acts such as this." Howard Park Methodist Church: "I heartily support the board's action. There are some problems which may take a little time to work out, but these will be solved in due course.

"I think the chief problem will be not with the children, but with the parents. Young people can make the adjustments; it takes the older people a little longer. We must try to be patient with those whose prejudices are deep seated. That is the Christian way of tolerance."

The Rev. H. Kearney Jones, pastor, St. James Protestant Episcopal Church: "I have no comment to make other than that I am in favor of the action of both the Supreme Court and the local board I am opposed to segregation."

WARREN, ROBINSON WESLEYAN SPEAKERS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Chief Justice Earl Warren will be commencement orator and Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, NYC, baccalaureate speaker, at Wesleyan University Sunday.

Dixie Response Mixed

Many Southern educators, churchmen and civic leaders last week expressed belief that integration of public schools could be achieved without violence or severe dislocations of Southern living.

General feeling among some groups indicated that "the South can live harmoniously and with mutual respect" during the process of integration. Most conceded that the process will require "many adjustments on the part of both Negroes and whites."

Some comments follow:

RUFUS E. CLEMENT, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.: "It is my firm belief that we of the South can live harmoniously and with mutual respect under this decision."

ALBERT W. DENT, president, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.: "People of the South expected the Supreme Court to rule out segregation in the public schools. Some localities will move faster than others in effecting the change but I do not believe there will be real resistance."

L. H. FOSTER, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee,

Hail News As Great Triumph

Reaction to the Supreme court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, was unanimously favorable in North. Among those who expressed their opinions were:

WALTER REUTHER, President CIO: "The unanimous decision. . .outlawing racial segregation in the schools is a heart-warming re-affirmation of the American democratic principles. . ."

REP. PAT HILLINGS (R.-Calif.): "It will show people of the world particularly in Asia that discrimination in U. S. schools is no longer justified."

SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN (D-N. Y.): "This is news which all free men throughout the world must hail with joy."

REP. ALVIN O'KONSKI (R.-Wisc.) It's unfair and unjust to segregate Negro and white."

FATHER DIVINE: "(the decision) will cement Americans together under our Constitution."

VAL J. WASHINGTON, director of minorities, Republican National committee: "This is a historic and momentous occasion . . .In a democracy there can be but one class citizenship for all."

THURGOOD MARSHALL, chief special counsel, NAACP. "The decision. . .will also go down in history as upholding the principles of the very foundation of our government."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE: "It will mean very much to American relationships with the outside world. It will certainly enhance American prestige and will have great effect on the other nations."

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: "This is a decision which . . .will carry great weight. . . I think any state will hesitate to go against a decision of this kind."

JUDGE J. WAITES WARING, Former federal judge of South Carolina: "This decision will. . . erase the shame of the Dred Scott and Plessy against Ferguson cases."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: "By making racial segregation in public schools illegal, the court has made great strides in removing the status of second-class citizenship from the American Negro."

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive secretary, Nat'l Urban league; "The implications are limitless nationally as well as internationally for the door is now open to realization of equal opportunities in every other walk of life."

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, President, American Jewish congress: "The decision of the Supreme court can open a new era in American democracy and reinvigorate the democratic concept everywhere."

CONG. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL: "Democracy in action has given communism its worst defeat. . .the Supreme court decision was more effective than any military victory."

W. J. TRENT, JR., executive secretary, United Negro College fund: "(the decision) effectively challenges the last major barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States."

MRS. CORA PATTON: president, Chicago branch NAACP: "With this ruling we also hope that the familiar pattern of segregation here in Chicago vanishes without advanced steps and measures."

AUGUSTINE BOWE, chairman, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations: "The decision means that, after 100 years, the Civil War is really won."

A. ABBOTT ROSEN, midwest director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and former chief of the Civil Right Section, U. S. Justice Department: "The people of the south, white and Negro, will be the better off for it. The court's ruling can only serve to ease the way for further progress."

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, executive secretary, Chicago Urban League: "In its implication, the decision is the greatest pronouncement since the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments."

IRA LATIMER, executive director, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee: "States threatening to close their public schools will meet opposition from the Christian churches, both white and Negro."

SIDNEY BROWN, vice president, Board of Education: "The decision of the Supreme Court is the most far-reaching it has ever made. It affects not only the schools but also the very area where the separate but equal doctrine has ever been applied."

KIT BALDWIN, president, Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce: "The drastic changes which are certain to result from the decision will seriously affect the advancement of Negro business unless the Negro businessman alerts himself to meet the competition."

Ala.: "This unanimous decision confirms the morality and vitality of the democracy upon which this country was founded. The legal support of segregation is now removed."

ARCH FORD, commissioner of education, Little Rock, Ark.: "Many adjustments on the part of both Negroes and whites are necessary before integration in schools is possible and might take years to accomplish this."

* * *

HOPART M. CORNING, Superintendent of schools, District of Columbia: "Now that it is known that the schools will be integrated, I will continue to do everything possible to prepare the school system for the changes which are to take place"

* * *

DR. R. F. CURL, president, Texas Council of Churches, Methodist, San Antonio, Texas: "The Christian people of Texas, from both the white and Negro races, will accept the decision as an opportunity to put into the principles of a Christ who knew no race."

* * *

MOST REV. ROBERT E. LUCEY, STD., Archbishop of San Antonio: "There is no such thing in the United States as a separate but equal school and, in fact, for minority groups."

* * *

DR. DAVID JACOBSON, Rabbi, Temple Bethel, San Antonio: "Every person who tries to obey God's Commandments will offer grateful thanks that we have grown up to the point where we have reached one of his measuring marks."

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, president, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.,: "This is the most important national mandate in civil rights since the Emancipation Proclamation, reached slowly by a mounting succession of affirmative segmental decisions."

C. L. HARPER, president of the Atlanta, Ga., chapter of the NAACP: "It will take time but nobody's going to resist the laws of our land."

Marshall declines sole credit for school decision

By LARRY STILL

WASHINGTON

"The credit for Supreme Court victories in school cases should go to Howard University Law School and men and women staying in the South and fighting," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP declared Monday.

Mr. Marshall spoke at the 11th annual Howard Law School dinner in Baldwin Hall after receiving a Certificate of Merit for outstanding achievement from his alma mater.

After paying tribute to his teachers and associates, Mr. Marshall said it was time to "stop jumping and shouting and get down to work to get the job done."

Fighting To Regroup

He said those opposing the court decisions are "fighting to regroup their forces and are going to use every delaying tactic in the books."

Over 300 guests including government officials, judges, lawyers, faculty members, and students turned out to honor the distinguished attorney described as Mr. Civil Rights.

Members of the Consolidated Parents Group which sponsored the Supreme Court cases in the District and the local NAACP were also present to pay homage to their lawyer.

Refuses Credit Alone

In refusing to accept credit alone, the NAACP chief counsel singled out Oliver Hill, Spottswood Robinson, Harold Boulware, Elisha Scott, James Nabrit and George E. C. Hayes as local attorneys who aided in the cases.

Mr. Marshall paid special tribute to Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard Law School, as the man responsible for the training necessary to win the court victories.

A minute of silence was observed in memoriam to Dr. Houston by the guests.

Law School Deans

Mr. Marshall also cited law school deans, Judge William H. Hastie, Andy Ransome and George Johnson; Miss Ollie Cooper, secretary to law school and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, as persons responsible for the success of its graduates.

In presenting the scroll Dean Johnson said the law school faculty and student body asked Mr. Marshall to return in order to "share with him his finest hour."

The citation read:

"To one of her sons — Thurgood Marshall, LL.B., 1933 —For having lived and practiced his profession according to the highest standards and in the finest traditions of the Howard University School of Law — Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Achievement — May 31, 1954."

Principal Speaker

The principal speaker was Stanley M. Barnes, assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust division. Mr. Barnes traced the development of civil rights laws from the trial of William Penn in England.

Mr. Barnes said the administration's positive approach to civil rights is due to enforcement policies of high government officials and working authorities.

He added it was the duty of an enlightened public to help protect civil rights by serving on juries, appearing as witnesses and reporting violations.

A placque in honor of former Howard law professor Robert H. Terrell was presented to the school by George H. Parker, former dean of the Terrell Law School.

Mr. Parker said the Terrell Law School was no longer needed after the integration of colored law students in other evening law schools in the city.

Outstanding Scholarship

Law school students Harris L. Wofford Jr., Albert D. Matthews, Paul W. Sweeney and Wilbert E. Morris were cited for outstanding scholarship.

Richard S. Archie Jr., was announced as the winner of the United States Law Week award and seniors Paul Diggs, Charles Smith and Althea Simmons received subscriptions to the Harvard Law Review for excellent papers.

Students cited for winning the District of Columbia moot court competition were Albert D. Matthews, Charles P. Howard, Elmo Willard and Mr. Sweeney.

Winning Team

The winning team in freshmen moot court competition included William R. Atkins, Eddie Jones, Nathaniel Hightower, Raleigh R. Rawls, Charles W. Smith, Althea Simmons, Joseph Weaver, James S. Wood and Mr. Sweeney.

Law student panelists who participated in a prize winning radio program on civil rights directed by Dr. Margaret Just Butcher were Edward F. Aarons Jerry H. Luck, Gloria Toote and Roosevelt Robinson.

Mr. Howard, president of the Student Bar Association, introduced the new officers of the organization.

They were Jeanus B. Parks Jr., president; William Atkins, vice president; Paul Diggs, secretary and Althea Campbell, treasurer.

Distinguished guests included Chief Judge Bolitha Laws of the District Court; Chief Judge Leonard P. Walsh of the Municipal Court; Court of Appeals Judge Henry Edgerton; District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl; Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff; Law School Deans Paul Dean of Georgetown, John T. Fey of George Washington and Brendan F. Brown of Catholic Universities:

District Bar Association

W. Cameron Burton of the District Bar Association; Scovel Richardson, member of the Federal Parole Board and former Dean of the Lincoln University of Missouri Law School.

In closing remarks Dr. Johnson hailed the Supreme Court decision as the first unequivocal declaration on human rights to come out of the United States since the Civil War.

The president climaxed the affair by receiving a standing ovation after declaring that the United States ought not to win in the current world struggle if it did not follow the Supreme Court declaration in other parts of the world.

School decision seen beneficial for U. S. in Asia and Africa

NEW YORK — The decision to outlaw segregation in public schools "will serve to win confidence and faith in American democracy among the teeming millions of peoples in Asia and Africa as well as Europe."

The statement was made last week by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, during an address at Second Baptist Church in Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Mr. Randolph stated that the decision has given "integrity, reality and strength to the foreign policy of the United States and will give birth to a new American liberalism."

place world confusion by world sanity."

At the conclusion of the address, degrees were conferred by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president, upon 315 undergraduate and graduate candidates.

Honorary Degrees

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon William J. Trent, Jr., NYC, executive director of the United Negro College Fund. Dr. John W. Barco, Richmond, retired vice president of Virginia Union University, received the doctor of pedagogy degree.

The college's certificate of merit was awarded to Dr. Charles S. Franklin, physician and civic leader of Ruthville. Ceremonies of induction of graduates in the alumni association were conducted by Miss Lillian E. Oliver of NYC, retiring president.

Supreme Court decision voice of America—Julian

Noted research chemist Virginia State's commencement speaker

Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted NYC research scientist, told members of the graduating class at Virginia State College Monday that the time has come for candid self-examination, "for a frank and merciless recognition of our weaknesses and failures."

Referring to questionings in the minds of people following the recent school segregation decisions, he urged an understanding attitude toward the motives of others. "Take to them the message that you need their help," he advised.

"If fear clutches their heart, let them know that you, too, are afraid—afraid you may not be worthy of the tortuous problems involved in the articulation of true principles of American democracy."

America Grown To Maturity

It is not correct, Dr. Julian said, to class the recent decision as either political, a global necessity, nor basically a triumph for brilliant legal minds.

The anti-segregation decision, he declared, "is the voice of American conscience grown to maturity and determined to re-

16 Persons Accompany Selassie On U. S. Tour

WASHINGTON — When Emperor Haile Selassie arrived here last week and was greeted by President Eisenhower, he had with him a 16 member entourage that was expected to grow by leaps and bounds as the tour progressed.

Members of his royal party included a prince and a princess and even a minister of war. Their names and royal titles are as follows:

His Imperial Highness Prince Sahle Selassie Haile Selassie, third son of the Emperor; Her Highness Princess Sebla Desta, granddaughter of the Emperor; Gen. Abeye Abbebe, Minister of War; Tsahafi Yohannes, Minister of Justice and Minister of the Pen; Aklilou Wold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tafarra Wold, the Emperor's private secretary.

Others are Col. Makonnen Denneke, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Endalkatchew Makonnen, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; John Spencer, senior advisor, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Bitwodded Dr. Zervos, personal physician to the Emperor.

Joining the entourage in New York were Yilma Deressa, Ambassador of Ethiopia; John F. Simmons, chief of Protocol; Joseph Simonson, American ambassador to Ethiopia, Major Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, American aide to the Emperor; Vincent Wilber, press officer, Department of State and John F. McDermott, security officer, Department of State.

Maryland walks out of school segregation conference in Richmond

Afro American P. 8

By RUFUS WELLS

Editor, Richmond AFRO

RICHMOND, Va.—The Maryland delegation, representing Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, walked out at the mid-way point of the southern governor's conference on de-segregation Thursday, after explaining that their state should not be confronted with a serious problem in mixing the schools.

The delegation included: Wendell D. Allen, president of the Maryland State Board of Education; Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, state superintendent of schools, and John J. Seidel, assistant superintendent.

Mr. Allen told the AFRO that Maryland was implementing the court's decision.

In leaving, he explained to Virginia's Governor Thomas B. Stanley, host and chairman at the meeting, that Dr. Pullen had to leave Maryland on a vacation trip Friday and they would be unable to attend the afternoon session.

Among 49 Present

The Maryland representatives were among 49 administrative leaders, including nine governors, who attended the one-day meeting.

Among those present were: Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia and acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida.

Arkansans Leave

The Arkansas delegation also departed early in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia told the AFRO, Thursday, that he believed that "from 90 to 95 percent of the colored and white people in Georgia are opposed to integrating public schools."

One of three Dixie governors interviewed during the first official southwide conference on the Supreme Court's de-segregation ruling, Talmadge reiterated an earlier statement that Georgia would "abolish its public schools if necessary" to dodge the court's ruling.

Asked if he felt that Georgia schools could be integrated "over a period of time," Talmadge said that "under no circumstances would colored and white children attend public schools together" in the Peach State.

Junking Plans Made

He added that his state would "take unilateral action regardless of what other states do.

"Georgia," he concluded, "has not perfected specific details but is developing stand-by plans" which would involve junking the public school and substituting private ones.

The most elusive chief executive was South Carolina's James F. Byrnes.

Asked for a statement on the ruling, the short, white-haired governor puffed on a cigar and drawled:

"I have made no comment on the subject since the Supreme Court ruling and I don't think I'll make any today."

Arrives By Plane

The second governor to arrive, Byrnes made the trip from Columbia, S.C., by plane and unaccompanied by other state officials.

Loquacious Governor Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana said his state has "no intention of integrating the races."

He said Louisiana plans have not been changed, and that he is "convinced" that most of the colored and white people there want the present dual system to continue.

He continued: "We don't like this decision, we didn't like the Truman civil rights program and we will never go for it. The Supreme Court's decision is a child of the Truman civil rights program."

"We recently added sixteen million dollars to teachers' salaries. Colored teachers begin at $2,800 with a bachelor's degree the same as the whites," Gov Kennon concluded.

Says Ike 'Atmosphere' Made Supreme Court Decision Possible

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican national committee, issued the following statement on the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court ending segregation in education:

"This administration can take pride in having thrown its full weight behind the vigorous presentation of this case to the Supreme Court by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

"This is a historic and momentous occasion. The decision could only have been reached in an atmosphere such as the Eisenhower administration has created.

"In a democracy there can be but one class citizenship for all. It was the promotion of an attitude sympathetic to the advancement of civil rights and equality of opportunity for all by this administration that has made this decision a reality."

Tid-Bits From Washington

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.— Shortly before noon reporters began to gather in the press room at the Supreme Court the Monday the decision banning racial segregation in public schools was handed down. The wire service people were already there.

Exactly upon the hour of noon the nine robed justices marched into the court room and took their seats. For the first time in several months, Justice Robert H. Jackson, who has been ill in a hospital from a heart ailment, was present.

There were no swearing in ceremonies. Justice Tom C. Clark began to read the first opinion. Downstairs in the press room, Bert Whittington, the court's press officer, passed out the opinions as they were read.

In one of the minor decisions the court held that a lower federal court, acting on request of the National Labor Relations Board, might cancel a state court injunction banning secondary picketing of retail stores in the Los Angeles area by a labor union.

In another action the court refused to order a new trial of government anti-trust charges under the Sherman Act against the Borden company and other dairies in the Chicago area. The charges were dismissed by Federal District Judge William J. Campbell in Chicago after the government finished presenting its evidence. The Justice Department appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

In the third case the court unanimously decided that the United States might not now recover indemnity from one of its employees for whose negligence the government had been held liable for damages.

The case arose out of a 1948 automobile collision in which an employee of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and a private citizen were involved. The citizen sued and won a $5,500 judgment.

A few reporters were reading the last of these opinions. The others were sitting around gossipping.

Whittington after passing out the last opinion, put on his coat very slowly. I thought he was going to say that the three opinions were all for the day and he was going to lunch. Instead, he announced:

"Reading of the segregation decisions is about to begin in the court room. You will get the opinions up there."

Immediately the press room came to life. Reporters scurried to telephones to notify their offices that the decisions were coming down. They followed Whittington down the corridor, up the stairs, and into the side door of the corridor leading to the boxes reserved for the press. Reporters piled into vacant seats in the boxes. Others stood behind the boxes and overflowed into the corridor behind the boxes.

Chief Justice Earl Warren had just begun to read the most momentous decision since Chief Justice Roger B. Taney had read the 5-to-3 decision in the Dred Scott case on March 6, 1857.

I could not help thinking how much the scenes had changed since that day. Then the court had ruled that Dred Scott could not be a citizen, could not sue, and was not freed from slavery because he had been twice taken into territory guaranteed free by the Missouri Compromise.

The court had said also, quoting an English source, that the "colored man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect."

But what a change! The Dred Scott decision had been repealed by the Civil War. Lincoln had emancipated the slaves as a war measure. The post-Civil War Amendments — the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments — had prohibited slavery, made colored people citizens of the United States, and given them the right to vote.

And now the court that had decided that Dred Scott could not be a citizen because he was colored was vindicating the right of colored people to full equality before the law.

Incidentally there are three Southerners on the court—Justices Hugo L. Black, born in Clay county, Alabama; Stanley F. Reed, born in Mason county, Kentucky, and Tom C. Clark, born in Dallas, Texas. God bless them everyone!

The South Is Falling In Line

With the exception of Talmadge of Georgia, and to a lesser degree Byrnes of South Carolina, the South is taking its medicine like a man. We predicted last week that the South would "come through in grand style" . . . and it is.

Gov. Talmadge says flatly that the state of Georgia will not comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools. But Ralph McGill, another southerner of note in Georgia, in his Atlanta Constitution observes that "our best minds must be put to work not . . . to destroy but to arrive at constructive conclusions."

And leaders in other southern states, instead of rallying around Talmadge, are making plans "to obey the law." Some, like Texas, may be rather slow in doing it, but others, like Arkansas, parts of Virginia and parts of North Carolina, are moving ahead on their own initiative to plan for integrated schools.

Arkansas, called the "wonder state," once again is living up to its name and is preparing, apparently cheerfully, to completely revise its public school system from top to bottom as a result of the Supreme Court decision.

All over the state, the court's ruling was taken as a signal to bring to an end the traditional dual system of education. Gov. Cherry plans to appoint a statewide committee to study the problem with a view to changing state laws to comply with the decision. Arkansas, it will be recalled, is the one southern state which admitted a Negro to the University of Arkansas without a lawsuit. The wonder state, once it sees the handwriting on the wall, goes ahead and acts without coaxing from the outside.

On the day after the historic Supreme Court decision, the school board of Greensboro, N. C., voted 6 to 1 to undertake a study of ways and means of complying with the decision. In Washington, D. C., plans already are underway to do away with segregation by next fall. St. Louis is well ahead with plans to integrate its school system.

The school board in a small Arkansas town voted to end segregation at once, but had to rescind its action when the citizens of the town rose up in protest. The board action will prevail in the end.

The South is moving ahead to obey the Supreme Court mandate. Once the dust has settled following the Supreme court's upset of a century-old social pattern, the southern states will find integrated schools easier to achieve than "separate but equal" schools. And ending segregation will take a burden off the state treasury. When the taxpayers begin to realize the tremendous cost of maintaining a dual system of education they will be glad to obey the Supreme Court's edict for financial reasons if for no other.

No comment, says Davis on JC decision

Lawyer hired by Governor Byrnes has nothing to say

BALTIMORE

John W. Davis, eloquent New York lawyer who was selected by Gov. James Byrnes to represent South Carolina's views in the presentation of the Clarendon school case before the U.S. Supreme Court, recently refused to comment on the decision handed down by the court.

The nine-man tribunal, on May 17, handed down the unanimous decision that segregation in the public schools of the nation was unconstitutional, as the battery of NAACP lawyers headed by Thurgood Marshall, had contended.

They thus reversed the separate-but-equal dictum which had been the basis upon which separate schools had existed and which had been expounded in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case many years ago.

AFRO Queries Lawyer

The request for Mr. Davis's comment was made by Carl Murphy, president of AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, in a letter dated June 23. A copy of the letter follows:

Mr. John W. Davis
Attorney
2 East 88th Street
New York, New York
Dear Mr. Davis:

As an elder statesman and one of the finest constitutional lawyers in the United States, I wish very much for you to comment on the Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation cases, which you argued.

Logical Argument

I listened to your very brilliant argument. It was logical and I was moved by it, as were others in the courtroom.

It seemed to me, however, we had gone to the place where it was necessary to break with the old tradition and with Plessy vs. Ferguson.

As long as we had many Gods, we had hatred and struggle between tribes, families, and individuals. But with the belief in one God came the belief in the unity of the world, the unity of mankind, and the belief that all mankind must be regarded as one large family, no matter what might be the color of his skin, the words of his speech, or the manner of his daily life, so that each of the world's great nonatheistic religions believes in the brotherhood of man and that what is good for the individual is good for mankind at large.

Old Ruling Doomed

Any alert Christian, Mohammed, or Buddhist has been taught for more than thousand years that this brotherhood of man cannot be attained through hatred, strife, or war, but through love, cooperation, and peace. Therefore Plessy vs. Ferguson was bound to fall as soon as the consciences of the majority of Americans troubled them enough.

And a man's conscience not only requires him to observe the Golden Rule, but as far as he possible can to coerce his neighbor to do likewise.

I am wondering if any of these things occurred to you as you gave your client the very best service that you knew how.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,
CARL MURPHY
President

Attorney"s Reply

AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Mr. Davis, who once was a candidate for Vice President of the United States, made the following reply to Mr. Murphy in a letter dated June 29:

"I hope I do not fall behind you in regard for the Golden Rule. Differences of opinion must and will arise as to the best manner of obtaining its objectives.

"I do not think I wish to add any comment on the Supreme Court's decision.

Very truly yours,
John W. Davis"

Silly season is on

Thrashing around in a desperate effort to find some way to evade the Supreme Court's unanimous and clear-cut decision, a handful of politicians have come up with some lulus.

The silly season is in full bloom.

Herman Talmadge tells a nationwide television audience he would call out the National Guard to preserve the illegal status quo.

James F. Byrnes wracked his brains and emerged from a deep study with the fantastic idea of doing away with public schools.

George Bell Timmerman Jr., who last week was elected as successor to Governor Byrnes, proposes to operate three public school systems in a state with not enough income to properly maintain one.

On top of the present white and colored schools, he would create a new division to which parents who want integration could direct their children.

For sheer stupidity, this tops even Governor Byrnes' unbelievable proposal to let South Carolina's children grow up in ignorance.

As if those propositions were not foolish enough, it remained for a Texan to suggest the most asinine of all.

Alderman C. K. Bullard of Highland Park, a suburb of Dallas, has dreamed up the idea of limiting by law the employment of domestics to only those barren of children.

He proposes to confront all cooks, maids and chauffeurs now working and residing in the community with the harsh choice of getting rid of their offspring or summarily losing their jobs.

Bullard is satisfied this would insure the indefinite continuation of an all-white school system in Highland Park.

He argues that his scheme is a perfect way to get around the Supreme Court's decision, insofar as Highland Park, Texas is concerned.

We haven't given his plan too much study, but a cursory examination reveals a serious flaw.

What we are burning with curiosity to know is this:

Would Alderman Bullard resort to law to deny American citizens the right to become parents merely because they happen to be colored domestics and have the misfortune to be employed in Highland Park?

Jervay walks out on Sen. Lennon

Publisher resents reaction to high court segregation ruling



T. C. JERVAY

WILMINGTON, N.C. — T. C. Jervay, publisher of the Wilmington Journal, this week walked out on the Lennon-for-Senate campaign committee because of what he termed "the injection of a race issue in the senatorial campaign."

(Mr. Jervay reportedly returned $750 worth of orders for advertising in the Lennon campaign, all of which bore the publisher's endorsement.)

Both Senator Lennon and ex-Governor Scott, bitter rivals for the Democratic nomination for senator in the May 29 primary, reacted against the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

However, many North Carolina newspapers believe Senator Lennon's comment was the most caustic and criticized him for "striking below the belt" in his remarks that ex-Governor Scott had tried to destroy segregation in the state's school system when he was governor.

Once Threatened By Klan

Mr. Jervay, who a few years ago, was threatened by the KKK for his editorials against the hooded order when it operated in southeastern North Carolina said he would not be a party to "the colored citizen's becoming the 'fall guy' in the contest."

Further, he said that from the beginning he feared the Umstead forces would inject the race issue in the election if they felt it would win for them, inasmuch as they had successfully used it in the Graham-Smith and Umstead-Olive elections.

The editor added, however, that he had tried to be loyal to Senator Lennon, who is from Wilmington, and who has to his credit a liberal record as a former judge of Wilmington's recorder's court.

Governor Umstead appointed Lennon to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Willis Smith.

The publisher, who is a member of the board of directors of the National Newspapers Publishers Association, said that Senator Lennon had promised him that the race issue would not be tolerated in the campaign.

Both Mere Politicians

For that reason, he said he (Jervay) felt that Lennon had let him and his other colored friends down, instead of having "shown himself a great statesman, rallied to the occasion and reassured all with a plea for sanity and good Americanism."

The editor said that he would vote for neither candidate, for both men proved themselves politicians instead of statesmen, when all North Carolina, white and colored, had accepted the decision of the court with so much clamness and good sense.

RALEIGH, N.C.

Senator Alton Lennon, who at the last minute injected the school decision into the campaign, was badly beaten by former Gov. Kerr Scott in his bid for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate. Nomination is tantamount to election her

ATLANTA,

Gov. Herman Talmadge, is running into stiffening opposi

Teachers for adults also integrated

New program set for summer courses for high schools

BALTIMORE

The Division of Adult Education of Baltimore Public Schools was the first to announce completed plans for integration of

tion in his announced plan to abolish public schools. The state-wide white teachers association, the state PTA and and the Georgia Federation of Labor have gone solidly on record against abandonment of public school system.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Suits have been filed in Federal court seeking a court order banning segregation at public parks and beaches in Maryland. The NAACP plan is to have the facilities opened this summer.

PRESBYTERIANS

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church meeting in its 94th annual session at Montreat, N.C., voted 236 to 169 to abolish racial segregation.

METHODIST WOMEN

The National Woman's Society of Christian Service, composed of Methodist women pledge to "work with greater urgency to eliminate segregation from every part of our community and national life." The session, attended by 5,894 women, met in Milwaukee.

Integration score board

WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

The District of Columbia board of education Tuesday voted 6 to 2 to end segregated schools, including two teachers' colleges by 1955.

GREENSBORO, N.C.

By a 6 to 1, the Greensboro school board adopted a resolution instructing Superintendent Benjamin L. Smith to begin studying ways and means of integrating the schools by fall.

RICHMOND

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia Conference NAACP, announced petitions will go out to local school boards June 6 asking for integrated classes by fall.

courses, pupils and faculty, this week.

Thomas A. Van Sant, director of adult education, told the AFRO, Thursday, that beginning with the evening summer school program next Tuesday, there will be full integration of student body and faculty at Polytechnic Evening Center. The Douglass Evening Center pupils will be combined with those of Polytechnic.

Principals Assigned

Wardell Richardson, currently serving as vice principal at Dunbar High Evening School, will be vice principal at Polytechnic.

Others assigned to the Polytechnic faculty will include Robert Williams, counselor; William Hayes, mathematics; Mrs. Betty Williams, English; W. Dubois Johnson, commercial; Mrs. Roberta Roberts and Mrs. Olga Dorsey, coach classes.

Mrs. Minnie Graham, white, will be principal of the summer center.

All Subjects

All academic high school subjects, such as English, history, physics, and special high school coach classes will meet each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Elementary and Americanization and citizenship classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Commercial subjects will be taught at the Eastern High School branch, 33rd and Loch Ravern Road. These classes will meet on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Daily Conferences

In the matter of day schools, the AFRO learned that the board of superintendents has been holding daily conferences throughout the week, thus lending support to the belief that plans are being made for immediate integration.

A brief executive session was held by the Board of School Commissioners. Thursday evening, following a testimonial banquet for former board president, Roszel C. Thomsen.

Since no statement was issued, it is believed the board is going ahead with its integration plans.

Staff Moving

Members of the administration staff, formerly quartered in the annex at Madison and Lafayette Avenues, are in the process of being moved into the general administration buildings on 25th Street.

A part of the staff has already been moved, and the remainder will occupy 25th Street offices as soon as the redecorating is completed. These offices are expected to be ready for occupancy next week.

The integration of adult classes is one of six points recommended to Superintendent of Schools John H. Fischer in a memorandum filed by the NAACP Legal Redress Committee earlier this week.

Other recommendations made by the committee headed by Carl Murphy, chairman and Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, secretary, were;

1. That the city's high schools and special schools be opened to all qualified school children by next September.

2. That the elementary school children be permitted to attend the nearest school where possible.

3. That accelerated courses, wherever taught in the city, be available to all children.

One Teacher List

4. That there shall be only one list for all teachers.

5. That the School Board be requested to issue a statement of general policy it proposes to follow.

Next Meeting June 3

Dr. Fischer told the Legal Redress Committee that the School administration has been working toward integration for ten years. He indicated that his recommendations are in the process of being completed and that they will be submitted to the School Board at an early date.

The next School Board meeting is June 3.

The teacher shortage

Those southerners who before and after the Supreme Court's school decision have been weeping crocodile tears over the possibility of thousands of colored teachers losing their jobs can now dry their eyes.

We have never been fooled by this sudden concern for full employment for our teachers. We know those who raise this issue are not sincere.

Theirs is nothing more than an ill-disguised attempt to divide the forces fighting for an immediate end to segregation.

Their real aim is to throw another road block which they hope will slow the onrush toward integration.

Our off - stated belief that no qualified teacher need fear losing her job under integration was bolstered last week.

From the National Education Association comes a report that there will be an "alarming" shortage of teachers when millions of new pupils crowd into the nation's schools this fall.

The result of its annual nationwide survey, the NEA finds that there will be a pressing demand for 85,000 new teachers to handle the bumper crop of youngsters.

Against this must be balanced the disturbing fact that only 35,000 trained graduates will be turned out of our colleges and universities this year in time to enter school classrooms in September.

Anyone who thinks that in the face of this extreme shortage there will be wholesale dismissals of experienced teachers merely because they happen to be colored, simply is not viewing the situation realistically.

OPINION

The prop is gone

When the Supreme Court knocked out the 58-year-old "spearate but equal" prop, it consigned the flimsy structure of segregation to the scrap heap.

For anyone who may have doubted this fact, the Court lost no time in making its intent and purpose crystal clear.

In a sweeping edict a week after its momentous school decision, the Court in quick succession ruled segregation unconstitutional in:

1. Low rent public housing.
2. Golf courses owned by the city and maintained with tax funds.
3. Municipal park facilities.
4. City-operated junior colleges.
5. Undergraduate study at state universities.
6. Graduate and professional schools of state universities.

The rulings Monday are an unmistakable indication that the Supreme Court fully intends to rule against segregation sanctioned by city, county and state law whenever the issue is raised.

While the rulings thus far have come in seven specific areas, it is now more than wishful hope that the Court will act without hesitation against segregation in:

1. Public swimming pools.
2. Public bath houses.
3. Public drinking fountains
4. Public rest room facilities
5. Public transportation
6. Public voting facilities
7. Public tennis courts, baseball and football fields, and stadiums
8. Public employment
9. Jails, prisons and houses of correction

Some of these barriers are certain to fall under the sheer weight of their rotteness.

To remove others legal action may be necessary if the malicious fraud of "separate but equal" is to be wiped out forever.

There's work to be done. The Supreme Court has assuredly made the job easier, but the hard pull still lies ahead. Let's get on with the business.

Emperor Selassie

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is in the United States for a two-months visit at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

Ethiopia is a comparatively undeveloped country of 350,000 square miles in northeast Africa. Rich in natural resources, it has a population of about 18,180,000 inhabitants.

With the rest of the world, we were shocked in 1935 when the Italians launched their unprovoked and barbarous attack on his tiny African kingdom.

And we cheered as loudly as the rest when Haile Selassie with the assistance of the British was restored to his throne in 1941.

Yet it has been a point of sore disappointment with us that this man who pleaded so passionately for freedom before the League of Nations years ago, has yet to raise his voice on behalf of other people of color still struggling to get the oppressor's heel off their necks.

Nevertheless, this can be said:

In refreshing contrast to other heads of state who have been beating a path to our shores, Emperor Selassie before he landed made it clear that he sought no grants, no gifts, no loans, no gratuities.

This, if for no other reason, should win the dignified ruler of the world's oldest Christian nation, the warmest welcome ever extended a visitor in recent years.

Topekans Celebrate Supreme Court Victory

TOPEKA, Kas. — Jubilant over the Supreme Court decision ruling segregated schools unconstitutional, members of the Topeka branch of the NAACP gathered at the Monroe school last Tuesday night for a "victory celebration."

The Topeka branch originated one of the five cases decided by the high tribunal on May 17.

M. L. Burnett, president of the Topeka branch, told the group of 150 persons who gathered for the jubilee that the Supreme Court's decision was more a victory for America than for Negro citizens.

"Segregation," he pointed out "has been a propaganda weapon in an ideological war between America and other countries."

"If the United States should lose this war," he continued, "the colored people won't be the big losers, because they are in the minority. The white people will be the big losers because they have more to lose."

Other speakers were Mrs. Esther Brown of Kansas City, who figured prominently in the South Park, Kas., segregation case; Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of the Kansas Technical institute; the Rev. Albert Lampkin, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church; and the Rev. E. Woody Hall, pastor of the St. John AME church.

Mrs. Brown told the audience that it is the "little people like us who bring about such things as Monday's Supreme Court opinion. The most brilliant lawyers couldn't have succeeded but for the help of people like you here tonight."

Dr. Cotton said that no facts have changed in the segregation picture since the Supreme court handed down the "separate but equal" doctrine.

"The change," he said, "has been in the hearts of men."

He said that he believes the good people of Topeka will join hands and make the non-segregation plan work beautifully and that there will be no trouble. He urged his people to "take advantage of all their privileges.'

The Rev. Mr. Lampkin said that right will always prevail. "Whenever you are right," he said, "whether as an individual, organization or nation, you may be trod down. But right will get up and march on with momentum. Let us stay right with ourselves, our God and our country and fight to make our accomplishment a reality."

The Rev. Mr. Hall urged Negroes to respect the other person's opinion although they disagree. "No one has the right," he said, "to criticize that which they have not tried to better." He said that the NAACP is a machine working night and day to make America a practical democracy.

Burnett traced the local segregation fight from April 23, 1948, when a group from the Topeka NAACP appeared before the Topeka board of education and asked an end to segregated schools.

"Today," he exclaimed, "our prayers have been answered, our labor rewarded. Tonight, we as a race stand freer than at any other time in history."

Segregation in the South Park case was ended by a decision of the Kansas state supreme court.

DRED SCOTT SLEEPS IN PEACE

By C. A. FRANKLIN
Editor, The CALL

At last, Dred Scott can sleep in peace. A hundred years ago, the U. S. Supreme Court declared that a Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect and thereby opened the door to a host of evils.

Whitecaps, riding in the night, drove Negroes from the little properties they were able to buy in Reconstruction days. Klan klaverns were organized to bring back the conditions of actual slavery.

Men armed with shotguns drove Negroes from the polls. Courts, held in the shadow of blind-folded justice had one set of standards for white litigants and another set for Negroes. No Negro dared testify contrary to the testimony of a white man. And as a result, until the Scottsboro decision, courts were legal lynchings.

Ruffianism was given free reign on the claim that all Negroes were rapists and killing and burning them was the only way to keep them in bounds. All the while, the school system for Negroes operated on a different standard from that for whites. The "separate but equal" doctrine covered a multitude of sins.

Dred Scott had good reason to be restless in his grave.

Now, thank God, a new day dawns and Scott's great grandson can be a man in the land of his birth and can enjoy the blessings of democracy where formerly he could die for it but not enjoy it.

All of this change is possible because of the change in public opinion. Don't fail, brethren, to credit your white neighbors with the part they have played in bringing you full citizenship.

School integration by Catholics hailed

RICHMOND

Catholic and non - Catholics alike thisweek hailed the move to integrate the city's Catholic high schools as a "good step forward."

Catholics talked to included Mrs. Florence Pierce, 603 N. Eighth St.; Mrs. Bernice Coker, 1242 Parkwood Ave., and Mrs. Dolly Lewis, 2817 Griffith Ave.

Mrs. Pierce said, "It's a grand idea. It is our belief that there can be no Christianity with segregation. My daughter is a senior in high school and unfortunately missed out."

Mrs. Coker also agreed. "I think it's a very good idea," she remarked.

Mrs. Lewis exclaimed: "I think it's just fine. I have a granddaughter at Van de Vyver. I don't know which of the Catholic high schools she'll attend, but it'll be one of them."

"Happy To See It"

Non-Catholics who were quesfollowing answers:

The Rev. Emerson Smith, president, Virginia Council of Churches:

"Speaking personally, I'm happy to see it and I think that the church should take the lead in eliminating discrimination. This follows a trend.

"Virtually all of the southern seminaries and four church-connected colleges in the South are admitting colored students. Others plan to do so also."

The Rev. M. T. Fleming, president, Baptist Ministers Conference of Richmond:

"I think that anything that will tear down this segregated system is an asset, and I wish to compliment the Catholics for their step forward."

Mayor Won't Comment

Dr. T. Gray Haddon, mayor, "I'mm not a Catholic and I feel that it is a matter for them to decide for themselves."

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association:

"It has for a long time seemed to me that the church should be the very first institution to bring its practice up to its preachment about the love of God and the brotherhood of man.

"This pronouncement by an unidentified Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond official points the way to a new, enlightened policy, and if and when it becomes a reality will be another forward step in the process of democracy in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Schools must be integrated, judge rules

Decision affects all elementary districts in state

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The ruling that segregation of elementary school pupils is unconstitutional in Arizona by Superior Court Judge Charles Bernstein, last week, has eradicated the dual schools ban in the state.

Last year, a similar decision was handed down in regard to the high schools in the state and all school boards were warned that they could not legally spend money on pupil-separation.

Some of the school districts in Arizona had already entirely abolished the dual school system. The latest ruling affects 16 of the elementary districts that had segregated schools.

Segregation Condemned

Said Judge Bernstein in announcing his ruling: "A segregated educative system is likely to transmit to each succeeding generation the superiority - inferiority value attitudes of a racially conscious society."

The suit to end dual elementary schools in Arizona was filed by the parents of school age children in the Wilson district near Phoenix.

Funds Sealed Off

In accordance with the ruling, Maricopa County Attorney William P. Mahoney Jr. advised school boards that the decision says, in effect, that expenditures for racially segregated facilities are for a purpose no longer authorized by law; and this pertains not only to construction, but also the maintenance of existing facilities.

Most of the colored pupils in the district had been attending two and three room school buildings.

One district near Phoenix had a staff of 35 to care for 738 pupils. The Wilson District had 100 colored pupils in facilities that were admittedly inferior to those enjoyed by white pupils.

High Court Strikes Again; Segregation In Housing, Parks Hit

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court struck again Monday at segregation. The Court, unanimously ruled that its decision of May 17 which outlowed school segregation, applies to publicly owned colleges, theatres, parks, golf courses, recreation and housing.

The Court ruled in favor of Negroes to attend Fla. Univ., to admission to Louisville parks, to admit Negroes to a San Francisco Housing project, to allow Negroes to use golf courses in Houston, Tex. and upheld a lower court order requiring admission of five Negroes to a Junior College in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Highest U.S. Court Halts Segregation In Public Schools

WASHINGTON—voting unanimously, the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

The decision was the most important in U. S. race relations since the Dred Scott Case in 1857. It swept aside the "separate by equal doctrine" ruling by the Highest Court in 1896.

Speaking for the Court, Chief Justice Warren said, "In the field of public education, the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate facilities are inherently unequal."

The Court gave the states in which segregation exists time—October—to effect integration of their school systems.

Comments

Negroes hailed the decision. Thurgood

Marshall, NAACP attorney who headed the fight against segregation told the press: "If they (meaning Southern leaders) put into effect any plans to turn over the public schools to private organizations, we'll have them in court the afternoon of the morning they try it."

While the North accepts the decision and many in the South, only a few Southern leaders like Talmadge of Ga., and Byrnes of S. Carolina registered strong protest.

The historic decision gives the lie to Communist propaganda that Negroes cannot obtain justice in the USA, declared NAACP officials.

Integration Working

Teachers, Students Take Change Without Fanfare

The Baltimore Afro-American newspaper reported this week that the first integrated adult classes, with approximately 70 students of both races enrolled at Polytechnic Institute, are working smoothly.

According to the Afro, "The courses mark the first division of the city schools to integrate the staff as well as pupils since the Supreme Court, on May 17, outlawed segregation in public schools.

The Afro reported there appeared to be "no voluntary segregation" and students are evenly divided in most classes.

Mrs. Minnie Graham, white, is principal of the evening school, and Wardelle Richardson, vice-president of the Dunbar Evening School, is vice-president. The whole staff is integrated."

Courses offered include Citizenship, Americanship, general review, junior high school subjects, primary subjects, chemistry, English, U. S. history, trigonometry, typing, and other business courses.

The Afro reporter said, "Actually, a visitor to Polytechnic on Tuesday would have thought that students and teachers had been attending classes in the same school for years, from the individual, company or organization who desires to improve the

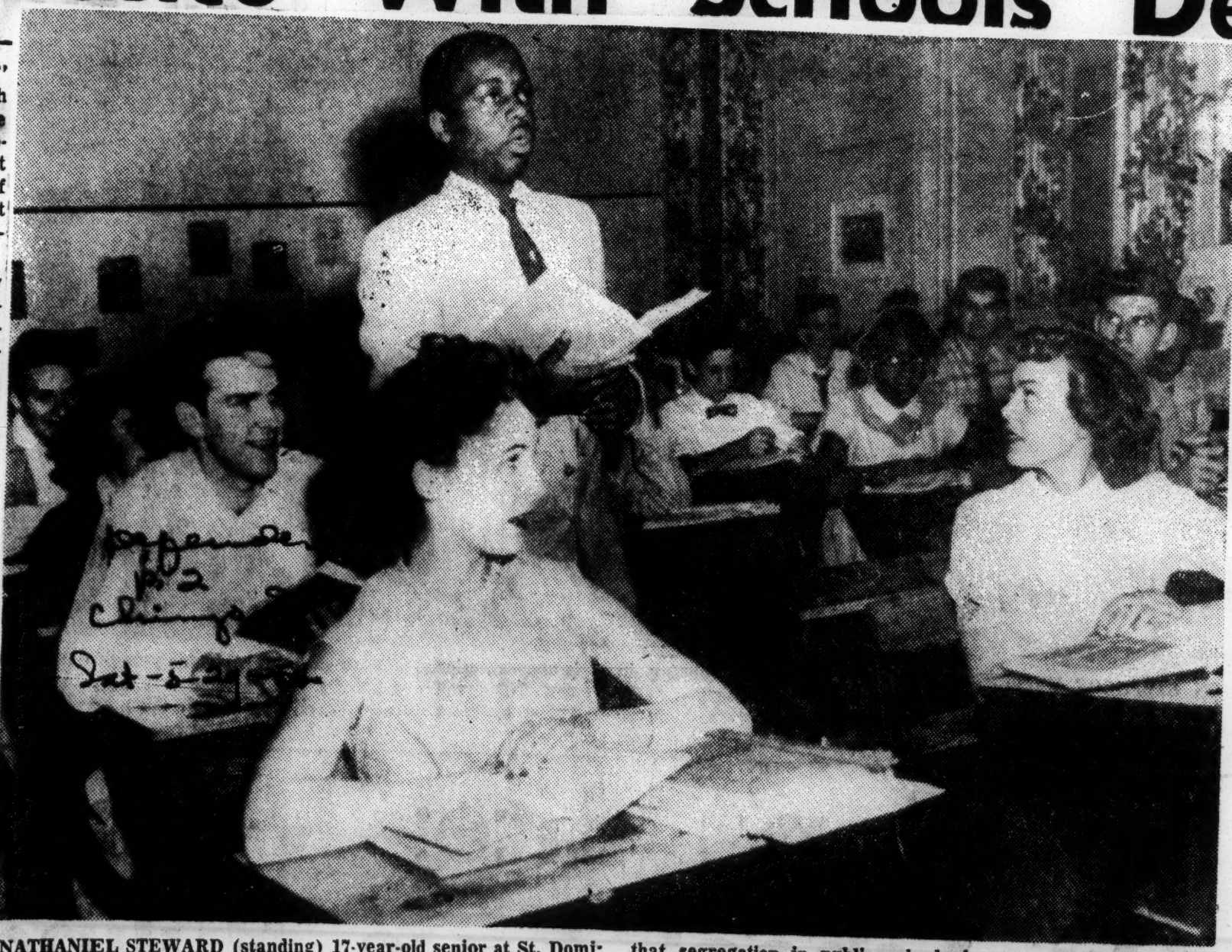
"In the registration room where there were four guidance counselors, two colored and two white, students lined up on the basis of studies and interest."

In one formerly Negro vocational school a girls' club, Les Petite Dames, now has members of both races.

Last year the evening courses were offered at the Douglass High School for Negroes, and Polytechnic for whites.

Baltimore was one of three cities announcing integrated schools this summer or this fall. The others were St. Joseph, Missouri and Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Some States, Cities Plan Immediate Compliance With Schools Decision



NATHANIEL STEWARD (standing) 17-year-old senior at St. Dominic's Catholic high school in Washington, D. C., recites during a class session following the Supreme Court's unanimous decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. Parochial schools are the only ones in the District of Columbia that have permitted both Negro and white students to attend. (INP)

While there are "pessimists" who believe a revolt in the South is inevitable since the Supreme Court declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional last week, there are a number of Southern states and cities that have already begun making efforts to obey the ruling.

The District of Columbia may become the trail blazer in bringing its public schools in line. Spurring quick action, President Eisenhower asked district commissioners for "progress reports" and told them that he hoped the national capital would be a model for the states to pattern themselves after.

District commissioners then made it evident that there would be no need to wait for the Supreme Court's plan of procedure before ending separate schools in the Capital.

Gov. William C. Marland, in Charleston, pledged the state of West Virginia to do "whatever is right and proper under the Supreme Court's order to end school segregation."

Governor Marland said "there are always problems whenever you make such a broad change in policy as this decision represents, but I rather think the people of West Virginia will accept the decision and carry on the best they can."

Leading educators of both the Caucasian and Negro races in Greater Charleston anticipate no major difficulties in complying with the ruling.

Attorney General H. Albert Young, of Delaware, one of the states directly affected by the week that the tribunal's ruling "is now the law of the land, and our state of course will abide by it."

Delaware, with a school population of more than 50,000, about one-quarter of whom are Negroes, has had segregated public schools long before it was admitted to the Union in 1787.

How will Tulsa, Okla., be affected by the ruling? No one had all the answers but an unofficial poll of both races indicated that they were in agreement on one point, and that is:

"We will follow the law."

Educators in San Antonio, Texas said they were not "surprised or disturbed" by the ruling and "will conform to the law."

Dallas and Dallas County school leaders looked toward Austin as they awaited an interpretation of the decision. While no one hardly expressed surprise at the ruling several of the city's prominent clergymen called on all members of both races to work together in making the court's ruling a success.

At present, the school census lists about 87,000 students in the Dallas Independent School district. Of that total, 15,000 are Negroes.

In Austin, State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar said "I'm sure Texas will comply with the decision and the law."

Other states indicating they would fall in line with the ruling were Kansas and Arizona. They made it clear, however, as did several other states, that the decision made federal aid more imperative now than ever before, to make the sweeping change.

EQUAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

It has been a long time a-coming but it is here at last—the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court—"Segregation because of race in the publicly-supported schools of the United States is UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND, SEGREGATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE NOT EQUAL AND CAN NOT BE MADE EQUAL," for, segregation deprives the plaintiffs of the equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.



Mrs. Dodson

Some years ago I was released from the public school system of Savannah, Ga., where I had made a creditable record as a teacher, and loaned for two years to the Georgia State Department of Education as a state supervisor of elementary education in rural public schools. I worked under the direction of Walter B. Hill, Supervisor of Negro Education for the state.

My territory covered the southern half of Georgia and my records show that I visited 60 counties, spending usually a week in each, holding institutes for teachers, checking school houses, selling the idea of better schools for Negro children to their parents, and contacting the outstanding citizens, white and colored, the county supervisors and county boards of education.

The state department and the Rosenwald Fund furnished financial aid and the late Henry Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., and Joseph W. Holly, president of the Albany State College assisted,—in that—I worked out from their schools as an extention worker. My job was to "Beat the Bushes", awaken the Negroes as to their needs and opportunities ,and secure the interest and friendship as well as support of county officials, local citizens black and white.

Two years at this facinating task brought wonderful results which stand out in the educational fields of rural Georgia today. Money raised by the Negro and white citizens, the county and the Rosenwald Fund established whatever decent schools Negroes have in rural Georgia. Sometimes the whites would get a new school and turn over their old one to Negroes. Lodge halls and churches allowed the public schools to be held in them. The salary paid teachers was less than a scrub woman gets today for a day's work.

It is a long story but an interesting one. I have not sufficient space to present many true instances but many of my readers can bear witness to the truth of these statements because of their own experience in the South. How men in authority, in positions of honor, governors, members of the Senate and House can lie as they do about the equality of schools for blacks, it is no wonder that other nations and races have no respect for the word of the United States of America.

Mr. Hill, my supervisor, made my itinerary but I was privileged to add or eliminate as I saw fit. I remember being sent to Ashburn, Ga. At the court house I met the county superintendent and told him my story. I asked about the public schools for Negroes. He said, "I'll tell you the truth, I don't know much about the Nigger schools but I'll put you in the hands of my wife (she was the white supervisor) and Ellen (who was the Negro supervisor): They will tell you all about it and whatever they say is all right."

One day I walked into an old lodge hall in Abbyville, Ga. The public school was held there. To my great surprise the teacher was nursing her baby and teaching at the same time. There were a half dozen long switches beside her. She did have perfect order. Her pay was $15.00 per month.

* * *

A male teacher invited me to Whigham, Ga. The school house, a one room affair was propped up on one side with small trees. They rang the town bell at the court house. I was truly frightened when instead of seeing colored men and women entering the room, a large number of white men and boys came running up the steps and made up my audience. I was prepared to talk to colored people but I had to change quickly. Believe me, I silently prayed and asked God to put the proper words in my mouth.

At that time Negroes were leaving the South on every train and the whites were afraid all Negroes would leave. I used this as my theme and after I got started I warmed up to the subject and my audience enjoyed what I said. When I got through I had the promises of trees, hauling planeing lumber, bricks, and everything needed for a new school house.

* * *

I'll have to stop now but go to Vienna, Ga., Senator George's home; go to Cuthbert, Ga., where Fletcher Henderson lived and died, Nashville, Ga., Fitzgerald, Adele and other towns and see the brick school houses built in Georgia and get the history of the efforts that brought them about. they were not built with educational funds of Georgia.

WHAT OTHER RULING COULD THE SUPREME COURT RENDER? WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY DOES THE SOUTH WANT? IT HAS KEPT ITSELF DOWN BECAUSE OF ITS TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

High Court's Ruling

Southern Leaders May Seek Means To Subvert Decision

By JOHN L. CLARK

The Supreme Court ruling on May 17, declaring segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional, will be a campaign issue.

Northern Democrats with widely different philosophies will find it difficult to be dissociated from comments and threats of their Southern brothers.

They are all joined together under a party label if not in their thinking.

* * *



Clark

THIS predicament can be embarrassing in sections where the Negro vote counts heaviest, and is decisive, or nearly so. Southern leaders who have been most vocal do not like the Supreme Court ruling, and have previously made plans to get around integrated schools.

Private schools have been discussed in South Carolina and Georgia, and legislation introduced.

In other Southern states, the reaction is insulting and rebellious.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Gov. James F. Byrnes was shocked to learn that the Supreme Court had reversed itself on the doctrine that "separate but equal facilities" confirmed to provisions of the constitution.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said: "The Supreme Court had blatantly ignored all law and precedent and usurped from the Congress and the people the power to amend the constitution and from the Congress the authority to make the laws of the land."

Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida commented: "This is a new law and it appears to be final." He expressed the hope that "patience and moderation would prevail in putting the decision into effect."

Senator Price Daniel of Texas was "thoroughly disgusted with the court's decision."

* * *

SENATOR John C. Stennis of Mississippi said the Supreme Court Justices "abandoned their role as judges of the law and organized themselves into a group of social engineers."

Representative John Williams of Mississippi said that "the Supreme Court had thrown the gears of orderly progress in racial relations into reverse."

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia called the decision "a flagrant abuse of judicial power."

Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia said the decision "instead of promoting the education of our children . . . will have the opposite effect in many areas of the country . . . but whatever is done should be based on our most mature judgment after sober and exhaustive consideration."

* * *

SENATOR James O. Eastland of Mississippi declared: "The South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court."

It is evident from these few statements that the South does not intend to stop segregating Negroes and whites in public schools and will defy the highest court in the land.

Northern Democrats can do nothing about that attitude, and would not try if they could.

* * *

THAT SECTION of the United States represents an impressive voting bloc in the U. S. Congress and is the backbone of the Democratic party.

Of 435 members to be elected to the House this year, 113 come from one-party states in the South, and thirty-six represent border states—where Democrats are powerfully strong and Republicans pitifully weak.

This total, 149, is over one-third of the total House membership.

Of thirty-five Senators to be elected this year, eleven come from the deep South and four from border states—almost one-half the number to be elected this year.

* * *

UNLESS NEGROES offset the advantage Democrats hold in the South by electing Northern Republicans, the recent ruling might be affected.

In power, attempts will be made by Democrats to circumvent the ruling against segregated public schools in the South and it is not beyond possibilities that Howard University will be compelled to close its law schools.

It is too well known by now that all Negro lawyers who participated in suits that brought on the Supreme Court decision were graduates of Howard University Law School.

The issue against Democrats in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, and other Northern and Western states, will be their inability to protect Negroes in these constitutional rights made clear recently by rulings of the high court.

* * *

IT MAY be argued that the South has different ideas on the Negro situation.

But that difference will not prevent all other Democrats from joining Southerners in Congress to become a majority and ruin a peace-time, all-American program started by a Republican President.

That is the issue that Negroes will be seriously concerned about.

The South in Ferment

THE SOUTH is in ferment over the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education, and this state of mind has been heightened by the Court's action last week in sending back three racial segregation cases to be re-examined in light of the historic ruling.

The cases not only covered three universities but, significantly two public parks and a low-cost housing development, and the Court's action presages a full-scale outlawing of racial segregation all down the line, not only in schools.

If, as in the case of James Muir, a Louisville Negro, who must be admitted to a tax-supported, publicly operated park hitherto reserved for whites, what legal legs have the numerous other such parks in Dixie and elsewhere to stand on?

If, as in the case brought against the San Francisco Housing Authority, Negroes must be admitted to a housing project from which they had been barred under a "neighborhood pattern policy," then what happens to the scores and scores of such projects in the South and elsewhere from which Negroes have been barred?

If, as in Houston, Tex., A. W. Beal, who was refused permission to play golf on a municipal course reserved for whites, must now be accommodated, what happens on all other city-owned golf courses, tennis courts and amusement parks all over the South?

If, now, Negro citizens must be admitted to public schools, colleges, golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, housing projects, and so forth, how much longer can jim crow exist in airline depots, railroad passenger stations, hotels, restaurants and bars, especially with the Negro vote growing yearly throughout the South?

This is what has the South in ferment, for it was quickly realized by everybody who has given the matter any thought (which all Southern whites and Negroes have) that the Supreme Court decision was revolutionary and its effects could not be confined to public education alone.

This ferment is a mixture of fear, joy, antagonism, jubilation, opposition and acceptance ranging from the bitterly expressed antagonism of Governor Talmadge of Georgia to immediate implementation in North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

When such a state of mind prevails, it is the time for drastic and forthright action, so we believe a drive should be launched to INTEGRATE NOW!

We look with favor upon the local level strategy, announced by the NAACP at its Atlanta conference, of going directly to local school boards with appeals to end school segregation NOW, thus by-passing the state politicians with their eyes on re-election rather than law obedience.

In this connection it is unfortunate that these school boards and local officials have not previously been wooed by the NAACP for the purpose of establishing good will and understanding instead of being subjected to blanket denunciation as Kluxers, reactionaries and apologists for terror.

In the last analysis it is these officials who will obey or evade and circumvent the Supreme Court decision or any other

reform.

However, this is by no means a cause of ferment in the South alone, but must be giving most of the West considerable concern, since color discrimination is rife in that area despite the absence of legal sanction.

We must press for complete destruction of the bi-racial system NOW before the opposition to this reform becomes solidified and before the counsel of calmness and "going slow" mobilize to corrupt public opinion into glacier-like inaction.

Restoring Court's Prestige

EARL WARREN, Chief Justice of the United States, has succeeded in a few months in restoring the Supreme Court to the prestige it enjoyed under the leadership of the distinguished jurist, Charles Evans Hughes.

This is a good thing for the Court, for our system of government and for the country, and illustrates once again how great men make great institutions, and vice versa.

It is very rare that the United States Supreme Court decides any case unanimously, and this traditionally occurs most frequently when a great personality on the Court is able to win over the other justices to his viewpoint.

In the recent arguments among the justices which preceded the decision outlawing public school segregation the personality of Chief Justice Warren was felt as that of Charles Evans Hughes and William Howard Taft once were felt, and his libertarian convictions long known in California prevailed.

It must have been clear to the Chief Justice that here were questions to be considered not alone on legalistic but on humanitarian grounds, and that the decision must not only be written with clarity and simplicity, but with a recognition that profound social interests were involved which could not be summarily brushed aside.

His decision, therefore, was not only that of a judge but also that of a great leader with long years of service close to the people.

The country is fortunate to have had such a man as Chief Justice when these historic cases came before the Court for decision.

High Court Strikes Again; Segregation In Housing, Parks Hit

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court struck again Monday at segregation. The Court, unanimously, ruled that its decision of May 17 which outlowed school segregation, applies to publicly owned colleges, theatres, parks, golf courses, recreation and housing.

The Court ruled in favor of Negroes to attend Fla. Univ., to admission to Louisville parks to admit Negroes to a San Francisco Housing project, to allow Negroes to use golf courses in Houston, Tex. and upheld a lower court order requiring admission of five Negroes to a Junior College in Wichita Falls, Texas.

education "a right which must be made available to all on equal terms," and declared that segregation of children on the basis of race, even though physical facilities are equal, deprives colored children of equal educational opportunities.

"To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone," the Court found.

Further issues of TEACHER NEWS will carry extended commentaries on the Court's historic action.

HISTORIC RULING

Monday's historic ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court will rank as one of the great, giant strides forward in the struggle for equality for all Americans.

The unanimous decision that racial segregation in public schools is a violation of the Constitution lays the foundation for the removal of one of the greatest obstacles to full, equal citizenship for Negro-Americans. It also strikes at the heart of race prejudice, the segregated school systems of seventeen states and the District of Columbia which foster and perpetuate feelings of hostility and white supremacy among approximately 9,000,000 white and 2,650,000 Negro children.

For the first time since 1896, when the Court laid down the "equal but separate" doctrine which justified Jim Crow schools for 60 years, segregation in and of itself has been declared a violation of the 14th Amendment. This amendment, adopted in 1868, guarantees to all citizens the "equal protection of the law."

The Court's decision, handed down by Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 17, called education "perhaps the most important function of state and local government. . . . The Chief Justice termed public

All The News That's Useful To Print

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Whatever the story of de-segregation in southern schools is to be, it is going to be told in great detail and probably with unexcelled accuracy. This is to say that Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, and other editorial luminaries have agreed to run a Southern Education Reporting Service to provide non-partisan accounts on the unfolding drama of a sociological experiment with 11,000,000 children.

Dabney will be chairman of a 11-member governing board, composed of whites and Negroes, to act as an editorial board for assembling and broadcasting news bulletins on the progress and stalling of the adjustment to the Supreme Court's decree.

The stated purpose of the Southern Education Reporting Service is not to hasten or slow the coming evolution, but to give all the benefit of the experience of each.

"The South," said Editor Dabney, "is entering a very difficult period. School administrators . . . in each of the 17 states affected will stand to benefit by the experience of school administrators in the other 16 states. It will be the aim of the . . . Service to assist in filling the need for such information and providing it on a strictly factual, non-partisan basis."

The nature of this novel apparatus leads to curiosity concerning the newspaper people who will run it and who is supplying the big grants of dough required.

The money is from the Ford Foundation. It has proceeded in harmony with the discreet tradition that calls for an out-of-town lawyer retaining as associate counsel some local lawyer.

Dabney is, in our judgment, the most distinguished of the South's editors. Certainly he has more formal recognitions of editorial prowess plastered on his office walls than any other.

Dabney believes in segregation and condemned the decision of the court. Although the liberal can-can girls of the Fourth Estate like to claim Dabney as a "liberal," the fact is that he is conservative but movable independent who agrees that the Byrd machine has given Virginia very good government and who supported Ike in 1952. He is flexible, moderate and quite independent of labels and cults.

Under Dabney's board will be a working newspaperman, C. A. (Pete) McKnight, editor of The Charlotte (N. C.) News. The youthful McKnight is a sound and keen newspaper executive who has won recognition in a short time. He has taken a year's leave of absence from his paper. Presumably the men covering the segregation beat will be first-rate reporters.

All of which is to say that the leadership of Dabney and McKnight is disarming. The Advertiser's confidence in them is unqualified.

Certainly no one can sensibly frown on the gathering and broadcasting of news about the working of the new Constitution handed down by the nine justices of the Supreme Court.

Distrfict Federal Court Must Rule On Segregation

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — The U. S. Court of Appeals, for the Sixth Circuit at Cincinnati, Ohio, has reversed the decision of the local Federal District Court in the Jonathner McSwain ect; et al Vs County Board of Education of Anderson County, Tennessee.

The plaintiff requested admission to Clinton High School in September 1950 and was refused because of the segregation provisions in the Tennessee Constitution and Statues. The plaintiff then filed a complaint in the Federal District Court here on December 5. 1950. This complaint was heard on its merits on April 26, 1952. Judge Robert Taylor held that the relief sought by the plaintiff must be denied and the action dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed the ruling of Judge Taylor and the case was argued in March 1953. The decision of the Appeals Court was delayed to await the outcome of other cases then before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In reversing the decision of the District Court and remanding it the case, to the District Court for further proceedings in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in its May 17 decision, the Court of Appeals followed the Supreme Court's action in remanding many simular cases to district courts.

Counsel for the Appellants are 7. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn., Avon N. Williams, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; and Carl A. Cowan, Knoxville, Tenn. Counsel for the Appellees are W. B. Lewallen, Clinton, Tenn.; Sidney Davis, Clinton, Tenn.; and John T. Gilbertson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Between The Lines

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

SO MOTE IT BE

The Supreme Court's decision recently handed down is heartening! It struck a death blow to segregation as a legal weapon to be wielded against the hapless Negroes.

But we miss the import and importance of the decision if we see it merely as a victory for the hard-pressed Negroes of the nation and the world. It was a victory for the white man no less a victory for the Negro. It was a victory for the cause of righteousness in the earth. To regard it merely as a victory for Negroes is to miss the real point.

Insulin has been found to be tremendously effective in the treatment of certain types of insanity or dementia, and its therapeutic effects are manifested in the shock it gives the body and mind. The effect produced by the Supreme court's decision will amount to a shock to certain anti-Negro elements in the South, but its ultimate effects will be salutary.

The ravings and rantings of such as Talmadge will soon be gone with the wind, for even Jimmy Byrnes was considerably restrained when the fateful tidings were spread. In fact, the southern whites were considerably more calm under the pressure than would have been expected. The fact is, southern whites are not as bad as Byrnes and Talmadge would have the world believe. In fact, the southern whites need a higher type of leadership than is being currently supplied.

It was pathetic to hear a dyed-in-the-wool southerner declare over the radio that he believed in the races and his chief reason for wanting segregation was it was desired by both races. When a rank southerner finds his reason for favoring segregation in the wishes of the whites and Negroes, we have the anti-Negro south on the run.

"The yankees are retreating forward and the southern armies are advancing backward."

There is some such psychological maneuver in the minds of the Negro who claims that he favors segregation. Moreover, it would be a disgrace to the south to have so oppressed and repressed and suppressed and dominated and subjugated the Negro as to make him prefer segregation to integration.

The Negro of the South is the South's own creation. Whereas the South takes credit for his advancement, it must also take the blame and shame for his retardation. As a create of the South's creation, the Negro is what the South has made him, no more and no less!

It was tremendously interesting to hear over the radio a southerner say that he wanted segregation because Negroes like white people, prefer the company of their own people. There is much truth in the assertion; but if whites prefer whites and Negroes prefer Negroes, why not let nature take its course instead of making segregation laws to compel each group to do what it is claimed they both want to do?

Generally speaking, Negroes do prefer Negroes but in specific situations, they do not. Although for a general thing the association with Negroes are to be preferred, there are times when it is far more preferable to be associated with those of the opposite race when there is a likemindedness not to be found in one's own race.

In other words, a decent Negro would prefer the association of a decent white person to that of an indecent Negro; and it is equally true that there are whites who under ordinary circumstances prefer the association of whites; but would rather far to associate with decent Negroes than with indecent whites. The false presumption of segregation laws is that we must

be forced to mingle with those of a given race even where there is no kinship of spirit.

Much and serious thinking and little talking by whites and Negroes would facilitate matters greatly! SO MOTE IT BE!

White Methodists In Texas Approve High Court Ruling

BY MARTIN MAYFIELD, JR.

HOUSTON, Texas—(ANP)— The Texas Conference of the white Methodist Church this week approved a world peace committee report pertaining to the recent Supreme Court decision against segregation of Negro children in the public schools of the South.

The 115th annual session of the Methodist Church is being held ere at the First Methodist Church —one of the largest Methodist churches in the world. Approximately 3,000 visiting church people are in Houston this week attending the meet.

The world peace report said in part:

CHURCH PROCEDURES

"The court's ruling should prove no surprise to any Christian, and offers to the churches of the nation a distinct opportunity to help in working out the proper Christian procedures."

The delegates made no mention of the possibility of integrating white and Negro Methodist churches.

LOCAL CHURCHES

A. Frank Smith, Methodist Bishop of Texas, said the conferesce has no authority to pass on laws affecting the conduct of individual congregations. The Bishop said the decision as to what each church will do in seeking a Christian resolution to the implementation of the court ruling will be left for members of local churches to decide.

Until the development Thursday, the big question had been whether or not the conference would take up the issue of racial segregation.

The conference has no law pertaining to the admittance of Negro members into its white member churches.

Comments Here And There

By James J. Foree

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

HIGH COURT RULING RECALLS WARING, HARLAN DISSENTING OPINION

Chicago (ANP)—When the U. S. Supreme court outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools, it accepted in essence the dissenting opinions of two other judges who had ruled on segregation.

The nine justices went back nearly 60 years to an opinion of John Marshall Harlan, U. S. Supreme court justice, and some three years to a similar opinion rendered by the then Judge J. Waites Waring.

Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion in the famous Plessy vs. Ferguson case, denounced segregation as unfair. Judge Waring, in the Clarenden county case, said segregation per se (in itself) was inequality, thus unconstitutional.

What was it that Justice Harlan said in 1896 that made him stand out like a giant against the tide of reaction of this day? The question before the court was: did Louisiana have the right to make Plessy, a mulatto, ride in a Jim Crow railroad car? Justice Harlan, a Kentuckian, said no. In dissenting from the majority opinion which established the separate but equal theory, Harlan said in part:

"I deny that any legislative body or judicial tribual may have regard to the race of citizens when the civil rights of these citizens are involved. Indeed such legislation, as that here in question, is inconsistent not only with that equality of rights which pertains to citizenship, national and state, but with the personal liberty enjoyed by every one within the United States.

"In the eyes of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes of citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color.

"It is, therefore, to be regretted that this high tribunal, the final expositor of the fundamental law of the land, has reached the conclusion that it is competent for a state to regulate the enjoyment by citizens of their civil rights solely upon the basis of race. In my opinion, the judgment rendered will, in time prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the Dred Scott case.

"We boast of the freedom enjoyed by our people above all other peoples. But it is difficult to reconcile that boast with a state of the law which practically puts the brand of servitude and degradation upon a large class of our fellow citizens, our equals before the law. The thin disguise of 'equal' accommodations for passengers in railroad coaches will not mislead anyone nor atone for the wrong this day done."

With that elequent plea for equal rights for all citizens, Justice Harlan set the stage for last week's drama. It has taken nearly 60 years for his concept to permeate the hearts and minds of the nation's leaders.

Judge Waring, who joined Harlan as a foe of segregation, said in his dissenting opinion in 1951:

"The famous dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan has been quoted throughout the years as a true declaration of the meaning of the 14th amendment and of the spirit of the American Constitution and the American way of life.

"I am of the opinion that all of the legal guide posts, expert testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted and practiced in the state of South Carolina must go and must go now.

"Segregation is per se inequality.

"As heretofore shown the courts of this land have stricken down discrimination in higher education and have declared unequivocally that segregation is not equality.

"To me the situation is clear and important, particularly at this time when our national leaders are called upon to show to the world that our democracy means what it says and that it is a true democracy and there is no under-

North Pleased South Hostile

In one of its most sweeping actions, The United States Supreme Court Monday, in a unanimous opinion ruled that segregation of Negro and white children in public schools is unconstitutional.

In rendering the far reaching opinion that drew more fire from dixie than any action since Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation, the Court relaxed a little and ordered another round of arguments this fall before completing its racial rights decision.

The Court declared it unconstitutional for a state to have laws requiring white and Negro public school pupils to be placed in separate classrooms.

Chief Justice Earl Warren read the decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia went before the Court to challenge the principle of segregation.

The ruling does not end segregation at once

But Thurgood Marshall, the Negro lawyer who argued the case before the Supreme Court, cheered the decision and predicted that within "a very few years now" all segregation would be gone from the United States. He said he did not think Georgia or any other Southern state would go through with attempts to abolish their public school systems, and if any such plan were put into effect, "We will have them in court the same morning."

For years 17 Southern and "border" states have imposed compulsory segregation on approximately two-thirds of the nation's Negroes. Officials of some states already are on record as saying they will close the schools rather than permit them to be operated with Negro and white pupils in the same classrooms.

In its decision, the high Court struck down the long standing "separate but equal" doctrine first laid down by the Supreme Court in 1896 when it maintained that segregation was all right if equal facilities were made available for Negroes and whites.

Here is the heart of today's decision as it deals with this hotly controverted doctrine:

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the bases of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal education opportunities.

"We believe that it does."

Virgil Blossom, superintendent of the Little Rock schools, said that the Court ruling came as no surprise to the Little Rock school district.

North Little Rock school officials expressed no great surprise or alarm at the decision, but they said they could see no advantage to Negro students if segregation is abolished in that city.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES AROUSED BY COURT DECISION

Both major candidates in the race for election to the U. S. Senate this week issued statements expressing their disapproval of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in all schools in America.

Senator Clifton Lennon of Wilminton and ex-Governor Scott of Haw River expressed "disappointment" at the decision.

In part, here is what Senator Lennon said:

"That the United States Supreme Court has seen fit to invalidate a principle of law under which the people of all races in North Carolina have lived together peacefully, and in the fullest of relationships, for many years is, to me, a great disappointment."

Lennon said the decision "will most certainly" set back North Carolina's education system.

He said: "The lot of North Carolina's Negro principals and teachers would be uncertain indeed."

"This decision will further the objectives of agitators, who have used the race issue as a vote bait in their scheme to maintain for themselves easy jobs at fat salaries as leaders of so called minority groups," he said.

"These agitatorse are in North Carolina now, trying to influence the election of Kerr Scott to the United States Senate. They are here with a scheme to bloc vote citizens of North Carolina, hoping to influence such voting with promises of handouts from Washington."

Lennon said "bloc voting is un-American and undemocratic."

"I have confidence that the thinking citizens of our state, both Negro and white, will not be dupes to such a scheme, born, incubated and hatched by persons who would like to bring about a centralized government in Washington," he said.

Lennon charged that Scott, an opponent in the May 29 Democratic primary, "time and again.... has expressed his devotion to the principle of an all powerful government."

Lennon said Scott's statement on the Supreme Court decision, issued by Scott's headquarters here last night, "contradicts every act and word of his public career on the subject."

"Candidate Scott and certain of his top political associates and advisors have encouraged the abolition of segregation in our public schools for many years. His statement to the effect that he will fight o preserve Southern traditions is double-talk. He did not do so as governor; he would not do so as United States senator."

In part, here is what ex-Governor Scott had to say on the subject:

"I had hoped that the Supreme Court would reaffirm its own historic decisions approving equal, but separate, school facilities and services for member of the white and Negro races.

"I have always been opposed, and I am still opposed, to Negro and white children going to school together. It is my belief that most white and Negro citizens of North Carolina agree on this point.

"(And just here I would like to observe that this problem, this decision on segregation, should not become a controversy in the present Senatorial campaign. I feel certain that no candidates would favor the end of segregation, and I am sure they will join me in hope and prayer that we can avoid stirring up fear and bad feeling between races in North Carolina. Such fear and strife should be avoided, and we can avoid it if we will.)

"Under the wise and time-tested formula of equal but separate facilities, the Negro race, particularly in North Carolina, has progressed in education, economic standing, business, and in the professions. These gains have been achieved without violation of age-old traditions and customs that can't be uprooted by legislation, that are respected and honored by both races."

EDUCATORS' REACTIONS TO SUPREME COURT DECISION SHOW FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

Reactions of Negro educational leaders throughout the state varied this week in regard to the history-making and forthright action of the US Supreme Court in declaring public school segregation unconstitutional. However, one thing that all had in common was a feeling of confidence that the state of Oklahoma will be able to take the necessary legal hurdles of the transition in stride. Gratitude at the high court's decision and a sense of optimism for the future of democracy in America were undertones of the over-all reactions received in a poll by the Eagle this week.

Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, one of the leaders who was polled, expressed the belief that the decision "will be welcomed by the majority of the better thinking Americans." In his statement which preced the Supreme Court decision, Dr Harrison stated:

"I believe the State of Oklahoma would readily accept the decision of the Supreme Court and would take such steps as to comply with the mandate of the Court. There are some people, of course in Oklahoma who do not look with favor on such a decision. There are a few who feel that they may lose their jobs; however, those persons should remember that the principle of first-class citizenship is far more important than the holding of a job by any one or any group of individuals.

"I personally believe that persons should be selected to hold a teaching position based on their qualifications and their fitness for the job rather than on the color of their skin. Certainly I hope that will be the attitude of the people in the great State of Oklahoma."

"I believe Oklahoma will be one of the state to have the least confusion during the period of adjustment," Flody Alexander, incumbent president of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, stated. He added, "It is my personal observation that there are some areas in Oklahoma where the adjustment will be made with very little, if any, major problems."

Ira D Hall, Sr., state assistant director of secondary education in Oklahoma, stated that "the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court regarding desegregation of the public schools was a major sequence the progress of a Christian nation."

He asserted that "the most awaited, yet most feared, decision was just what most Americans expected."

He continued, "The American people have always adjusted to social and cultural change, therefore it is logical to be optimistic.

It is not difficult to believe Oklahoma will follow the law, since, we are far ahead of other southern states in the area of "interracial understanding."

Frederick D. Moon, principal of Douglas high school in Oklahoma City opined the "the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States at 11:14 a.m. Monday, May 17, 1954, is the greatest and most significant decision that the court will render during the twentieth century. It is interesting to note that the Dred Scott Decision which was perhaps the greatest decision made during the nineteenth century, rendered in 1858, was related to rights of Negroes."

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court Monday is quite meaningful," he declared. "To me it means that the Negro has moved much farther in his ambition to secure first class citizenship. It also means that people of color through out the world will have greater faith in our democracy. Glib words about the free world will not compare in its effect with this decision in the struggle between the ideologies of democracy and communism."

"Moon continued, "Since the implementing of the decision of the Court is left to future planning, it immediately becomes the responsibility of Negro and white people to meet, discuss and plan how we shall give full effect to the decision of the Supreme Court. In any meeting, it seems to me, it should be made clear at the outset that whatever steps are taken to implement the decision of the court that there must be no evasion. Any decision reached must be in line with the letter and the spirit of the Court's decree.

"It is my hope and prediation that the social conscience of the people of America and especially Oklahoma has developed to the point that little trouble will follow in giving full force and effect to this m omentom decision. Just as the Supreme Court measured up to the high ideals of our country so must the state and local governments follow suit as they plan to give life and substance to the edict of the highest court of the land."

U. S. Supreme Court Says Segregation Illegal

WASHINGTON—By the reading of an historic 12-page decision voted upon unanimously by the nine-member tribunal, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S Supreme Court told a long waiting world that this Nation no longer will sanction legally enforced segregation in the tax supported educational facilities.

Court ruled:

1. That in the field of education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place;
2. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal;
3. Segregation is a denial of protection under the laws of this land.

In the crowded courtroom with approximately sixty other non-whites, was the intrepid Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, who spearheaded the arguments before the Supreme Court.

Naturally there was no public show of emotion in the awe-inspiring chamber, but one could feel the force of an inaudbile shout for the triumph of right.

Said Marshall, "This decision is particularly gratifying for it was a unanimous decision and it was an all-out decision, and it settles once and for all this question of separate but equal."

A meeting of State NAACP conference was immediately scheduled to be held in Atlanta, May 21-22.

In South Carolina, State Conference President Hinton declared in a press release, "Christianity and democracy have been given a great place in America throug the elimination of segregation i public schools, and communism ha lost a talking point.

"There is no place in democracy and certainly not in the Christian church for segregation.

"Whites and Negroes in South Carolina are law abiding citizens who will accept any decision from the United States Supreme Court. The acceptance will be through the Christian concept which is brotherhood and love.

"Negroes, though happy, are most mindful of the seriousness of the decision and will welcome the appointment of a committee composed of leaders of both races to sit down and work out plans for the best interests of all of the citizens of South Carolina."

Shake Off Past, Face The Future

AFTER vacillating for 15 weeks, between an initial and commendable admonition for calm study of the desegregation-of-schools decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, a subsequent weeks-long period of strange silence, followed by a proposal to have the state constitution's requirement for the maintenance of public schools abandoned, and a promise of an early special session of the General Assembly, Virginia's Governor THOMAS B. STANLEY irrevocably retreated from his earlier sound attitude this week.

Instead of following up promptly on his first promise to have the desegregation question carefully studied by a biracial commission of serious and able citizens—and implying that resignation to lawful acceptance of the court's mandate and not evasion would be the purpose—GOVERNOR STANLEY has taken refuge in a practice far too common for the good of the commonwealth, the penchant for referring all major socio-economic-political issues to committees composed solely of or dominated by legislative members —which is to say by the dominant (BYRD) Organization wing of the Democratic Party.

He has named a commission of 32 members of the two houses of the Assembly to constitute the policy-making group on the issue of school segregation. He has clearly shown by his accompanying statements, and others, that he now is dedicated to circumvent obedience to the court by any means, some of which would do tragic violence to the whole concept of free public education.

* * *

ALL OF THIS, before the court's decrees implementing its historic May 17th decision have been formulated and issued, is unwise, unrealistic, and hurtful of *cooperative* interracial efforts toward reasonable and conscientious school desegregation — which is *inevitable*, unless a sort of anarchy rather than respect and obedience for laws and constitutions, and the court's interpretations of them, is to prevail.

GOVERNOR STANLEY'S justification for the scuttling of his original plan for a lay commission composed of both races, a procedure already adopted by neighboring North Carolina, is as deficient of logic as a sieve is of water-tight characteristics. He asserts that this sort of commission is better "primarily because any program relating to the public school system must be considered and acted upon by the General Assembly."

True, but the Assembly is a *representative* body, supposedly responsive to the total or predominant judgment of the people who elect it, and it has a *right* to get the recommendations of an *independent* body, not obligated to any political hierarchy, and a *duty* to give great weight to such recommendations.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR'S action is another manifestation of the strange phenomenon of the white South proceeding as if it can ignore, or successfully or ultimately ignore, evade, or circumvent the unequivocal and unappealable judgment of the land's highest tribunal.

By its unanimity, the court (representative of the North as well as of the South), was as binding and definite as is possible. There was ample precedent for the same judges or succeeding judges of the court to reverse themselves, as this court did in holding that the old "separate but equal" dicta was outmoded.

One of GOVERNOR STANLEY'S cohorts, ATTORNEY GENERAL ALMOND, has been busily running around the state yapping that the decision is unlawful, that it is more psychological and sociological than legal, and that it violated (in undocumented ways) the 10th Amendment of the Constitution. Yet, however it was arrived at, the decision *is* the law.

Virginia has been remarkably free of the worst forms of demagoguery, but at the present time MR. ALMOND (with a free rein from the governor and other political powers) is offering one of the worst examples of demagoguery, clearly designed to create and encourage contempt for the Supreme Court, and inescapably for *all* courts and laws.

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand, MR. ALMOND'S colleague in arguing against desegregation before the high court, MR. T. JUSTIN MOORE, doesn't like the idea of mixed schools but he also doesn't believe the courts can be successfully bypassed, and he most definitely does not approve of dropping the traditional system of free public schools and compulsory attendance laws as part of any evasive tactics.

ALMOND is offering as state policy, without restraint from anybody in authority, that two things are certain: (1) No white children will be taught by Negro teachers and (2) no white pupils will be required to attend a school also attended by Negroes.

Viewing the personnel of the legislative committee named by Gov. STANLEY, it is clearly apparent that it is unbalanced geographically, and balanced politically so as to bring to bear upon future legislative action on the school question the worst emotional element possible, and that it is this group that is calling the signals for whatever GOVERNOR STANLEY has done since he repudiated his statement of May 17.

These spokesmen for the Governor want to choke off a real expression of that sound, sane, but unvocal citizenship opinion which is necessary to a real and lasting solution. This was evidenced by his refusal to divulge officially or to comment upon the survey of legislator's opinions made by DELEGATE ARMISTEAD BOOTHE of Arlington, with the explanation that to do so "would serve no public good." Any and all expressions and opinions about this problem that mutually affects every man, woman, and child of the state deserve the widest dissemination and study.

* * *

WE SOMETIMES think that some segments of southerners think that by such maneuverings as ALMOND and STANLEY are displaying will somehow coerce and cow the Supreme Court into a form of decrees which will be acceptable to the South and, in effect, a reversal of the spirit and letter of the historic May ruling.

To think that men of the caliber, character, and courage as constitute our most majestic judiciary, the capstone of our system of jurisprudence, could be coerced is the rankest *naivete*.

Nobody pressured the court into its present ruling; in fact it was most deliberative, and ordered a possibly unprecedented second hearing of arguments from both sides of the litigation before handing down its findings, which will rank with the great documents of human freedom and human dignity.

The thing for the South to do is to "shake off the past and face the future," as one white South Carolinian told a recent audience which tried to boo him into silence without success.

12d 1954

The Attorney General Is Right Again

Once again we desire to compliment Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson in his decision not to join the conference to be held by Southerners in Atlanta, Georgia, next Wednesday. Everyone knows that meeting is called by rebillious Southerners who dissent and plan means by which to circumvent and evade the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing segregation.

The attorney general of Oklahoma has publicly said segregation is a dead issue in the United States, and he had the foresight and vision to observe this prior to last Monday's historic decision. Thinking as he does, it is as he says, nothing could be gained by useless palaver over plans to escape the guarantees of the constitution as it relates to minority groups. The attorney general's thinking strengthens the Black Dispatch position to support Mac Q. Williamson's reelection to the office he now holds.

There is only one question that should claim the attention of loyal citizens who are patriotic enough to support the constitution, and that relates to patient study as to methods by which an outlawed pattern of living can best be uprooted. The Supreme Court has said it will hear arguments as to procedure in the September term of the high tribunal, and this sudden rush to hold a regional meeting bears all the earmarks of the spirit of the crowd who cried "nullification" prior to the civil war. The boys who are meeting in Atlanta Wednesday are just as vengeful and subversive as the crowd who fired on Fort Sumpter and shouted at that time "To hell with the constitution." Many citizens of this republic had hoped we had passed forever this critical period in American life.

Based upon Plessy vs Ferguson, most of the states have constitutionally provided for segregation. This is true with the Oklahoma constitution. Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson will have his hands full calling attention to the high court in September to the local hurdles we will have to surmount in this state before compliance can be orderly and properly achieved. Surely his time can be better spent in the interest of the taxpayers of Oklahoma in fashioning out a program of compliance with the Supreme Court edict, than in joining with Talmadge and Byrnes in blowing off a lot of unwise steam down in the Georgia capital.

We are pleased that Governor Johnston Murray has also put his foot down on this outlaw meeting in Atlanta, and has joined in Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson's telegram, dissenting against the purposes of the conference. Many people do not know that Oklahoma's separate school law is entirely different to that of any other southern state in that the two-mill county-wide levy for Negroes schools is in no way a part of the majority school fund. It will take considerable legislation to correct this situation involving constitutional provisions for compliance. This is one of the reasons there is no need of going to Atlanta, when compliance is something incident solely to action that must be taken unilaterally in Oklahoma.

EDUCATION

Liberty Under the Law

"Liberty under the law," said the United States Supreme Court last Monday, "extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue, and it cannot be restricted except for proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective."

In this opinion the high court takes the position and viewpoint of the NAACP, which holds that citizenship guarantees of organized society lift rights of individuals above natural law, which deals with the material and includes ingredients having to do with the emotional, spiritual and moral realm. The old Plessy vs Ferguson viewpoint of 1896, which bolstered the myth of separate but equal doctrine, is thus abandoned.

In this connection the McLaurin case which the Oklahoma Conference of Branches carried before a three-judge court during our graduate training fight here in Oklahoma several years ago, takes high place. Hitherto the court was interested solely in the question of whether or not the physical facilities provided for Negroes and whites were substantially equal. The Plessy vs Ferguson opinion had said this was the only requirement obligatory upon the state.

But when the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, went before Judges Vaught, Broadus and Murrah, the contention was that segregation had a deteriorating effect upon the mental and spiritual processes of the individual upon whom it was visited. This type of reasoning was more fully presented in the Clarendon county cases, originating in North Carolina. The sum total of NAACP logic is the Monday opinion when the court held liberty extends to the full range of human conduct. This means under the constitution all citizens are free from all external restraint except in those instances where there is a proper governmental objective, the court holding that separating one race from another is not in itself a proper governmental objective.

Following the invalidation of the Lodge "Force Bills" by the Supreme Court, and nine years of total freedom in this country, the South, after Plessy vs Ferguson, proceeded on the "separate but equal" doctrine to castrate the black man of all of his rights. Separate communities, transportation, schools and hospitals were provided. The pattern was to shape material action of black people within the precincts of segregation. We all of course know these facilities were separate but not equal. That is the reason, since the Supreme Court started edging toward last Monday's decision, the South has been feverishly striving to develop some semblance of equality in the physical aspects of facility. Millions of dollars have been spent on schools in the Deep South, which was in itself an admission that the school plants provided for Negroes are not equal.

But the decision Monday removed the greatest disability black citizens have suffered. All of the decisions the NAACP has won prior to Monday were victories which sought to ameliorate or improve segregation. Monday the court frowned upon segregation per se. The high court said what the NAACP has always said; segregation is discrimination, and therefore unconstitutional.

NEGRO PRESS

Week's integration scoreboard

Race will no longer be a factor in the assignment of pupils to schools in Baltimore, the school board held Thursday. Only course of study and residence will be considered . . . Colored students for the first time will be allowed to enroll in the Joplin, Mo., Junior College this fall, the board has ruled. Nothing was said about integration of elementary and high schools . . . Five students, **Elijah Noel, John D. McGhee Jr., Ruth Booker, Nellie Peoples** and **Mardest Knowles** were refused admission to Memphis State College because of their color. President **J. M. Smith** said he was awaiting the Supreme Court's decree.

The Alabama Board of Education met four hours at Montgomery and adjourned without taking a stand on segregation . . . $10,000 has been alloted by Florida's Attorney General **Richard Ervin** for research on how to "avoid mingling of the races until the state is ready for nonsegregation" . . . The University of Maryland's acting president **Thomas B. Symons** wants to open the doors to all citizens, but fears a rush of colored applicants from Washington. He has asked the attorney general for a ruling.

South Carolina's Gov.-elect **George Bell Timmerman Jr.**, has pledged creation of a third integrated school system to be operated along with the present dual system. He hasn't said where he will get the money for such a project . . . Alderman **C. K. Bullard** of Highland Park, Texas, a Dallas suburb, has come up with a new way to get around the segregation decision. He would forbid the employment in Highland Park of any domestics who have children. No other colored people reside there.

Thanks to **Jackie Robinson's** determination, all members of the Brooklyn Dodgers were housed together at the Chase Hotel St. Louis for the first time last week. **Jackie** had insisted on staying there although the hotel's management had stipulated he must not enter the dining room or be seen in the lobby. **Roy Campanella, Junior Gilliam** and **Don Newcombe** preferred an uptown hotel rather than submit to these indignities. **Jackie** stayed. The hotel surrendered. But it would not have done so if **Robinson** had not been of sterner stuff than **Campanella, Gilliam, Newcombe.**

Between The Lines

DIE-HARDISM IN THE SOUTH

Die-hardism is a form of intolerance and an affliction that sooner or later smites us all in a greater or less degree. The colorphobes of the Old South are currently suffering from an aggrevated case of die-hardism superinduced by the sudden and brusque way the question of integration has been thrust into the forefront of the nation's thinking.

And like Banquo's ghost, the sins of segregation are haunting the Old South in particular and the world in general. The uneasiness and remorse begotten by reflecting on segregation and by contemplating integration transcend the confines of the southland and penetrate the uttermost parts of the earth, wherever and whenever men of different races have social and economic intercourse.

In other words the question of integration is world-wide and can not be localized. And this very fact should inspirit the Negro in his fight for full-fledged citizenship, for the question of integration involves not only the righteous aspirations of the darker peoples but the safety and peace of the world.

The basic threat of segregation is the threat to human survival. And this goes back to a moral therom enunciated in this column many years ago that the world must save its darker peoples or itself be lost. As was said in this column some weeks ago, when the southern Negrophobes shift their question from "whether" to "when," and when filibusters must save the segregated situation on, their cause is already lost and such prospect is just as heartening to the friends of integration as is disheartening to the friends of segregation.

To recount those circumstances resurrects memories of the immortal Franklin Delano Roosevelt who by his New Deal conceptions, according to Gunnar Myrdal made the first attempt to integrate the Negroes into the American life and economy. All that went before Roosevelt was piece-meal and palliative. But Roosevelt's subtle but serious attempts at integration, inspired Truman and Eisenhower and showed them what could be done.

It was Roosevelt's pioneering in this field of integration that makes our current programs and practices possible and productive. And now comes the Ford Foundation financing a factual study of the situation as it pertains to the educational set up in the South. The substance of the Ford Foundation findings was turned over to Harry S. Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette who concludes:

"In the long sweep of history, the public school cases may be written down as the point at which the South cleared the last turning in the road to reunion—the point at which, finally and under protest, the region gave up its peculiar institutions and accepted the prevailing standards of the nation at large as the legal basis for its relationship with its minority race. This would not in itself bring about any great shift in Southern attitudes, nor even any far-reaching immediate changes in the pattern of bi-racial education. But it would redefine the goal of the Southern people, white and Negro, are committed to seek in the way of democracy."

The foregoing statement reduced to its last analysis means that the pressure has been so exceeded on the South that reluctantly it will confirm in practice ever while rebelling in feeling to what is most conducive to the nation's advance. This is not all that could be desired, but it represents a beginning in the right direction.

It should be made crystal clear that the South, like humankind throughout history, has found out that the matter of survival is not a matter of what we like or dislike, but a matter of what we must do to be saved! What would it profit the South and nation to gain the whole world of segregation and thousands thereof and lose their soul and the battle for survival?

There is another observation worth considering. With larger and larger outlays for education for both whites and Negroes of the South, the Negroes will be less inclined to submit to segregation and the evils thereof and the whites will be less inclined to

LET'S NOT FORGET "IKE"

Inasmuch as colored Americans, in their jubilation over the Supreme Court decision, outlawing separate schools, have been primarily concerned with paying tribute to some of the great "heroes of faith" who spearheaded the victory for equal justice under law, we should not let the season of celebrating pass without paying tribute to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It is not only possible, but PROBABLE, the decision would have been different had not the President, from the very beginning thrown the entire weight of his administration into the scale on behalf of those who have insisted that the 14th Amendment, as its words plainly state, vouchsafes equality of citizenship for ALL Americans.

The very fact that, for 58 years the dominant leadership of this nation, North and South, did not allow its conscience to be disturbed by the 1896 Plessy vs Ferguson decision that made a whole race of people inferior human beings, showed plainly that this condition would have continued for years to come had not a president come upon the scene and espoused obedience by all Americans to the Constitution, INCLUDING the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

From the beginning, President Eisenhower showed that he did not consider the "freedom amendments" to the Constitution mere scraps of paper. He was as militant in his espousal of strict obedience to what these amendments said and meant as was Abraham Lincoln in his stirring dissent to Chief Justice Taney's reasoning in taking Dred Scott entirely out of the human race and making him a mere piece of property that had no rights the white man was bound to respect.

It can be believed that Chief Justice Earl Warren, whom President Eisenhower appointed to that position knew that President Eisenhower would have been disappointed in any decision less than a clean-cut espousal of the 14th Amendment. It can be surmised that Chief Justice Warren labored hard with his fellow associates of the Court in order to get the unanimous decision that was handed down on Monday, May 17, 1954.

May we not, therefore, surmise that all differences that may have existed among the justices were resolved on a basis that will be revealed when the Court agrees upon a formula for carrying integration into effect at its session in the fall?

The Supreme Court, reversed the decision of the Court as handed down in the Plessy vs Ferguson decision of 58 years ago. We know that to be a fact. We know that compulsory segregation in school matters is no longer sanctioned by the Government of the United States. But the Court seeks the aid of the attorneys to the great controversy, and presumably the aid of all patriotic Americans, in formulating a workable plan for carrying out the Court's decision in a way that will avoid future lawsuits over public school education.

President Eisenhower not only deserves the highest commendation for his appointment of so great a citizen as Gov. Warren to be Chief Justice, but also for having inspired Americans generally to break with the past and make the Constitution of the United States a charter of liberty for every citizen and every race beneath our flag.

Colored citizens have waited 58 years for the Supreme Court to "get right with God" and interpret the 14th Amendment according to what the people understood it to mean when it was ratified by them back in 1868. They have needed a man in the White House who, as a member of the dominant race, would not sin by silence and thereby show respect for the politician who once asked "What's the Constitutions between friends?"

Let us not forget that the Supreme Court could have reaffirmed the findings of the Supreme Court of 58 years ago which held that EQUAL, if SEPARATE, facilities in education must be provided by the states. Very definitely, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, by taking the role of statesman, in contrast to the role of politician, as his predecessors had taken toward the 14th Amendment, made the most decisive contribution that was made in the fight to outlaw racial discrimination in schools and in other phases of American life.

We shall nobly achieve or meanly lose the full fruits of the Supreme Court decision of Monday, May 17, 1954 by the attitude we shall manifest toward the problem of readjusting to the new way of life the President and the Supreme Court have ushered in for us. Let us decide that we shall be as sane and helpful in all we shall suggest and do to promote the orderly carrying out of the decree the Supreme Court will hand down next fall as any of the other God-fearing men and women dedicated to holding up the hands of President Eisenhower in this critical period of our nation's history.

Southern Governors Seek To Defy High Court Ruling

Do They Have Faith In Democracy?

GOVERNORS and officials of 12 Southern states met recently to discuss the "grave" problems growing out of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. Representatives of at least eight states in attendance gave indication of plans to maintain segregation in defiance to the ruling. Plain and simple the following states—Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama—do not want to obey the law.

Perhaps the governors and officials do not know we live in a democracy and profess to be a christian nation. Further that the United States is looked upon as the moral leader of the world. Also that we have just finished a "police action" in Korea in the name of democracy and christian principles by which we live. We are trying to make democracy and christianity mean what we say it does by practicing what we preach. The leaders and statesmen of this great United States know that we are presently engaged in a struggle with the communist forces as to which is the better form of government— democracy or communism? The job is made harder and more difficult when the governors and elected officials of some Southern states openly denounce the Supreme Court's decision and threaten to defy the highest court in the land's ruling.

Certainly, it is obvious if we can't make democracy work at home how can we interest others in making it work abroad. If eight states show disrespect and contempt for the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, our highest governing body has made and successfully refuse to comply, then it reduces the prestige and esteem of the court and the United States in the eyes of the whole world. It is doubtful at the critical stage in world events that the leadership of the United States intends the prestige and integrity of the Supreme Court to suffer because of little brained politicians who are supposed to be statesmen.

For the information of the governors and officials of the recent conference we hereby reprint this inspiring account of how desegregation or integration worked in the Army in Korea, as told by Lee Nichols in an article appearing in the July issue of the Democratic Digest entitled, "All Americans Can Fight."

"On December 5, 1950, a squadron of U. S. Navy planes from the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Leyte, off Korea, was bombing and strafing Chinese Communist troops in the battle of the Chosin Reservoir.

"One of the Navy planes was hit and went down. Crash-landing in a rough field five miles in front of the American lines, it burst into flames.

"The pilot of a companion plane, spotting the burning craft, landed nearby and ran to the rescue. Unable to open the canopy to get the pilot out, he packed the fuselage with snow to keep the fire back. A Marine helicopter landed with axes and rescue equipment, but was too late to save the flier, who died in the pyre of his plane.

"The pilot who died was Ens. Jesse L. Brown, officially listed as the first Negro pilot in Navy history. The man who risked death or capture to save him was Lt. (jg.) Thomas J. Hudner, a white pilot, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism.

"On June 2, 1951 a platoon officer of Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment, 24th U. S. Division, was wounded during an attack on a Communist-held hill near Choponi, Korea. A 21-year-old sergeant assumed command of the platoon, led a handful of men up a steep hill and personally wiped out two enemy positions with grenades and rifle fire, killing six enemy soldiers.

"Devastating enemy fire was coming from heavily fortified automatic weapon emplacements. The sergeant regrouped his men and led them in a rush to the top of the hill. A rain of grenades staggered the charge. The sergeant was wounded. Refusing medical aid, he led his men in another charge. Again it met a shower of grenades.

"A third time the sergeant rallied his men, rushing the hilltop to find that the main enemy gun position holding back the attack was on the reverse slope. Bleeding heavily from a jagged chest wound, he charged the position alone. Another grenade exploded at his feet, mortally wounding him. With his last bit of strength, he fired a burst from his weapon and silenced the enemy strong point.

"For this, Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton, a 21-yera-old Negro from the Bronx, was given the Medal of Honor after death. The officer whose place he took was a white man. The men of the platoon were Negroes and whites, mixed indiscriminately.

"In the Army's Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., a young soldier waiting to be fitted with an artificial left foot described how he was wounded on Sniper Ridge in Korea in the late summer of 1952. An enemy grenade exploded in his bunker just as he tried to kick it away. When no medical corpsmen heard his cries, he crawled to the bunker of his squad leader a sergeant, who applied a tourniquet and watched over him in spare moments while directing the squad in repulsing a savage, two hour attack.

"The soldier, Pfc. Donald T. Young, a white man from Roanoke, Virginia, said his sergeant, a Negro, had written to find out how he was getting along. Asked if he ever expected to see the sergeant again, Young said, "He can come to my home at any time he wants to. The folks down there might think it's funny, but he saved my life. He's as good a man as I am."

"These incidents are threads in the pattern of the military achievement, a racial about-face, unparalleled by any similar development in modern history. It has taken place within a decade, without any bloodshed and virtually unnoticed.

"Col. John G. Hill was in command of the 9th U. S. Infantry Regiment, one of the first U. S. contingents to land in July, 1950 while the North Koreans were still pushing southward in their first great offensive. . . .

". . . As Hill related it, 'force of circumstances' induced him to shift his excess Negroes to the white battalion . . . No sooner were the Negroes integrated in the white battalions, continued Hill, than they became better soldiers."

The outlawing of segregation presents no problems to those Americans who believe in and have faith in the democratic and christian concepts we live by. The problem is presented only to those who do not believe in or have faith in democratic and christian heritage. All signs indicate that the majority of Americans believe segregation has no place in the American way of life. The politicians at the Virginia meeting should read the signs on the high way of life if they are interested in where they are going.

THE LAW OF THE LAND

The majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Pleassy vs. Ferguson case, decided 58 years ago, contained the following words:

"If one race be inferior to the other socially, the Constitution of the United States cannot put them on the same plane."

But while majority rule prevailed in the Supreme Court in the 1896 decision, there was heard a ringing dissent from the majority's opinion. It was uttered by Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky, a Republican member of the Court. Said he :

"But in the view of the Constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste system here. Our Constitution is color blind."

Back in 1896, Justice Harlan was the stone the builders rejected. But on Monday, May 16, 1954, patriotic and God-fearing Justice Harlan became the "head of the corner," so to speak. For whereas, the Supreme Court of 58 years ago took an untenable view of what the plain words of the Constitution say and mean, the Supreme Court in the Year of Our Lord, 1954, UNANIMOUSLY decided to tell the world that the 14th Amendment is the Law of the Land.

The 14th Amendment says:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

A long time ago a Southern Congressman went before a group of his colored friends, requesting them to advise him what special thing he should ask Congress to do for the Negro. Promptly he got this piece of advice from one of his Nero hearers:

"Mr. Congressman, you just tell the white folk in Washington to stand by their Constitution, and we Negroes will get along alright."

The Chief Justice of the United States, the Hon. Earl Warren, and the eight Associate Justices, deserve the plaudits of the entire nation for the stirring decision they handed down on Monday of this week in the public school segregation case. As honorable men, they could not render any other opinion on the plain words of the Constitution than to say it is unconstitutional for any state to maintain public schools from which any persons are barred because of their race, religion or color.

Vouchsafing to ALL citizens equal rights, in school matters and all other matters, has been the law of the Land since July 23, 1868. That is, for 86 years. In all of the intervening years since that time during which colored children have been deprived of equal school facilities and colored school teachers have been discriminated against in pay for their services, the authorities have been disregarding the Law of the Land.

The open rebellion of the authorities against respecting the Supreme Court edict of 58 years ago, providing for EQUAL, if SEPARATE, accommodations is the very reason why the Court in 1954 could reach the conclusion that it is IMPOSSIBLE to have equal accommodations, if the races are kept separate in schools. Had the authorities actually tried 58 years ago and since to build equal schools for colored children and had paid colored teachers equal salaries it is very unlikely that the fairminded citizens of the South either white or colored would ever have become insistent in their demands for the abolition of separate schools.

It is only a scant minority of colored persons in the South who have insisted upon mixed schools solely for the privilege of being in school with white persons. Quite contrary to the reasoning of the Court, which seems to say it is only the colored child who suffers in being separated from white school mates, thereby acquiring an inferiority complex, is the thesis of a majority of colored persons and many whites, also, that it does a white child a great wrong for him to grow up believing he is a superior human being solely because of his race and color. Separate schools have been just as bad for white children as it has been for colored children.

In other words, for instance, it has been just as detrimental to white children to see and know about the horrid arrangements local authorities have maintained for the colored children of Wharton and Pearl Elementary schools as it has been for the colored children, forced to go to such schools. When Nashville embarked upon its school rebuilding program, the authorities should not have concluded that whereas certain schools no longer were good enough for white children but, nevertheless they were good enough for Negroes. The authorities never should have called upon colored children, alone, to be the victims of their economy program. And most certainly they never should have adopted policies calculated to teach little white children they were inherently better than Negroes.

Neither science nor the Christian religion supports the theory that there are superior and inferior races. Fact of the matter, science denies there is such a something as a pure race of any particular color. At no very distant day, all intelligent Americans, North and South will be ashamed of having sanctioned compulsory separate schools. Neither during slavery days nor immediately after the close of the Civil War did we have separate schools all over the South. The Reconstruction governments of the South, composed of both white and colored officials, established the first public schools in many states and they were mixed schools. They took care of the school needs of youths of former slaves and the poor element of the white population, neither of whom got any consideration from the slave-holding oligarchy.

It is altogether fitting and proper that the Supreme Court had adopted a sensible policy for abolishing compulsory separate schools. It is to be done gradually, and therefore the South's majority of citizens will be challenged to approach the solution of their problem in the spirit of patriotic, and God-Fearing Americans.

The South has made too much progress in race relations in recent years to permit the simple requirement of letting a change-over from a system of unequal to equal public schools, in compliance with the Law of the Land, thwart our attainment of "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

HIGH COURT ACTION KILLS SEGREGATION

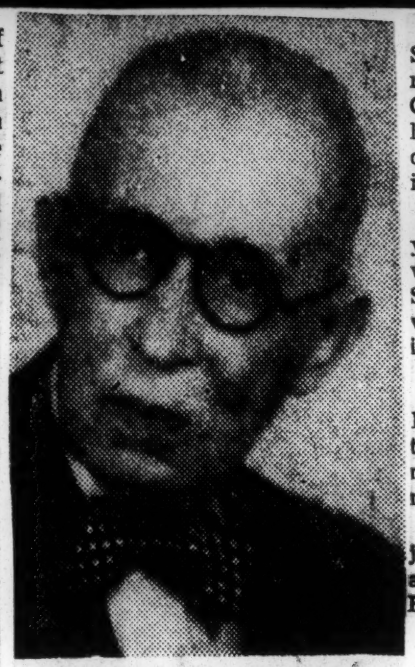
Governor Murray Says Oklahoma Will Comply

By unanimous decision the Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, in an opinion more significant and momentous than the Dred Scott decision, reversed itself on the 50-year-old myth of "separate but" equal" and declared segregation of citizens on the basis of race and color, unconstitutional.

The decision, read by Chief Justice Warren, left no doubt that Plessy vs Ferguson is in the limbo of the past, and that the only thing ahead in the United States is the implementation of the most controversial issue that has faced the court in the past seventy-five years.

Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma announced Monday at noon he felt there was no reason for assembling the legislature in the matter of compliance with the high court ruling, and he indicated very definitely Oklahoma would accept integration of whites and blacks in the schools without any trouble.

Dr. H. W. Williamston, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, said the decision came just at the time when the Oklahoma Conference was about to file an injunction against the A. & M. college at Stillwater, where a Guthrie taxpayer alleges his sons are refused equal housing accommodations on the campus. Another case, Williamston said, relating to a Negro girl at Cleo Springs, up in Major county, would be forgotten since the court's ruling would admit the Negro girl to the Cleo Springs white school, whom school authorities attempted to force to drive fifty-two miles daily to and from Enid.



ROBERT G. MOSELEY

Father Sought School Integration

"Why not, suggested Senator William P. Moseley, permit Negro and white pupils to go to the same schools?

"And for Governor Thomas B. Stanley, the Henry County businessman who had sought the Chief Executive's job so earnestly, it meant the biggest problem of his 63 years had been thrust into his lap."

BEFORE entering politics as a young man, William P. Moseley was the first Negro page in the State Senate. His son, Robert G., was the last Negro page to serve in that capacity.

Robert G. Moseley is a retired letter-carrier. Although he has the 3-score mark, he is still remarkably active in local civic and religious affairs.

He serves each election as a judge in the 21st precinct. He is a member and trustee of Grace Episcopal Church.

"**HOWEVER**, the Supreme Court did not take this action and these state laws and policies have now been declared unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court, which now places upon all law-abiding citizens the duty of working out a difficult problem in good faith and obedience to the law."

Religion and its teachings are still needed in the task of working out the acceptance of the ruling which holds segregation unconstitutional, he said.

Dr. Graham, now a United Nations mediator, spoke at ceremonies dedicating the renovated and refurnished hall of the UNC Dialectic Senate here last Wednsday.

Record Shows Father Of Local Man Eyed Integration In 1870

NORFOLK, Va.

"This is a small world," when one goes looking for historical background for some of the momentous things that are happening today.

Paul Duke, a Richmond newspaperman, has delved into the records and come up with the fact that the matter of integration in public schools came up in the Virginia General Assembly in 1870—a matter of 84 years ago.

THE MAN WHO brought it up was William P. Moseley, late father of Robert G. Moseley, who has resided in Norfolk all of his adult life, and who for many years has resided at 830 Lexington street. Mr. Moseley's father, a prosperous farmer, represented Fluvanna and Goochland counties in the State Senate in the middle of the reconstruction period.

In an Associated Press article, the story by Mr. Duke was published Sunday, May 23rd, in the Virginian-Pilot. It is in part, as follows:

"**ONE STICKY** June day in 1870, a Fluvanna County legislator took the floor in Virginia's General Assembly to put forth a bold proposal.

"Immediately there were murmurs of dissent, which quickly multiplied into votes sufficient to defeat the Moseley recommendation, 23-6. Thereupon, the Legislature went ahead and enacted the law which established the Virginia public school system.

BUT THIS week the ghost of Moseley's suggestion came back very much alive as the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional.

This ruling 84 years after Moseley's proposal had been expected by most State leaders to come eventually. But few of them felt 'eventually' would be so soon.

"THEY GENUINELY believed the State's traditional segregation policy would be upheld in this latest legal go-round and it would be some years more before the high court would decide the policy of 'separate but equal' must go.

"So convinced of this were the Legislature and the Governor they disregarded appeals for appointment of a study commission to formulate plans 'just in case.'

"THUS, WHEN the nine justices on the high court announced their decision last Monday it meant the State had to start from scratch n planning for the momentous repercussions.

Noted Liberal Endorses Schools Decision—But..

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, a former U. S. Senator and an outstanding 'liberal,' has indicated that he favors the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation, but that he feels "compulsion of federal power' was not the correct approach to the problem of segregation.

He said:

"AS A MEMBER of the President's civil rights program, I favored, as a minority, and was so quoted to the United States Supreme Court . . . the approach to the problem of the races should be through the influence of religion and education. . .

"It seemed to me that the more-enduring solution of the problem of segregation would come through religion and education rather than through national Congressional action or the compulsion of federal power regarding centuries of customs and the mores of many millions of people.

Death Of School Jim Crow NAACP's Crowning Glory

(From The Sun-Reporter)

The Supreme Court decision upholding the 14th Amendment against racial segregation in education comes as the crowning glory of the 45-year-old legal war for civil rights conducted so uncompromisingly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At long last "the walls come tumblin' down."

This new document of American Democracy, bearing the unanimous signatures of nine august judges, is the equivalent of a second Emancipation Proclamation.

The decision is a brilliant reflection of glory and credit upon the NAACP, which has with infinite patience, unrelenting effort and unmatched courage, advanced the progress of the Negro and brought America and its Conscience to the threshold of a new order of Democracy.

While the Negro rejoices in this historical court decision which is destined to change the social and economic patterns of one-third of the nation, the most appropriate expression would be for every college-age and adult Negro to JOIN THE NAACP!

LETTERS TO THE Editor

Terms High Court Decision 'About 80 Years Late'

To the Editor:

While I was sitting at my desk thinking I thought I would drop a line or two and let the world know where I stand on this doing away with segregation in public schools.

I want one and all to know that I fully approve of what the fine nine men on the Supreme Court did. They did the only Christian thing. Of course, some of our white and colored people in the South, Bible belt so-called, don't have much Christianity in fact, only in mouth.

This decision was just about 80 years late, but I am mighty proud it came along after all. A late decision is better than none at all.

I want to express my appreciation to the colored people for being so calm, cool, serene and collective after this historical decision was handed down by the high court. This shows that they are not going to stir up trouble like some of the white folk say, but it seems to me that the whites in some cases are the ones who stir up trouble. They were so stung when all of the judges went one way until they until this day haven't found out what hit them.

Now some are crying marrying white folk will be the next issue. Well, if it is some of them need to use it more than colored people when I look on the street and see so much white blood flowing in Negro veins.

Now I ain't mad at "nobody." I am just kinda proud the law is on our side. This is kinda one of those second emancipations for Negroes and President Eisenhower is due a large share of the credit for Negroes being given first class citizenship as well as the Republican Party.

I am not one of those "fly by night" Republicans, I have been one all along. The Republican party is the only party that has made laws favoring better treatments for the American Negro. Other parties have given them a few "made" jobs, but the Republicans today are appointing Negroes to policy-making jobs. Negroes should never forget that fact and do all they can to help give the Republicans a big majority in both houses of Congress.

Before I close let me mention the fact that I see where the National Association for the Advancement of White People is circulating some mighty nasty stuff about the "nine ole men" of the Supreme Court Bench. Well, all I have to say about that is, it seems like they are copying after the NAACP. And furthermore the whites don't need any organization for their advancement for they have most of the advancement in the country already.

Mister Editor, I just wanted to get this off of my chest. I think people ought to write and express their opinions on this all important question also.

REV. TASCHEREAU ARNOLD
Atlanta, Georgia

St. Louis Physician Lauds Court Ruling

To the Editor:

This court decision has lifted the heads and hearts of Negroes throughout our nation, thereby affording relief from a deplorable situation in our educational system in seventeenstates (17) which crushes the dignity of the individual and produces an inferior status.

This Supreme Court opinion evidenced courage, justice and statesmanship and directs the acclaim of all fair-minded nations. Henceforth all groups in our native land can go forward together, unfaltered and mutually progressive in a "really congenial and functional democracy."

President Eisenhower supports integration of Negro and white students in the District of Columbia. The capital's school system may be a kind of pilot model to guide other states in the switchover. It is quite appropriate that Washington plans this pattern. It is interesting to note at this point that in 1789 a Negro scientist Benjamin Banneker, served as member of the commission which surveyed the federal territory now known as the District of Columbia.

Lawyer Thurgood Marshall and his assistants, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People carefully prepared arguments on specific cases of segregation on the public schools and presented them to the United States Supreme Court, clearly proving that "separate but equal" facilities violate the Constitution of the United States. After due deliberations of the cases in point, the United States Supreme Court unanimously handed down a ruling abrogating segregated schools as unconstitutional.

This new ruling will naturally produce frustrations and difficult adjustments as the transition is being effected. However, if both involved racial groups in our common wealth will keep their tempers and blood pressures down and solve the various problems with cool heads and warm hearts, there will ensue, ere we are aware, peace, good will, solidarity and a friendly cooperation of all the groups eager to learn, make good, enlarge their usefulness to the end that they may be looked upon as exemplary citizens and splendid exponents of our star-spangled fatherland—the world's greatest democracy!

JASPER T. PHILLIPS, M. D.
St. Louis, Mo.

"Must Not Try To Circumvent Decision" Says N. C. Committee

"We must not fight or attempt to circumvent this decision," the board chairman declared, and thus acceptance of the U. S Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation paved the way in Greensboro, N. C., for a 6-1 vote in favor of letting the "community, the state, the South, and if necessary, the nation, know that we here propose to live under the rule of law."

The trend was growing apparently through the surprised southland as Ed McCuiston, director of Negro education in Arkansas, said some state communities may end racial segregation in their schools long before they are required to do so.

McCuiston declared, "A day after the decision was handed down, a man asked if the Arkansas Department of Education would object if his school district started right away sending the few Negro pupils they have to the white school."

"NO OBJECTION"

"I told him," the board heard said, "I didn't think three would be any objection, and he said he thought it would be done without any trouble."

These were two of the first affirmative nods from the South; meanwhile a call for regional discussions of common problems was made by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, who has invited governors of 15 other southern and bordering states to meet in Richmond, June 1—8.

The Virginia Executive said the meeting "would serve a most useful purpose for the exchange of information and views" and said he doesn't contemplate "any organization or adoption of any group plan."

Gov. Charley Johns of Florida has also proposed a meeting of Dixie officials.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, outspoken critic of the segregation ruling, said such a meeting "might be beneficial," and promised to attend a parley of Dixie executives.

Meanwhile, Eugene Cook, Attorney General in Georgia, is inviting chief legal officers of other Southern states to a meeting in Atlanta next Wednesday which would "explore the legal problems and possible legal courses that might be followed to preserve segregation in the public schools."

NO MISSOURI DELEGATES

Missouri officials indicatd their state would not send representatives to th Georgia meeting.

Atty. Gen. J. B. Buckman Jr. of Kentucky also turned down the cook invitation.

Some states are considering filing briefs with the Supreme Court, giving views on how the decision should be carried out.

Mississippi Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman said, however, that his state will not file and brief. He said he will attend the Georgia meeting.

Not only were these two southern areas showing compliance with a ruling which was now the law of the land, but leaders in two other states sent rebuffs to the last proposal of seeking ways to maintain rigid school segregation.

Attorney General John G. Fox of West Virginia went on record as saying, "I would not attend any conference designed to circumvent a decision by this nation's highest court."

And Attorney General Harold R. Fatzer of Kansas declared, "Kansas has no further concern regarding segregation. We are following out the purpose of the decision."

De-segregation not integration says southerner

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A native white southerner explored "southern defiance" of the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, in delivering the address at the 56th annual commencement at North Carolina A & T College here last week.

He was Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, chief of college administration in the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Hollis said he was in Mississippi in 1896 when the now overturned "separate but equal" doctrine was enunciated by the high tribunal and May 17 when the sweeping, unanimous desegregation decision was announced. "The sky did not fall either day", he asserted.

Dr. Hollis declared that in Mississippi both white and colored people went about their accustomed tasks without any appearance of great anxiety or deep forebodings" as a consequence of the desegregation verdict of the court.

He cautioned, however, that this calm should not be taken as an indication that the lamb and the lion are ready to lie down together in Mississippi or elsewhere in the deep South.

The federal official asserted "I must report that much additional work must be done with both races before even de-segregation, to say nothing of integration, becomes a reality generally".

"De-segregation in public education is not the same as integration. It is only the first step. . . . We will have integration only to the extent that state and community leaders sanction it, and to the extent that students, teachers, and school officials, in the words of (the late) Mr. Justice Harlan, become color blind. . . . Hollis commented that, "We may have more immediate difficulty in desegregating and integrating teachers than in integrating students.

"The welfare of individual teachers aside, it will now be necessary to measure and accredit all Negro schools and colleges by the same standards used for white educational institutions. . . .

"It may well lead to dropping one-third or more of the 105 colleges now attended predominantly by Negroes from their present accredited status, and it may take several years to bring them up to the standards now used for accrediting colleges for whites."

How Newspapers Reacted to U. S. High Court Ruling

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Most newspapers, Negro and white, throughout the nation, praised the ruling of the U. S. Supreme court, outlawing racial segregation in the nation's public schools. Here is what they said:

Atlanta Journal World: "The situation requires calm, reason and an expression of acceptance at least of the spirit of supreme law . . . We hope for the best, but attempts at evasion is not the answer. We will do our part, but we cannot be expected to go all the way and [illegible] party to attempts at evasion."

Philadelphia Tribune: "Now that the Supreme court has spoken, all good Americans will accept its decree and abide by it."

Norfolk Journal and Guide: "In the historic decesion, greate honor has been bestowed upon a hard-working group of Negro lawyers, and upon civil rights protagonists whom they represented."

Kansas City Call: "Let the Talmadges, et al, fume and fuss, rant and rave all they please. The U. S. Supreme court is the highest authority in our land. It has spoken! We predict that the South will come through in grand style . . ."

Do We Need Segregation?

Although 20,000 white and black teachers met in the city of New York recently and adopted a resolution supporting the abolition of segregation, we still have two Negro educators in Texas who believe segregation is needed and should be with us for some time.

The NAACP has gone to great length to prove segregation has a deteriorating effect upon the Negro child, and this position has been upheld by the federal courts. Witnesses representing some of the best minds of the nation, have presented testimony affirming this position, and yet these heads of two Negro colleges down in the Lone Star state assume the position there is something precious about segregation which must be preserved and kept alive.

The Black Dispatch can afford to overlook all of the learned discussions having to do with the psychological effect of separate schools upon the Negro child and just remember that separate schools are basic in the idea that one human being is better than another. That is enough argument for us to put jim crow schools out of commission. The American ideal is focal in the idea that "all men are created equal" and any proposal and concept running counter to that ideal meets our opposition. The folk who propose separate schools do so on the presumption that black people are inferior to white.

We are rather suspicious of this thesis for segregation at present held in the hands of Negro job holders. We seriously wonder whether or not they are thinking in terms of the Negro child or thinking in terms of their jobs. At any rate, these holdouts for jim crow schools should be made spell out just a little more clearly the reasons why they believe second class citizenship is to be preferred here in America, when at this very moment dark people everywhere, in Asia ,Africa and the isles of the sea are crying out for freedom, equality and opportunity.

Even with the law and public policy against the idea, Fisk has recently graduated a white student. Talladega, way down in Alabama, has white students enrolled. With the law removed these unhappy segregationists will soon discover there are more white people who will enroll in schools taught by black than they suspect. Does anyone assume white people actually think Thurgood Marshall does not know as much law as John W. Davis, or that Ralph Bunche does not know as much diplomacy as John Dulles? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The world stepped back and let Ralph Bunche teach the principles of peace when the going got rough, just as the Supreme Court listened to Thurgood Marshall's logic rather than the cramped, undemocratic prating of John W. Davis.

The same thing is going to be true about schools. We know the time when Oklahoma politicians, shortly before the Negro was enfranchised in this state, said they would never ask a black man for his vote and did not want Negro support. The best way to find out how sincere those hypocrites were is to follow the election rallies in the Negro selections of Oklahoma now. The Democrats depend more upon Negroes carrying an election than they do whites.

The Negro teacher who is actually prepared to teach her subject is going to find her permanent place before students of all races. Every Negro student who attends mixed schools know if he has an IQ a little above the averaged he is surrounded by white students just before examination time. There is nothing racial about such conduct; it is a human characteristic that catapults a black to a black just as it will gravitate whites towards blacks.

The ugly phase about these Negro teachers who want to continue segregation seems to this writer to be basic in the lack of confidence such Negro teachers have in themselves. They should be weeded out, for after all, if the Negro teacher lacks confidence in his or her values and virtues, these individuals cannot transmit confidence and courage to the individuals they teach. In this moment of integration the Negro child needs a shot of adventure and the feel of equality in its mental and spiritual frame. The Negro teacher who clings to segregation fails the black child in such an hour.

The Editor Of The Jackson Advocate Restates His Views On Segregation

During the past few days, one of our great daily contemporaries, following its usual bent, has been giving mention to the editor of the Jackson Advocate, one day, as a "Radical Negro Leader," and in the next few days as an "outspoken advocate of segregated schools," creating as a result a picture of the editor that has become rather difficult to reconcile.

As regard to the term "radical Negro Leader" we say here as we have said before that Mississippi is never going to work out of its present difficulties, and the talents of its more able white leaders are going to have to be confined to the limited opportunities of the local level, so long as a Negro whose thinking and speaking does not harmonize with the status quo ante-bellum' is branded as a "radical Negro Leader."

Having written from time to time in what we have been reminded as being a great profusion of logic on the subject of segregation, and more recently on the subject of the recent action of the United States Supreme Court anent the school segregation cases, it is perhaps a natural result of the provocative nature of what we have said that there are those who have been tempted to interpret our views; and in some cases to suit their own ends.

In an effort to be less provocative here, to be understood, and to make our meaning clear, we say that the Editor of the Jackson Advocate is now and always has been in favor of the abolition of all forms of racial segregation by law.

As has already been said here the editor of the Jackson Advocate backs the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court abolishing segregation in the public schools, and is firm in the belief that as the future unfolds it will prove to be the best thing that ever has happened for Mississippi and the rest of the South, both the Negro and the White People.

In regard to the abolition of segregation by law, however, despite the provocative nature of the conclusion, we refuse to take the position that the only time that a Negro is not segregated is when he is in the company of White People, and that the sole aim of the Negro in seeking the abolition of segregation is that of mixing and mingling with White People.

In regard to the abolition of segregation in the public school, with our reference limited to the grade schools, despite the provocative nature of the conclusion, we are going to hold to our view, that because the Negro communities in Mississippi have become well established and defined under the impact of segregation, there should be a public school in each such community for the children of that community, and with segregation by law abolish-

Mississippi And School Segregation Decision

In the past few years many able students and observers have given a close and unbiased study of Mississippi and the South, all of whom have reached the indisputable conclusion that low standards in Mississippi particularly, and those of the rest of the South as well, are the results of the spirit and tradition arising out of the "Hayes-Tilden Deal," and the "Un-written Compromise" which followed, and thus made the "Negro Question," the dominant, and sometimes the only issue openly discussed in Mississippi and Southern Politics.

Over-looking the "Hayes-Tilden Deal" as relatively unimportant in respect to what followed, we move on to the "Un-written Compromise," which was an agreement reached between the representatives of the slave holding class, still dominant in the South following the Civil War, and representatives of northern leadership, whereby the South would be given the right to the full development of the then blooming cotton agriculture of the South, and the right to handle the Negroes in its own way; while the North would be given the right to the full development of all other aspects of the nations life and progress.

The more recent and unbiased students of Mississippi and Southern life and conditions point out that absentee ownership, freight rate differentials, salary differentials, lack of capitol for local and regional development; lower educational standards, lower living standards, and more are all the result of the affects of the "Unwritten Compromise," especially that part that gave the South the right to handle the Negro in its own way.

It was the "Unwritten Compromise" under which the South was allowed to use its "extra-legal" segregation laws, disfranchise its Negro citizens, and subdue them into submission by Ku Klux terror, night riders.

It is still the "Un-written Compromise" that forces the Mississippi delegation in the Congress of the United States, with the Negro question behind them at the state level, to give their time and talents to preventing the passage of "civil rights" legislation, while the representatives from the North and other sections, by using the Negro threat, continue to get more than their fair share of the wealth and progress of the Nation.

It is one of the great tragedies of the South, that so few otherwise well informed Southern people, both white and Negro, know so little about the "Unwritten Compromise" and its monstrous ill effect on the development of Southern life and progress.

Up in Washington the other day, the United States Supreme Court, by unanimous decision, declared unconstitutional one of the "extra-legal results of the "Unwritten Compromise," the laws requiring segregation of the races in the public schools.

Before reaching our final conclusion in regard to the action of the United States Supreme Court amid the cries long heard in expounding the "Negro Question" from the political rostrum in Mississippi, that the abolition of racial segregation will bring on misceginations, conglomeration of the races, and intermarriage, we would point out that this too is disputed by modern students of race and race relations who point out with indisputable truth and logic, that in the South and in the Union of South Africa, where racial segregation was protected by law, there has been more miscegnation, conglomeration, and what have you, to discolor the purity of the White Race than would have happened if the people of both races had lived together equally free in a non-segregated community.

There is no political argument to dispute the force of the ethnic influence and its operation among people of the same racial strains as opposed to that of segregation by law.

As respects the Negro Citizens of Mississippi we say again that if an equal school, both in curricular and surroundings is provided in the Negro communities, according to the already existing residential patterns, there is not going to be any mad rush of Negro parents to send their children to so-called White Schools just to have their children going to school with White Folks.

In our final conclusion, we would point out that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the School Segregation cases marks the beginning that will tear down the effects of the "Unwritten Compromise" on the Mississippi delegation in Congress and in the state, bringing a future in which Mississippi politicians need no longer master the "Negro Question," but work for the good of all the people of the state, in the light of which, the Supreme Court decision is one of the best things that could have happened for the future of Mississippi and its people.

Southerner Deplores Southern Defiance Of Supreme Court School Decision

GREENSBORO, — A native white southerner deplored "southern defiance" of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, in delivering the address at the 56th annual commencement at North Carolina A and T. College here.

He is Ernest V. Hollis, chief of college administration in the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Hollis emphasized that he was speaking as a citizen and not necessarily voicing the views of the federal department.

He said he was in Mississippi in 1896 when the now overturned "separate but equal" doctrine was enunciated by the high tribunal and by coincidence last May 17 when the sweeping, unanimous desegration decision was announced. "The sky did not fall either day" he asserted.

Dr. Hollis declared that in Mississippi both white and colored people went about their accustomed tasks without any appearance of great anxiety or deep forebodings" as a consequence of the desegregation verdict of the court.

He cautioned, however, that this calm should not be taken as an indication that the lamb and the lion are ready to lie down together in Mississippi or elsewhere in the deep South."

The federal official asserted additional work must be done that "I must report that much with both races before even desegregation, to say nothing of integration, becomes a reality generally".

In deploring the tactics of those southerners who threaten defiance of the ruling of the Supreme Court. Dr. Hollis said: "They are doing the American concept of democracy and the Christian concept of the innate worth and dignity of the individual a great disservice through breathing defiance to the Supreme Court decision.

"These spokesmen are less than statesmen when they threaten acts of intolerance and persecution even to the point of declaring that blood will run in the streets before they will obey the mandates of the highest court of the land."

While applauding the "genuine willingness" with which many sectors of the South moved toward equalization in the dual school systems, Dr. Hollis asserted that "no other southern state has done so well" for Negro pupils as has North Carolina.

"But", he added, "the burden of equalization in dual school systems would have bankrupted most of the other southern states. It would have required $2 billion to equalize plant facilities and an expenditure of several million additional dollars annually to equalize staff services for the two races."

The speaker warned his large audience that integration will be much more difficult than desegregation, that the jobs of many Negro teachers will be jeopardized during integration, and that many presently accredited Negro colleges will lose their accreditations.

On these points he said: "Desegregation in public education is not the same as integration. It is only the first step,...We will have integration only to the extent that state and community leaders sanction it, and to the extent that students, teachers, and school officials, in the words of (the late) Mr. Justice Harlan, become color-blind...

"But the fact that progress may at first be slow should not deter us from making a systematic and well-motivated beginning. As we enter on this new way of life, it is natural for both races to be uneasy and fearful in the face of the unknown. . .

"These fears, more than the realities we face, breed the intolerance that causes irrational behavior . . .We may have more immediate difficulty in desegregating and integrating teachers than in integrating students.

"The welfare of individual teachers aside, it will now be necessary to measure and accredit all Negro schools and colleges by the same standards used for white educational institutions.

"It may well lead to dropping one-third or more of the 105 colleges now attended predominantly by Negroes from their present accredited status, and it may take several years to bring them up to the standards now used for accrediting colleges for whites."

In closing, Dr. Hollis stressed that "the time is now ripe for positive constructive action by men of good-will in all walks of life. Education is running its greatest race with catastrophe. If we lose, the catastrophe is not ours alone in the South. It will weaken the whole nation and further endanger our fight against communism and other forms of totalitarianism at home and abroad. "The eyes of the world are upon us. Our religion, our democracy, our total standing as a people will be judged by our behavior."

Two Vital Years Of Decision In The History Of The United States

"It was the year from which there could be no turning back."

THERE can be small doubt that the year 1954 will be regarded by historians as a key year-of-decision in these United States. Foremost in the events making that so was the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing mandatory segregation of the races in public schools as violative of the American Constitution.

That decision marks a major turning point in the country's socio-economic history, in its unparalleled free school system, and in the course of interracial relations. It took from the totalitarian propagandists one of the chief weapons in their arsenal of disparagement of American leadership as a democratic power, especially in Asia and Africa, where teeming non-white millions are being wooed in the cold war by East and West.

But the beginning of the end probably came about in 1953. Of that year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its annual report for 1953 recently distributed, says in a cogent foreword:

"When freedom, equality, and justice shall have been fully realized for every citizen, historians of tomorrow may well look back to the year 1953 as the beginning of the end of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States of America.

"It was the year in which the U. S. Supreme Court asked for and heard rearguments in five cases challenging the constitutionality of state-imposed segregation in elementary and secondary schools in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia.

"It was the year in which the coup de grace was quietly administered to segregation in the armed services.

"It was the year in which the right of a hungry black man to be served a meal in any public restaurant in the nation's capital was reaffirmed by the nation's highest tribunal.

"It was the year in which the white South first recognized that segregation as a way of life was doomed.

"It was the second consecutive year in which no lynching was recorded.

"It was the year from which there could be no turning back."

And, not turning back, educational segregation was death-knelled this year, a Negro, ERNEST WILKINS, was named to a cabinet-level federal post and last week was the first of his race to sit in a cabinet meeting at the White House, and the United Nations promoted RALPH J. BUNCHE to under-secretary, the highest administrative post held by any American in the international peace organization.

High Court Still Has To Decide On How To Integrate Jim Crow Schools

By Alice A. Dunnigan

Washington (ANP).—Although the United States Supreme court Monday ruled unanimously that segregated schools based on race are unconstitutional and are unequal, it did not completely finish the five jim crow school cases.

The court returned the action to its docket for final dispensation of the last two questions of five it announced June 7, 1953, in its first action on these suits. The undecided questions basically are connected with how the states will abolish jimcrow educational system and whether or not the change will be immediate or gradual.

In its action, the attorney generals of the 17 states with jimcrow school laws may appear by request of the court before the high tribunal by Sept. 15, 1954, as friends of the court (amici curiae), and may file briefs by Oct. 1, 1954.

To be answered are these two questions:

1. (No. IV in original case): Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the 14th amendment:

a. Would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

b. May this court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit review the origin of the five cases ruled on Monday.

Three of the cases were similar in that they each were appeals by Negroes from appellate court decisions. Another was an appeal by the state against a favorable ruling to Negroes. The final one went directly to the federal Supreme court.

The Clarendon County, Topeka, and Prince Edward county cases all were appeals from lower court decisions which upheld the constitutionality of segregation.

In Wilmington, N. C., a court ruled that Negroes must be admitted to two schools there because facilities offered at Negro schools were inferior to those offered at the white institutions. The state, however, appealed this ruling.

The D. C. case never was ruled on by a lower tribunal; it went directly to the high court.

Although the cases came to the high court through separate channels, they were handled as one major issue—that of segregation in public schools. This procedure enabled the court to render a decision affecting all the cases at once.

The first case in the 20th century to challenge the constitutionality of segregation in schools was the Clarendon county case. Parents of Negro pupils in School District No. 1, Clarendon county, brought suit to compel the admission of their children to white schools. They argued that facilities provided for colored children were inferior.

Supreme Court's Unequivocal Ruling Is Hailed As Second Emancipation

Reactions of Louisianians to the abolition of segregation in public schools ranged from praise of the Supreme court, the Constitution and the sense of fair play of the people of the South to expressions of bitterness and disappointment.

Gov. Kennon, receiving the desegregation decision with apparent calm, said:

"Louisiana Legislature and the local school boards have already done much to provide new school facilities.

"No school board in Louisiana is faced with an emergency today. We have ample time to work out the problem. There is no reason but to believe that Louisiana will have a minimum of complications."

Said Atty. A. P. Tureaud:

"This is a very momentous decision and one which will go down in the annals of our American jurisprudence as being the equal of the famous Dred Scott decision. The only difference between these two cases is that the Dred Scott decision denied liberty, whereas the present case grants liberty and freedom secured by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

"It was a clear cut decision leaving no room for doubt. We are indeed happy over the result because, on the local level, it will have an important bearing upon cases which are now pending or are in process. We can all rejoice over the fact that it was an unanimous decision. May 17 may well be considered, as some have already put it, a new day of independence. It should mark the turning point in the history of America and in world events."

Said Atty. Louis Berry:

"'The outlawing of segregation in the public schools by the Supreme Court of the United States is tantamount to a second emancipation. The legal implication of this decision is far reaching, because it establishes the legal precedent which will be implemented and interpolatd to outlaw all forms of legal segregation and discrimination based on race and color.

"This decision is a victory for Negroes in particular, and America in general, because at long last the highest court of this great land has interpreted the 14th Amendment in the true spirit in which it was intended, that is, to give to all the citizens of this great democracy equal justice under the law."

Said President A. W. Dent of Dillard University:

"As I have talked with Negroes and whites across the South during the last year, I have gathered the impression that the people of the South expected the Supreme Court to rule out segregation in the public schools. Some localities will move faster than others in effecting the change. But I do not believe that there will be real resistance. We will follow this edict in an orderly and necessarily time-consuming manner, while the better-thinking people of the area work out together the necessary desirable steps. High quality statesmanship on the part of our elected officials will be of the highest importance.

"The unanimous decision of the court is further evidence that our American brand of democracy is the finest design for living known to men and women who cherish freedom and who believe in the rights, dignity and worth of the individual citizen, whether he be white or Negro, Catholic, Jew or Protestant.

"The ruling of the court will have no direct bearing on the policies of Dillard University, a privately supported institution, for our charter states that 'in the matter of receiving and instructing students, Dillard University shall make no distinction as to race, color, sex or religious beliefs.' The doors of Dillard University have always been and will continue to be open to all qualified students."

Attorney Earl J. Amedee said: "The supreme court's ruling was morale boosting. It renews the whole world's faith in democracy. The fact that the vote was unanimous indicates that the court has applied the constitution to the case in line with the trend of the times. The ruling charts the course of the country, so far as segregation, in the future. The decision will be followed by most of the states and there will be no drastic consequences. Eventually the ruling will have full force in all of the states. If the court had ruled otherwise, it would have turned back the clock for at least 25 or more years."

Dr. Clarence Scheps, school board president, who earlier this month refused to permit Negro and white children to participate in integrated ceremonies honoring benefactor John McDonogh, said that the court ruling "will have no immediate effect on the New Orleans public school system."

The Very Rev. Msgr. Henry Bezou, superintendent of Catholic schools, stated:

"This decision is in accordance with what has been expected on the basis of natural justice and the clear intent and purposes of the Constitution of the United States.

"For further comment or action, we naturally await the supplementary directives of the US supreme court and also await the reaction of our own state legislators."

Congressman F. Edward Hebert, whose utterances in the past have indicated him to be strongly anti-Negro, said: "The decision of the supreme court has set race relations back in the south 50 years and it is definitely a blow against those of us who sincerely believe in proper race relations.

"This decision comes at a time when race relations for the advancement of the Negro was making great strides in the ordinary course of events. Now a seed has been planted for the renewal of strife and which will generate unnecessary hatred and prejudice.

"Why can't peopie be sensible and realistic even if they are a member of the supreme court?"

Segregation Fading, 'Diehards' Die Hard

MUCH of the trouble in the world today is due to man's inhumanity to man, or to put it more simply of the white race refusing to deal with the darker races in mutual respect and dignity. Our preachments of democracy, brotherhood and christianity embrace every human being in this world. They are not restricted for white only as some Southerners think. There will be unrest until the darker races are treated in accordance with our widely espoused democratic and christian concepts.

Obviously, from the reaction of our State Legislature to the Supreme court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools they do not have the mental capacity to realize democracy has to mean what it says if we wish the world to side with us against communism. It is pathetically tragic that these shortsighted politicians have little or no concern with the great moral issue involved. Instead of saying they are going to sit down around the conference table to discuss the issue with the leaders of those involved and like good Americans who believe in the democratic and christian precepts this country believes in, our state legislature is going to seek means to "bypass the Supreme Court segregation order."

They make about as much sense as gamblers, etc., saying they are going to seek ways to bypass the gambling laws, or the dope peddlers to bypass the narcotic law. The Supreme Court has spoken. And we all are going to comply because we are a law-abiding nation.

It is unlikely that the opposing legislators are going to join the communists and attempt to conspire to overthrow the country by not obeying the law of the land. They should have more sense than that.

Public opinion long ago began to accept the fact that segregation was on its way out. Further that it has no place in a democratic government. Apparently it will take the politicians a few years to catch up with public opinion.

Ralph McGill, the editor of the influential Atlanta Constitution intelligently appraised the situation when he said:

"What the various state legislatures are doing, as they busy themselves with plans to carry on school segregation without legal compulsion, is admitting segregation by law is finished . . .

"As a matter of fact, segregation has been on its way out for a good long time and has been breaking down at the edges for more than a generation . . . Two great forces have been at work on segregation and the problem of race. One is secular, the other religious. The Christian of today cannot help but wince at the full implications, and the jarring clash of his creed, with discrimination against any person of color . . . Christianity cannot well afford to be the wrong side of a moral issue.

"The other influence is secular. Segregation implies inferiority. There are those who argue that it does not. But those segregated believe it does . . . Across two great wars now we, along with other free peoples, have preached the rights of men everywhere to be free and equal—we have encouraged long-oppressed peoples to rise.

"An end to segregation—when it comes—will not, of course, force people to associate socially. That will remain, as now, personal choice. But it will bring on change—and this is what state legislatures in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama are, or will be, considering. They consider not how to retain legal segregation — which they see soon ending—but how to effect it without legal compulsion . . . Segregation is on the way out and he who tries to tell the people otherwise does them great disservice. Th problem of the future is how to live wi the change."

WHITE PRESS COMMENT ON SEGREGATION RULES

Comments of some of the white newspapers of the South on the recent Supreme Court decision vary from mild acceptance to out-right opposition. None we have seen so far has actually praised the decisions.

"The American people have faced many other issues, some much more vital on a national and local level than this one," said the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, "and there is no reason to believe that we cannot approach this with calmness, reason and a genuine spirit of cooperation.

"The main thing now is to face this thing squarely, as an accomplished fact, and work out our destiny for the general good and the greater glory of our nation."

The Charlotte News (N. C.) observed: .....

"Somehow, the South must keep the sweep of human history in proper perspective, must apply its intelligence coolly and dispassionately, and must find the resources for giving all its children equality of education.

"If the South as a region, and North Caroina as a state, are able to do these things, they will find that the problem is far more manageable than it appears at the moment."

The Augusta Chronicle, (Ga.) which supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 election said in part this:

"...the Southern people owe it to themselves and to their children to face up to this crisis with the determination that it shall be resolved without tragedy, without any offense to the person of anyone, and without rancor and unhappiness for our people. Our history and tradition are too glorious, and our progess has been too steady, to have them marred by our mishandling of this troublesome and delicate situation."

The Atlanta Constitution:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. The decision—however much we may deplore it as individuals—becomes the law of the land. That is the first basic fact.

"The court decision does not mean that Negro and white children will go to school together this fall. The court itself provides for a "cooling off" period. Not until next autumn will it even begin to hear arguments from the attorneys general of the 17 states involved on how to implement the ruling.

"It is a time for Georgia to think clearly. Our best minds must be put to work, not to destroy, but to seek out constructive conclusions."

The Birmingham News (Ala.):

"Admittedly segregation has produced emotional reactions that have not always been good. But we are much concerned that the ending of segregation may produce feelings and problems far more difficult to deal with."

The Macon Telegraph (Ga.) said:

"Georgia and the South today are not ready, nor able, to abolish segregation in schools, and until the time when we are, the principle pronounced by the court will remain in abstract."

The Charleston News-Courier (S. C.):

"Chief Justice Warren has said the court has refused to turn back the clock. In the past, the Constitution has been in the center of the clock .it was a balance wheel against the fluctuations of morning and night.

"Now that balance has been upset and a new one must be established. It is such a delicate task we shall need wisdom and tolerance on all sides."

Last Monday's Decision Cited As Precedent To Lower Courts

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court unanimously declared Monday that its ban on public school segregation also applies to the exclusion of Negroes from publicly-owned colleges, universities, theaters and recreational facilities.

The cases on which the high tribunal acted involve the University of Florida, Louisiana State University, Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls, Texas, a municipal golf course at Houston, Texas, and a drive-in theater at Louisville, Ky.

In the Florida, Louisiana and Louisville cases, the court vacated lower-court decisions upholding the exclusion of Negroes. In the two Texas cases, it upheld appeals court decisions banning racial discrimination.

RECOMMEND RECONSIDERATION

The first three cases were accompanied by a statement that the lower tribunals should reconsider them "in the light of the segregation cases decided May 17."

At that time, the Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, declared: "... in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Two weeks before that, the court said in an opinion denouncing the exclusion of Mexican-Americans from juries in the southwest that the Constitution is violated whenever a group is accorded "different treatment not based on some reasonable classification."

Thus, Monday's action came as no surprise, except in the case of the drive-in, since the outdoor theater was under lease to a private association at the time Negroes were barred.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People maintained, however, that the city's contract with the private group was merely a "device" to keep Negroes from public recreational facilities.

The Court's ruling clearly did not apply to privately-owned theaters.

OWNED BY CITY

The theater involved in Louisville is owned by the city, and, although it was under lease to a private association, the Court gave no indication whether it accepted the view that he lease was merely a "device" to exclude Negroes from a "public" recreational place.

To the extent that a Supreme Court ruling exists regarding segregation in privately-owned places, the precedent is that the practice cannot be given the support of law. This was laid down regarding residenial exclusion clauses, which cannot be enforced by the court.

The Louisiana State case involved the admission of Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., who had already been enrolled temporarily by order of the Supreme Court.

The University of Florida case evolved out of the refusal of the school to admit several Negroes and the State Supreme Court's decision upholding the university.

WALTER WHITE'S STATEMENT

Meanwhile, Walter White, a leader in the fight to end school segregation, said that Negroes will now seek racial equality in housing and employment, but plan no action to eliminate legal bars on mixed marriages.

White is the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which carried the brunt of the legal battle culminating in the Supreme Court decision barring separate white and Negro schools.

In a copyrighted interview with U. S. News and World Report, the NAACP official anticipated that there might be some violence in putting the ruling into effect. But he added: "I thnk it will be short-lived and I don't think the instances will be numerous."

White predicted that no state will actually do away with public schools, as several Southern states have threatened. He called plans to turn the schools over to private individuals to circumvent the decision "one of the most hare-brained proposals of current times," and said it could only lead to racketeering, corruption and inefficiency.

The NAACP official said that while "many places in the South" will end segregation even before the Supreme Court formally orders them to next winter, integration won't take place generally" until the school term beginning in the fall of 1955.

Supreme Court Could Not Turn Back Clock To 1896 Decision

The doctrine, first enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1896, has plagued colored people who have sought to assert their rights to full enjoyment of public facilities without being set aside like lepers.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, delivering the unanimous decision of the court, noted that there have been six cases before the court involving the "separate but equal" docrine in the field of public education.

In two of these cases he pointed out that the validity of the doctrine itself was not challenged.

In the recent cases involving the admission of colored students to graduate and professional courses in the "white" state-supported institutions not offered in the corresponding "colored" school, he noted that inequality was found.

The first of these cases was the Gaines case, in which the Supreme Court ruled that the State of Missouri had to give Lloyd Gaines an opportunity for a legal education within the state of Missouri.

If there was no colored state-supported law school to which he could go, within the State of Missouri, then the State had to admit him to the University of Missouri Law School.

In the case of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher the court edged a little further in whittling away the "separate but equal" doctrine. It ruled that the State of Oklahoma had to furnish Mrs. Fisher an opportunity for a legal education at the same time it afforded such an opportunity to white students.

In he Sweatt case the court held that Heman Marion Sweatt could not obtain a legal education in a Jim Crow law school set up by the state equal to that afforded white students at the University of Texas.

In the McLaurin case, the court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, an emeritus professor at Langston University, having been admitted to the University of Oklahoma Graduate School, could not be segregated from other students.

"In none of these cases," said Chief Justice Warren, "was it necessary to reexamine the doctrine to grant relief to the Negro plaintiff."

But the Chief Justice pointed out that the court had expressly reserved decision in the Sweatt case on the question of whether the "separate but equal" doctrine should be held inapplicable to public education.

In the Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas cases, which the court was deciding, Justice Warren said, the question of the validity of the "separate but equal" doctrine had been directly raised.

He pointed out that the trial courts had found in these cases that the colored and white schools had been or were being equalized "with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other 'tangible' factors.

"Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tanglible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation on public education.

"In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the (Fourteenth) Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy v. Ferguson was written.

"We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

"Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society.

"It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship.

"Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment.

"In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other tangible factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

Chief Justice Warren noted that the Federal District Court had found in the case involving segregation in the elementary schools of Topeka, Kansas, that segregation with the sanction of law "has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

"Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy v. Ferguson, this finding is amply supported by modern authority," declared Chief Justice Warren, adding:

"Any language in Plessy v. Ferguson contrary to this finding is rejected.

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place.

"Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and other similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

"This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Chief Justice Warren had said earlier that the legislative history of the Fourteenth Amendment was not conclusive as to whether or not it was intended to prohibit segregated public schools.

Southern 'White' Reaction On Court Decision

AUSTIN, Tex. May 17 -(INS)- Governor Allan Shivers declared today he believes the transition to unsegregated schools can be worked out in Texas if the supreme court allows a "long time" to do it.

The Texas Chief Executive said he opposes the idea of abolishing the public school system just because segregation is eliminated.

"Texas is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its public schools," he pointed out. "We have one of the finest systems of education in the nation and we've made great progress. Instead of abolishing the public school system I hope it will continue to progress."

JACKSON, Miss. — Gov. Hugh White said Monday at the Governor's mansion in Jackson, that he was "sad and dissapointed" the U. S. Supreme court had outlawed segregation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Arkansas' Education Commissioner said today he does not think immediate state legislative action is necessary as a result of the U. S. Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

BATON ROUGE, — Gev. Robert Kennon said that 'there is no emergency in Louisiana, and no cause for hasty action," as a result of the Supreme court decision on segregation.

He said the decision "is not immediately binding on anybody," and that "local schools are in the control of local school boards and (the decision) does not change that.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida State School Superintendent called for "sober and careful thinking together with planning untainted by hysteria,' in the face of the U. S. Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in schools.

DOVER, Del. — Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, asked for comment on the Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, said:

"I have no statement at this time. I want to read the opinion in its entirety and consult with the state board of education and the attorney general for the state of Delaware.'

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Missouri Gov. Phil M. Donnelly was out of the state and not available for comment on the Supreme court's anti-segregation decision.

His office said the Governor was in Tulsa, Okla., for the funeral of a brother.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala — Alabama Governor Persons said that he had no comment at this time on the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina said he is "terribly disappointed" with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

A spokesman said the governor will not have any further statement until he reads and studies the court's decision.

Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield said the city will continue to defend its segregation pattern in public schools in a suit now pending in Federal Court.

"We expect to continue to defend that suit,' the mayor said, referring to an action brought in 1950 in which the city's separate school system is attacked. The hearings on the suit were delayed pending a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, who is a candidate for governor of Georgia, said:

"The constitutions of the sovereign State of Georgia provides for segregation in the schools of this state. As long as I am your public servant, I will maintain segregation in the schools of this state and the races will not be mixed come hell or highwater."

ATLANTA — Gov. Herman Talmadge said today that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation has reduced Georgia's constitution to "a mere scrap of paper."

Lauds "Calm, Reasonable" Approach To Southerners

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower declared that the Supreme Court is not under any administration and flatly declined to say whether its decision outlawing school segregation is in line with his policies.

At his weekly news conference, the President was asked whether he had any advice to give the South on how to react to Monday's unanimous decision that public schools for white and Negro children must be integrated.

Mr. Eisenhower replied that he had none at all. But he lauded Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina for urging that the situation be met with calmness and reasonableness.

The President, later authorizing direct quotation, said: "The Supreme Court has spoken and I am sworn to uphold ..... The constitutional processes in the country, and I am trying —— I will obey."

He was asked whether he thought the decision had put Byrnes, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D) Va., and other Southern leaders who supported the GOP ticket in 1952 "on the political hotspot?"

NOT POLITICAL

Mr. Eisenhower shot back: "The Supreme Court, as I understand it, is not under any administration."

The President was asked whether he thought the decision would alienate any of his Southern supporters politically.

He replied that he has stood for honest, decent government since he was first mentioned as a political figure. He said he is still standing for it, and they (the Southerners) will have to make their own decisions on whether they will continue to support him.

Other highlights of the conference:

1. Army-McCarthy: He said the hearings should continue until all the facts are out, let the chips fall where they may, but he will not revoke his secrecy order.

2. Guatemala: The shipment of Communist arms to the Red-tinged country is disturbing and it would be a terrible thing to have a Red dictatorship established on this continent.

3. Southeast Asian defense pact: Mr. Eisenhower indicated the U. S. may go ahead with the Pact even if Britain doesn't join.

4. Atomic pool: He said he is trying to see how the U. S. can go ahead in some enlightened way on his proposed pool plan without waiting for anyone else.

District Schools Expected To Integrate By This September

The District's School Board met for ninety minutes with the District Commissioners whose president Sam Spencer, called on Mr. Eisenhower earlier. A decision calling for integration in September appeared likely.

White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty explained that Mr. Eisenhower merely expressed considerable interest in the whole subject and asked Spencer to bring him any preliminary plans that might be in process of preparation.

"UP TO SCHOOL BOARD"

Hagerty said that the whole matter of developing and carrying out the integration program is up to the Commissioners and the School Board.

1. Two Georgia Democrats—Rep. E. L. Forrester and W. M. Wheeler joined Sen. Russell in acrid attack on the decision. Forrester said it "wiped out the last vestige of states rights;" Wheeler, that it "throws an precedent out the judicial window and usurps legislative authority."

2. Sen. Earl C. Clements (D) Ky., urged Congress to provide half a billion dollars a year for school construction—a program he said may be imperative because of the decision. He declared: "We have reached a Pearl Harbor in our school construction. We must declare war in the face of this emergency."

TEXAS, MISS., VIEWS

3. Sen. Price Daniel (D) former Texas Attorney General, took issue with Southern Governors who attacked the ruling. He said: "we must—live under the law as it has now been written and at the same time preserve our public school systems and maintain peace."

Sen. John C. Stennis (D) Miss. said he agreed with Daniel that the South should go "as far as we can" to abide by the court's decision.

Stennis added, however, that the ruling was a "great blow," and that in his opinion, the court "abandoned the law and went over to the side of rule by men."

Defiance Of Supreme Court Rule Could Lead To Jail Says Writer

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — It's most doubtful that Georgia will fare as well today in bucking the United States Supreme Court as it did during the time of President Andrew Jackson.

"Georgia defied the court in President Andrew Jackson's time," wrote Associate Press Correspondent James Marlow the other day. "Jackson winked and let Georgia get away with it. Nowadays is likely to follow suit.

"Defense would put Talmadge in the position of defying the nation and even undermining it since there can be no Democratic society unless its members abide by the lawful processes, including the court which they created."

It's now a matter of history that the United States Supreme Court on Monday outlawed racial segregation in public schools. It invited attorneys general from the states with segregation to argue here in October on terms of a decree which will set a deadline for compliance.

If Georgia refuses to comply, with the court decision what the Federal government would do is not certain or predictable. Its action would depend on the course taken by the state.

Should the state take the position that the high court's ruling does not apply to Georgia, as some public officials are saying, then the federal government would not lower the boom until Negro parents in Georgia asked a federal court to make the state end segregation.

COULD BE JAILED

After the court tells the governor of Georgia that the United States Supreme Court decision covers his state, he could be slapped in jail to languish for an indefinite period if he insisted on disobeying the law.

Individual superintendents of schools who refused to obey also could be hailed into federal court on contempt charges.

These actions would take time but the long arm of the law is also long on patience.

There is a willingness to end segregation in public schools on the part of some white Georgians. Witness, the stand taken by the Georgia Federation of Labor Thursday at its 56th annual convention in Columbus.

Delegates adopted a resolution saying that they "oppose any plan to destroy the public school system" and asking that the state "meet the demands of the Supreme Court" within the framework of the present school system.

Under President Jackson, the federal government held jurisdiction over territory occupied by Cherokee Indians in the state of Georgia.

INDIAN CASE

An Indian named Corn Tassel killed another Indian inside Cherokee territory. A Georgia state court claiming jurisdiction, tried the killer and sentenced him to be hanged.

On an appeal, the United States Supreme Court ordered the execution stopped and asked Georgia to explain why it had encroached on Cherokee territory. The State Legislature ordered local official to ignore the Supreme Court. Corn Tassel was hanged.

MISSIONARY CASE

Next Georgia ordered two New England missionaries, who were residing in Cherokee territory, to swear allegiance to the state. They refused on the grounds that they were living on Cherokee land.

The missionaries were tried in a Georgia court and thrown in jail. Again the United States Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory and ordered the missionaries released. And again Georgia bucked the court.

President Jackson is quoted as having said:

"John Marshall (the chief justice) has made his decision; now let him enforce it."

It appears that there will be no more days like that, if Georgia insists on evading the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court outlawing Jim-Crow education. Time and social change make such a day of disobedience unmannerable, unbecoming and unbearable in today's world.

Let Us Not Compromise The Court, Nor Our Rights

We have carefully read every reaction that we could find on the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court on public school segregation based solely on race.

On the basis of this observation it is clear and conclusive that the strategy of those leading the opposition against the decision is to attempt to create a reaction so strong that it will have an intimidating effect on Negro citizens. We must by all means guard against such a shrewd maneuver—spurious on its face and the technique of those who lose a battle and seek to lure the peace.

The question of segregaiton has been and is a legal question. The highest court in the land has ruled on this issue, once and for all. It has declared racial segregation in public schools illegal and unconstitutional. Hence, a legal question has been legally adjudicated. Only the question of the time of the decision's effectiveness is yet to be settled by the same court. So the question now, is merely one of time.

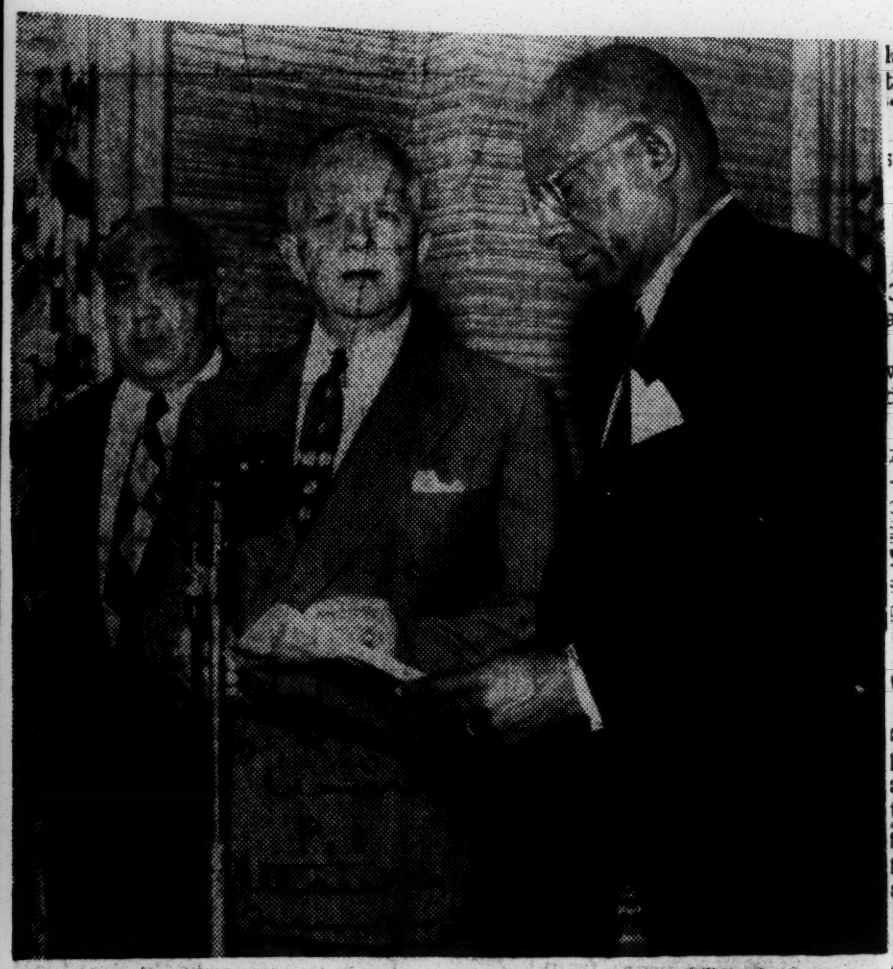
The highest court has spoken on one of the greatest issues of our times and certainly we have no desire to evade nor limit its verdict.

We must never voluntarily give up a legal right, nor deny to any one else his legal rights. Those of our group who desire continued segregation in their schools and are willing to compromise their legal rights, are within their privilege, but they should be careful that their feelings and expressions are not used by the forces trying to check the opportunities and advancement of our race as a whole.

Don't be surprised if you see reports from strange sources alleging to express the opinion that the "Negro wants to be segregated." By various means and methods this idea will try to be sold.

We all should bear in mind that this is an era of cold war.

At this junction of great change towards freedom and progress not only for the Negro but white people as well, let us not contribute to slowing the process. Those of us who desire segregation should simply keep quiet because they already have what they apparently want. But the point we wish to make is that segregationists should not attempt to prevent the nonsegregationists from getting the right, and freedom the court decision will make possible for them.



READ RESOLUTION ON SEGREGATION — This trio of top NAACP officials is shown as the history-making resolution concerning the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation was read Saturday before newspaper cameras. Left to right are James M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C.; Walter White, and Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo. who read the resolution. — (Perry's Photo)

Court Decision "Emancipation For Southerners" Says Writer

BY STUART G. BAIRD

MIAMI —(INS)— A prize-winning Negro author and newspaperman pictured the Supreme Court ruling abolishing segregation as an "emancipation proclamation" for white Southerners.

Carl T. Rowan, staff writer for the Minneapolis Tribune and winner of the Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalism fraternity's general reporting award for 1953 for articles on the issue of mixed schools, made the remark while in Miami to address the city's annual Urban League meeting.

The 29-year-old reporter, named one of the 10 outstanding young men in America in 1953 by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, told the inter-racial audience:

COURT MADE IT POSSIBLE

"The Supreme Court has made it possible to lift from the shoulders of the white Southerner the stigma of being 'different.' White Southerners who long ago cast off the yoke of racism no longer will be burdened by a regional inferiority complex.

"Your children will not have to go about trying to prove that they are as good as other Americans, for the ending of legalized segregation will mean there is only one kind of American."

Rowan, a native of McMinnville, Tenn., also urged Negroes to beware of intimidation that will lead them to say they actually prefer segregated schools and would go along with local statutes to violate the spirit if not the letter of the high court ruling.

"DON'T BE COWARDLY"

"Don't lie, don't be cowardly," stated the newsman. "Tell the truth that you hate segregation or your lie will cast away hope."

Rowan warned that "cliche peddlars" are seizing upon the Supreme Court decision to "take away the ability to reason out problems."

He cited particularly the person who says that the Negro actually does not want social equality.

"It's time for Negroes— and those white citizens with courage —to stop pussyfooting and say plainly and honestly that the Negro wants every kind of equality. Yes, he does want social equality," said the president of the Minneapolis Urban League.

Rowan defined social equality with the following words:

"In a democracy, in a free society, any two people or groups of people with a mutual admiration and respect for each other ought to feel perfectly free to get together socially, or in any other legal situation they deem desirable."

And he pointed out:

"Why lie, or seek to evade the truth. There never has been, nor will there ever be, a truly secure citizen in a Democracy with only part-time equality."



MARSHALL ADDRESSES THE PRESS — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, explains the position of the organization and the course it will take in breaking down segregation in public schools. Marshall made the statements to a combined audience of newsmen and state NAACP officials Saturday at the final press conference of the two-day meet. — (Perry's Photo)

"Atlanta Declaration" Maps Program To End Segregation

The "Atlanta Declaration," written by NAACP leaders from 17 Southern states, "instructing all of our branches in every affected area to petition their local school boards to abolish segregation without delay," was endorsed Sunday by an overflow crowd at Friendship Baptist Church.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National NAACP, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, spoke at the mass meeting that was presided over by Dr. William M. Boyd, president of the Georgia State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches.

The declaration was read by Attorney Carl R. Johnson, president of the Missouri State Conference of branches, who originally read it earlier in the day at a press conference at the Dunbar Hotel.

After reading the declaration at Friendship, Johnson asked members of the audience who approved it to raise the right hand. Then, in the wake of thunderous applause, hands shot up in the church where there was only standing room with members of the audience overflowing into the vestibule.

RECURRENT APPLAUSE

White was interrupted again and again with applause as he spoke on the "continuing struggle for human freedom" after "the unanimous and unequivocal decision of the United States Supreme Court against racial segregation in education."

The decision "has cracked the gloom and given both Americans and the peoples of other parts of the world a new faith in the workability of democracy," White said.

"But the job is not ended yet nor the victory wholly won," he warned. "Political demagogues, fortunately fewer in number than the bombast of recent months caused the nation to believe existed, is still a menace to democracy and freedom."

White described Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor Byrnes of South Carolina as "two of the most pathetic figures in American life today."

"If I had the skill of an artist," White explained, "I would build a picture of the nine justices of the Supreme Court and of decent Americans, both Negro and white, marching forward with head high and shining eyes toward democracy.

THE SHRINKING MINORITY"

"Far in the rear I would picture three or four pathetic and diminutive figures weeping and screaming, 'I won't let it happen!' The little figures of course would be labelled Byrnes, Talmadge and others of the shrinking minority for whom they speak."

He called Senator Richard Russell from Georgia "one of the most pathetic figures of the current scene.

"Frightened by the possibility that Herman Talmadge might run against him for the United States Senate, Senator Russell made one of the most intemperate speeches of recent years on the floor of the United States Senate denouncing the United States Supreme Court," White said.

By so doing Russell killed "all chances of fulfilling his burning ambition to be President of the United States," he stated. The senator "supplied the Kremlin with material to discount the favorableness American gained throughout the world and particularly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America where the two-thirds of the world's population who are not white live."

White said, "Our next major job is to pierce and destroy the iron curtain of the ghetto. Until this is done we shall not achieve the full benefit of the Supreme Court decision against segregation. We call upon all Americans of every race, creed, economic class or place of birth or residence to join the NAACP in completing the unfinished business of democracy."

FRIGHTENED PEOPLE GONE

Thurgood Marshall brought laughter and plaudits from the audience when he said, "All the people from the South who are afraid have left."

He believes local school boards are planning to integrate schools in compliance with the court ruling, while politicians are frothing at the mouth.

School officials realize that they, not the governor or the attorney general, will be held ultimately responsible for carrying out the Supreme Court decision, Marshall said.

"When the chips are down, they are going to find that they are left holding the bag," he said of school board officials. "There are courts to take care of people who violate the law."

He warned that the NAACP will come to the aid of any parent who complains of the continuance of segregated schools, even if the majority of Negroes and whites in the community uphold the old practice. He said there will be at least one parent in such a community who will complain.

"Civil rights under the 14th Amendment are personal to each individual," Marshall explained. "There is no gradual way to get civil rights. You either have them or you don't."

WILL USE PERSUASION

The NAACP will "use persuasion, but if that doesn't work we'll go to court," he said. Local leaders of the association "are willing to sit around the conference table on an equal basis with school officials to work out plans for integration."

Marshall said a "reasonable period of time" to carry out integration makes allowance only for time required to handle surveys and similar administrative problems.

The Association will be aware of "any imaginery problems" raised to circumvent integration, he said.

"We don't worry about the minority who want to go the other way," Marshall said of members of his race. "We will try to convert them to our way of thinking. But we will walk over them if they get in our way."

WILL PROTECT TEACHERS

He said, "We will protect any teacher who loses his or her job solely because of race."

Marshall paid tribute to the late Charles Houston, former NAACP chief counsel and law professor, who taught Marshall and other NAACP counsels the law at Howard University.

"Charley killed himself working for the NAACP," Marshall said.

The declaration asked for "federal aid to assist our states in building new schools and the expansion of educational facilities for all our children, provided that any such distribution of funds in accordance with the requirements of the Court's decision."

Southern leaders said, "We look upon this emorable decision not as a victory for Negroes alone, but the whole American people and as a vindication of America's leadership of the free world."

The Moving Finger

BY MYRA J. BRYANT

At long last the suspense is ended. The Supreme Court has spoken and Segregation in Education is now unconstitutional.

To millions of American Negroes, this has given a lift comparable, we are sure to the overflowing jubilation felt by the slaves at the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

On the whole we think the colored people of Birmingham accepted the news quietly, prayerfully, but nonetheless "jubilantly" in spirit. No one to whom we have talked believes that there is any immediate or hasty action indicated. The attitude seems to be typical of the patience which Negroes have exhibited for nearly one-hundred years while waiting for the outlawing of the undemocratic and inhuman segregation practices.

No one wishes to wait for another hundred years, it is true, but there is comfort in the knowledge that the law is on the books." That is the safeguard which has been long overdue. We know that the polices of public school systems respond to existing and dominant social pressures in local communities, and that state commissions of educations as well as county, city and town boards of education control educational policies.

We are also aware that their efficiency and social attitudes are subject to political forces. Principals and teachers are limited in their policy making activities sometimes by the authority of superintendents and assistant superintendents who do not score very high in the field of human relations.

The agonized howls which are now going up, come from those people who have not moved very far from reconstruction days when Negro education and what is called by people not very sure of the definition, "social equality," were quite mixed up.

At that time the Negro was to remain "in his place," and that "place" was at the bottom of the ladder, socially, educationally, economically and politically.

The gong has sounded for "Separate but Equal;" for "Industrial" and "Vocational" schools which were little more than an excuse for further discrimination and low appropriations for Negro schools. The gong has sounded for the kind of education which did not even train good cooks and janitors.

But, let us not forget that while admitting that the extreme reactions to the decision may be expected in the seventeen southern states, there are problems in varying degrees in other parts of the country which will call for attention too.

In some border states, the policy on race is uncertain. In a few, segregation is optional. In others, Negro children attend elementary schools but go to separate high schools. In one town in New Jersey, the two elementary schools, one white and one colored are side by side, the children using the same playground, yet they all go to the same high school.

The states of New York and Illinois specifically forbid segregation and discrimination, yet even in those states some schools are predominantly Negro because of the increase in the number of Negro migrants from the South.

Some illegal segregation exists due to housing segregation caused by the tendency of migrants to go where rent is low and where their friends are. Some exists where there is gerrymandering of school districts and special permits are issued.

According to L. D. Reddick, about one-fourth of the Negro school children in states where separate schools are not legal attend schools which are thoroughly mixed," one-fourth attend 'distinctly separate" schools and one-half go to schools which are "partially mixed." "Thoroughly mixed" here means that both Negro pupils and teachers are assigned to classes on the same basis as others. "Partially mixed" indicates some deviation from complete integration, that is, a token representation of white pupils in schools predominantly Negro, or limited participation of Negro pupils in curricular or extracurricular activities, or the failure to employ Negro teachers, or the assignment of Negro teachers exclusively to Negro pupils. New York City and New Haven, Conn., are examples of "thoroughly mixed" northern systems, Chicago and Philadelphia of the "partially mixed" policy, and Dayton, Ohio, and Princeton, N. J., of 'distinctive separate" schools.

Therefore, with few exceptions, wherever Negroes live, there is cause for prayerful thanksgiving. Wherever Negroes live, there is work to do. Let us all, as citizens, display the same loyalty and fortitude and in some instances perhaps heroism, that our Negro boys have displayed on the battlefields of the world.

As American soldiers they had a cause to fight for-as American citizens we have been called to a crusade in the name of freedom at home. While we rejoice let us not forget the crusaders on the home front in Clarendon County, S. C.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor,
Atlanta Daily World

For The Negro, There Will Be No Violence

A famous American historian said recently:

"Millions of Americans regard racial segregation to be a stigma which brands its victims with a badge of inferiority. These millions," he added, "are patiently waiting for the Supreme Court's decision in order to get something legal to hold on to, so that they might continue to move quietly and yet effectively in helping to eliminate this badge as part of the American pattern."



The Supreme Court in its recent decision, created the legal instrument. Those who have always regarded segregation as a stigma, will naturally continue to work to eliminate it, and in the fashion they have always done.

Negro citizens, and millions of whites who view the logic in the ruling, know that the court did not make a radical decision, but merely a reaffirmation of the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution.

There will be no gloating and bragging on the part of Negroes. As in the past, they will exhibit the same loyalty and sanity, and they will work quietly along with their fellow Americans in abiding by what the highest tribunal has handed us. Those who work otherwise, will do so out of stupidity. This will not represent Negro leadership. History has proof of this.

If we go back to the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1868-69 we will find that Negroes set the shining example.

There were upwards of 36 Negroes who had a hand in working out what has been referred to as one of the most liberal constitutions this state has ever had.

Emerging for the first time as free men, these former slaves held no bitterness or hatred against those who had held them in bondage. Instead they quickly set about working out a new basis or document to fit the changes brought about by the civil war. They did not advocate violence or attempt to crow over whites, but took the changes in stride and accepted responsibility like everybody else.

This same spirit of sanity and fair play became evident among Negroes even under adverse conditions.

BY CONTRAST

By contrast, let's take the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1883 when it declared unconstitutional the National Civil Rights Law which gave Negroes the right to be served in all public places. This was a great defeat for the Negro people, and in fact, a defeat for all Americans who believed in the fundamental rights of all.

TOOK DEFEAT IN STRIDE

This decision, with its deep implications, aroused no hate or bitterness among Negroes. They did not vent their spleen on anyone, but took their defeat like good soldiers, and like all decent law-abiding citizens.

In light of these two historical incidents and history often has a way of repeating itself, the Negro is not the one to be watched. Moreover he has set an example of good citizenship and the quality of his action is in part a challenge to decency and democracy everywhere.

DEEPER IMPLICATIONS

It is without question that this momentous decision had deeper implications, the effects of which will reach around the world and enlighten the hearts of more than a billion people in Asia and Africa, who have looked to this country for leadership. It is good that we took the initiative, and the High Court should be congratulated for delivering what will eventually be realized, a most damaging blow against Communism.

EQUALITY INHERENT

What the Court has said in part, is that character and not color or race is the determining factor in obtaining first class citizenship. The unanimous decision further clarifies the willingness on the part of the American people to make equality a reality.

The decision gave further proof that the principles of equality are inherent in the fundamental document of our land and that all along we have been working to remove the stigma of second-class citizenship.

Responsible Negro leadership has always shown the willingness to work with their fellow Southern Americans when the region is affected by social change. The challenge now is for Southern whites to show the same desire that Negroes have shown in the past in working out a practical solution to our public school problem.

DEEP-ROOTED BELIEFS

Deep-rooted beliefs and social condemnation have served to block the actions of many genuine Americans wanting to act according to their ideals. There are still some among us who would advocate violence and who would move almost to any end to maintain a way of life rapidly drifting into defeat. Those who advocate such methods are the arch enemies of democracy. They will give Communism its most effective weapon with which to strike back at us on almost part of the globe. We can rest assured that Negroes will not be among this lot.



Court Decision Should Be Made A Reality Here

To The Editor of the World:

The Supreme Court has unanimously said that segregation should end in public schools, housing and governmental owned and operated projects and institutions. It was also intimated that segregation because of race should be ended period, and the Supreme Court did not say how far it will go in this to end the segregation drive.

Again if we must tell the world how to be free we should be free our selves at home. Not theory but

realism is what will pay off now.

Every change that has been made in the world has had opposditions and die hards and it is natural that the Supreme Court decision will be met likewise. I don't think that the point of view given by those who oppose the decision is representative of the general public of various states.

What the Supreme Court meant is more than meet the eye. It meant that all men are presumed to be equal and hence act like men. Uncle Tom with hat in hand, humble, crawling or any other form of man than a man should cease to operate as he has previously. It was a time when that kind of man was appreciated by a few and for a good reason. There is no necessity or use that can be made of that kind of man now and the quicker he realizes it the better it will be for all concerned.

It is not logical that the educated Negro in business should cherish segregation as he does, because it promotes his business. It would be better and more noble if he would welcome this new freedom and meet competition in open field and get the business he is entitled to from every race, color and creed possible.

It is easy for us human beings to act in the most expedient way in a society that is why so many Uncle Toms have been developed, not only in the Negro but also in the white race. "We stoop to conquer" whatever we want or what we need. In the near future, efficiency will replace all those attitudes which were used in its place and those to follow will quickly realize that the key note to success is efficiency and not race.

One who always lived in the South or one who has always lived in the North will find it hard to appreciate or realize what the racial pattern followed in either section is. It is also difficult to get what logic or reasoning that there is behind it. From a racial point of view what is a very grave situation in the South is unnoticed in the North.

Customs account for this for example: Children going to school together of many different races is natural by custom in the North, and West and is not noticed. Even the various top officials once said he was "shocked" because the South was asked to follow the constitution like the rest of the country. He was shocked because the South had customarily violated the federal constitution under the guide of "States Rights" without any interference.

I have talked with scores of people and read all that I could find on the Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools and there seems to be no public alarm. If the people will use the best possible judgment there will be no need for alarm.

The government has begun to take action and now it is the church's time to act. If the church doesn't take a bold and courageous stand on this issue of segregation, it will not be morally worth asking the public to follow it.

CHARLES H. FISHER

All Persons Should Be Taught To Obey Law

To the Editor:

Hardly ever does a court decision —or a law for that matter—satisfy all parties. But it is expected that, once a court decision or a law is made, all parties will obey and abide by it. This, all law-abiding citizens know; and our public and private schools teach our children this lesson every minute of every school day: To obey the law.

If certain Southern governors and leaders really mean to lead their constituents to circumvent or disobey the recent decision of the Supreme Court, shouldn't their citizenship and right to leadership be seriously questioned—even challenged? Arent' they operating on the same principle as that of bootleggers and gangsters—to beat the law and decency at all cost?

G. LEWIS CHANDLER

Let Every Man Be Loyal To Country

To the Editor:

The U. S. is the leading country of the world. It is going to turn back and be the tail country and a prey to Russia. I think Russia has predicted that America was going to split up someday. Let every man stand still and be loyal and obedient and only talk and move at the orders of the government of the U. S.

Mark 3:25 an if a house be divided against itself that house cannot stand. Can any man or any set of men whip the U. S. or force it to crush justice? Abraham Lincoln buried slavery, and segregation is an evil creature of slavery, and President Eisenhower is now preparing to bury it in the slavery grave yard where all similar movements have and will be buried. The newspapers of the world are spreading the cries of the U. S. and the nations of the earth

WHITE PRESS COMMENT ON SEGREGATION RULES

Comments of some of the white newspapers of the South on the recent Supreme Court decision vary from mild acceptance to out-right opposition. None we have seen so far has actually praised the decisions.

"The American people have faced many other issues, some much more vital on a national and local level than this one," said the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, "and there is no reason to believe that we cannot approach this with calmness, reason and a genuine spirit of cooperation.

"The main thing now is to face this thing squarely, as an accomplished fact, and work out our destiny for the general good and the greater glory of our nation."

The Charlotte News (N. C.) observed:

"Somehow the South must keep the sweep of human history in proper perspective, must apply its intelligence coolly and dispassionately, and must find the resources for giving all its children equality of education.

"If the South as a region, and North Caroina as a state, are able to do these things, they will find that the problem is far more manageable than it appears at the moment."

The Augusta Chronicle, (Ga.) which supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 election said in part this:

"...the Southern people owe it to themselves and to their children to face up to this crisis with the determination that it shall be resolved without tragedy, without any offense to the person of anyone, and without rancor and unhappiness for our people. Our history and tradition are too glorious, and our progess has been too steady, to have them marred by our mishandling of this troublesome and delicate situation."

The Atlanta Constitution:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. The decision—however much we may deplore it as individuals—becomes the law of the land. That is the first basic fact.

"The court decision does not mean that Negro and white children will go to school together this fall. The court itself provides for a "cooling off" period. Not until next autumn will it even begin to hear arguments from the attorneys general of the 17 states involved on how to implement the ruling.

"It is a time for Georgia to think clearly. Our best minds must be put to work, not to destroy, but to seek out constructive conclusions."

The Birmingham News (Ala.):

"Admittedly segregation has produced emotional reactions that have not always been good. But we are much concerned that the ending of segregation may produce feelings and problems far more difficult to deal with."

The Macon Telegraph (Ga.) said:

"Georgia and the South today are not ready, nor able, to abolish segregation in schools, and until the time when we are, the principle pronounced by the court will remain in abstract."

The Charleston News-Courier (S. C.):

"Chief Justice Warren has said the court has refused to turn back the clock. In the past, the Constitution has been in the center of the clock . . it was a balance wheel against the fluctuations of morning and night.

"Now that balance has been upset and a new one must be established. It is such a delicate task we shall need wisdom and tolerance on all sides."



REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

They Can Run But They Can't Hide

It was refreshing to sit there and listen to this educator go back to the Colonial period and relate how group culture in those days functioned to the benefit of all concerned.

It became most refreshing in light of all of the noise newspapers and politicians have been raising over the recent Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation. Rather than face the issue, many out of stupidity and selfish pride are content to grope in the dark and bark up the "wrong way of life." This feeling was different even more than three hundred years ago.

The early settlers of America were the first to learn that drifting apart into selfish factions was not the approach to solving acute domestic problems. They were also the first to learn that when the inevitable comes, as in the case of the Supreme Court's decision, you might run but you can't hide.

The implications back of the Supreme Court's decision were only a small segment of the forces provoking thought at the time. Although his talk was not a prepared speech, there was something within it which carried weight and meaning. It was so meaningful in fact, that may of my thoughts resorted to pity rather than hate for the prevailing leadership trying to force a region away from social change.

Even the tone of voice carried meaning and force. It revealed training and understanding, a tribute that cannot be paid the run-of-the-mill politician of the day and especially those who rant in the public square.

There was even more meaning when he referred to the far East as our next door neighbors. Less than fifty years ago, the peoples of Asia and Africa carried little meaning for us. Space kept back customs, ideas and cultures. A voice crying for freedom in the wilderness of China, Japan, India and Africa was seldom heard. Consequently, those who advocated freedom for the black people and other minorities, held little meaning. Two world wars despite their destructive forces, have, narrowed the world today to radius of a television screen, the click of a button on a radio set and to the motor of jet plane traveling through space faster than sound. The fact is, the voice in the wilderness around the world today can be heard at each breakfast table.

Another fact is, that ideas can no longer be held in the dark by barriers of bigotry and prejudice. That man was born to be free is more evident today than at any other time in the history of the world.

Those voices crying in the wilderness today are in unison with millions of dark people the world over. Moreover, they are joined by such forces of change as the United States Supreme Court's recent decision on segregation, supported by an era of enlightenment.

Unlike the politician who still gropes in the dark and hides in the alley of confusion, these voices have become a part of millions of intelligent white peoples the world over who welcome the change. Fortunately, they reflect themselves in every segment of our society today.

These people are not drunk with power. Instead, they follow a code of ethics linked only with decency and the true principles of democracy. They constitute that wave of enlightenment in human society rapidly closing in on the isle of demagogery. Those who think otherwise are part of a group linked only with the past. As the wave closes in they may continue to run, but they can't hide.

Benefactress Leaves $1,000 To Servants

Three Negro servants will each receive $1.000 as a result of a bequest in the will of Mrs. Kate C. Mills, prominent white socialite who passed recently. Named as beneficiaries in the will were Nancy Crawofrd, Cora Lewis and Albert Edwards. The will was probated before Judge Sylvanus Polk Monday.

Court Decision Poses Leadership Responsibilities

BY JESSE O. THOMAS

The ultimate consequences and far reaching results of the recent historical decision of the United States Supreme Court and all of their ramifications impose new and exacting responsibilities upon all persons occupying leadership positions in the Negro community. As a matter of fact the implementation of this decision, as well as the multitude of implications, require a type of statesmanship.

Much of our collective efforts for the past four decades in every community where a sizeable Negro population has lived in all sections of the nation have been to remove the barriers erected by legal restrictions or social customs calculated to deny the Negro parity participation in our social heritage. We have therefore, developed some skills and have become somewhat efficient with the techniques of protestations and group action. We now need more than combative skills, we are desperately in need of negotiative imagination and initiative.

There are many things that the Supreme Court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can do for local communities, but there are many things that must be done now that the Association or the Supreme Court can or should do. A well-defined course of sustained community action should be agreed upon and followed relentlessly having for its objective the bringing together in a harmonious relationship like-minded citizens of all race elements residing in a given community as a basis of developing a wholesome integrated society. It takes more brain, vision and inter-group understanding to propose than it does to oppose.

Key Figures In School Cases Featured In Magazine Story

In future days, long after the Talmadge, the Byrneses, and the rest have slinked off into obscurity—their outraged opposition to a federal law trampled under the ever-constant thrust of progress—five names will probably just be gaining a place in the annals of American history.

Who knows, maybe an interracial gathering will attend a "Harry Briggs school somewhere in South Carolina, or watch a play in the "Belton Auditorium" in a Delaware town.

Far from a pipe dream, a story is written between the lines of counless reports on the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation, where it was suddenly remembered that in all the storm and fury almost everyone had forgotten five names which are now fated to make headlines in future reading.

MAGAZINE FEATURE

Almost everyone, but not quite, for Life magazine came up with pictures and information on the youths whose names are the axes of the segregation cases. Moreover,, they were pictured in a huge display along with Georgia's governor clasping his hands to his head in apparent dismay.

"They did not look like children whose names would go down in history along with those of Dred Scott and other historic litigants whom the U. S. Supreme Court had seen fatefully fit to elevate to immortality," Life reported, "because they were the Negro children specifically named in the five school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, those five would affect lives of millions of Americans."

Who were they? Take Harry Briggs, Jr., of Summerton, S. C. He's 13 years old, polite and wants to become a preacher when he grows up. He was alphabetically listed first in a group of 67 Negro children whose parents protested against unequal school facilities. And so the suit was entered in his name, and now he is famous.

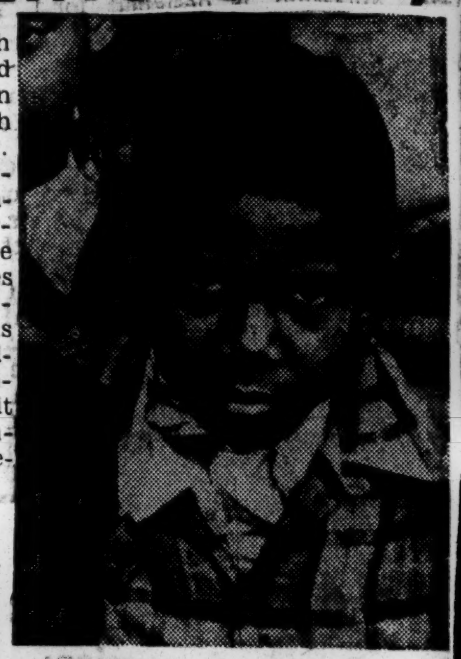
And situations similar to this caused the other four to be named in the historic halls of the Supreme Court. Ethel Belton was one of eight children who were refused admittance at a white high school in Claymont, Delaware. Dorothy Davis 17, took part in a student's strike against overcrowded Negro schools in Prince County, Va.

Lenda Brown, 11, was part of a protest against walking through rail yards in Topeka, Kansas to catch a segregated bus. And Spottswood Bolling, 15, had not succeeded in his application to a white high high school in the nation's capitol.

These were the five. And although few paid them much attention at first in the light of considering the historic ruling, it became apparent that here were five names to become a part of history regardgardless of what opposing factions did or said. In fact it became equally clear that the future would probably remember them long after it had forgotten forces who were considered to be powerful in the segrgated south.



DOROTHY DAVIS



HARRY BRIGGS, JR.



SPOTTSWOOD BOLLING



ETHEL BELTON



LINDA BROWN

Study Integration For 2 Catholic Schools In Va.

By Jewel Carter

Richmond, Va. (ANP).—The Catholic Church in two Virginia cities may begin mixing Negro and white students in high schools next school year. The new policy, if put into practice, will involve Negro students at the Van de Vyver Catholic grade school here and students who have been attending St. Joseph's high school in Norfolk.

The probability of a gradual mixing of Negro and white Catholic high school students was forecast in a recent statement by Bishop Peter B. Ireton that graduating eighth grade pupils at Van de Vyver school "are entitled to enroll and will be accepted," in Richmond Roman Catholic high schools next fall "if their credits warrant entry into high school work."

Richmond has no Catholic high school for Negro students. In this connection Bishop Ireton said, "Catholics have the obligation of attempting to provide a Catholic education for elementary school graduates in the Catholic high schools of Richmond."

In Norfolk integration may come because of the possibility that St. Joseph's High School for Negro students only have to be moved to make way for the city's proposed civic center.

If the school has to close for this project, Bishop Ireton said, Negroes who apply for admission to the Norfolk Catholic high school would have to be admitted.

St. Louis Hears Reports On Four Mixed Schools

By R. C. Fisher

St. Louis, Mo. (ANP).—Interracial classes in four non-segregated school systems were reported last week as being carried on successfully, without friction.

Administrative officials of the four St. Louis area educational programs, which ended segregation within recent years, addressed the annual meeting of the Interracial Nursery Foundation of St. Louis at Temple Israel House.

The speakers represented Washington and St. Louis universities, East St. Louis public schools and Catholic high schools in the St. Louis archdiocese.

The Rev. James T. Curtin, diocesan superintendent of high schools, told the foundation members, "We are on the threshold of a solution" to the problem of fully integrating Negro and white students. He cautioned that the process will be lengthy.

Arne J. Haack, dean of students at Washington university, said, "There has been no problem whatsoever in the classrooms.

"There has not been "full integration," he said, but "an absence of tension" has been achieved.

L. G. Osborn, superintendent of schools in East St. Louis, said there still is "voluntary segregation" in some Illinois schools, despite the 1951 anti-segregation law "which had teeth in it."

In East St. Louis, he said, there have been racial problems in the schools, but "nothing overwhelming." The recent East St. Louis bond issue was approved because Negroes and whites acted together, he said.

Mr. Theo H. Shea, associate director of the St. Louis university Human Relations Center, said that although Negro and white students apparently accept each other well in classrooms, almost no Negroes are officers of campus organizations.

Miss Anita G. Lyons, a St. Louis public school teacher who entered St. Louis university as one of the first Negro students, said she submitted questionnaires recently to several other Negroes who had similar experiences.

None, she said, expressed bitterness or were discouraged about the prospects of non-segregated education. Some felt that they had not been accepted outside of classrooms by white students, although many were satisfied with their experience, she said.

High Tribunal's Historic Decision Unanimous One; 'Implementation' Later

Wahsington (ANP).—Segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, the U. S. Supreme court ruled Monday, May 17.

The long-awaited decision, a unanimous one, was read by the chief justice, Earl Warren, former governor of California. In reading the decision, Warren said:

"Equal but separate theory has no place in public schools. Segregation generates in the hearts and minds of children feelings of inferiority."

Warren asserted that education is "perhaps the most important function of the state and local government. Compulsory school laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic responsibilities, even services in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship."

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal (sic) has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs (Negro parents) and others similarly situated for whom the action has been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment."

Addressing itself to an earlier ruling dealing with whether Negroes should be admitted to graduate courses in segregated universities, the Supreme court said the following in its opinion in this decision:

"To separate them (Negro children) from others of similar age and qualifications soely because of their race generate a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, who had argued this before the Supreme court and other cases dealing with racial segregation, stated that he was highly gratified that the decision was unanimous and that the language used was clear and unequivocal.

Describing the people of the South as "just as law abiding as any other good citizen," Marshall said;

"Once the decision is made public to the South as well as to the North, the people will get together for the first time and work this thing out."

In outlawing segregated schools the high court reversed the separate but equal doctrine established in 1898 in the famous Plessy vs. Ferguson case. That case involved segregation on trains.

In many respects the ruling is the most important court decision affecting Negroes since the Dred Scott decision in 1857. In that case, Chief Justice Roger Taney said Negroes had no rights the white man had to respect.

Monday's ruling was on five cases challenging segregation, which had been before the federal court for more than a year.

Although outlawing jimcrow schools, the court said the actual backing up of ruling will be delayed because of issues involved. The opinion is expected to receive opposition from many white educators and local officials.

It remains to be seen whether or not some southern states will take drastic action to circumvent the high tribunal's ruling. Governors of Georgia and South Carolina earlier stated they would abolish public school systems in their states if segregation were outlawed. Now that that has occurred, it is up to the chief executives to act.

Background of 5 School Cases

With the momentous decision now history, it is appropriate to

an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinction?

2. (No. V): On the assumption on which questions 4a and 4b are based, and assuming further that this court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in question 4b:

a. Should this court formulate detailed decrees in these cases.

b. If so, what specific issues should the decrees reach?

c. Should this court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees?

d. Should this court remand to the courts of first instance with directions to frame decrees in these cases, and if so, what general directions should decree of this court include and what procedures should decrees of this court of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?

The first three questions referred to the purposes of the original framers of the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the constitutionality of segregation. The court took care of these questions by ruling that segregation in itself (per se) was inequality, and said it could not turn back the clocks of time 90 years to find out what was in the minds of Congress at that time.

With Chief Justice Earl Warren reading the court's unanimous opinion, the action made these points on the questions of jimcrow.

The McLaurin vs. Oklahoma case (in which the Supreme court ruled that the University of Oklahoma could not segregate its first Negro students in use of classroom and other school facilities) established the fact that a student must be free to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students if he is to best learn his profession.

"Such consideration," the court said, "applies in added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate children from others of similar age and qualifications . . . subjects the minority group to feelings of inferiority that may effect their minds in a way unlikely to ever be undone."

Segregation of children in public schools, even though physical facilities and teaching qualifica-

Discuss Supreme Court Decision



Radio Station WMRY conducted a half-hour roundtable panel on the Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation in public schools. Those participating in the panel discussion were, left to right: Atty. Albion T. Ricard, Jr., Rev. Nicholas Hood, Atty. Louis Berry, Atty. A. P. Tureaud, J. Ashton Green, Robert Warren, Editor Tulane Hullabaloo, Dr. Joseph Taylor, Larry McKinley, Program Director of the station and moderator, and standing, Mort Silverman, General Manager.

'New South' Is Making Shift From Segregation to Tolerance

Union City, N. J.—The "New South" is making the shift from segregation to tolerance for the Negro, Milton Lomask, reporter and writer for The Sign, national Catholic magazine published here, declares in the publication's May issue.

In an article on Greenville, North Carolina, titled 'Main Street, The South," Lomask says the South is making the change "in her own time, of course, and nobody could call that pell mell. Even after legal separation goes, real segregation will still taint many hearts."

But he points out that in his recent visit to Greenville to gather material for the article, "I heard startling talk on this subject—good talk, charitable talk, talk of the kind that measures the strides Dixie is taking."

He quotes Greenville citizens, from civic leaders to the man on the street. Said J. H. Rose, the city's superintendent of schools: "No one can say when Jim Crow's last day is coming, but all the better thinking people here will tell you it is coming."

A handsome old lady whispered: "When we get rid of this inequality thing, we'll all be so relieved. It's a burden to us spiritually, morally, financially and it always has been."

A young professional man declared, "Only some of the older heads want things as they are now. My generation wants brotherhood, and Brother, I don't mean 'but separate.' "

To these opinions, Lomask found only two dissenters, one white and one Negro cab driver. Said the Negro cabbie: "Nobody way up there in Washington is gonna come down here and nonsegregate us. Man, these white folks don't pay no mind to the laws they make themselves. You're crazy if you think they're gonna pay attention to somebody else's."

However, the feeling is general in Greenville against "interference" from Washington. Said a prominent Greenville citizen: "The color line doesn't part us. It joins us. Granted, it joins us in mutual bondage. But that's our mistake. And we're the ones to rectify it."

Other things in Greenville are changing besides feeling about segregation. For one thing, Greenville is growing. "Ten years ago," declares Lomask, "in the Greenville area, few wheels turned outside of the tobacco stemming and redrying plants. Now there are 59 industries, including a battery-making factory, a textile mill, a new 100,000-watt television station and, 18 miles down the road, a 35-million-dollar DuPont subsidiary with 1700 employees."

"Greenville is a town of striking contrasts," says Lomask. "Some people are poor, some rich, some desperately poor, and some desperately rich, even as in your town and mine."

"In new residential subdivisions, all architecture is courtesy of Frank Lloyd Wright and **Better Homes & Gardens.** In the 'Bama', a Negro section 'over the hill and beyond the tracks', it is firetrap Gothic," Lomask points out.

He continues: "Sheppard Memorial Library on Evans Street is a spacious brick building with 37,810 volumes—for white readers only. The George Washington Carver Library on Sheppard Street is a 30-by-20 foot clapboard shack with 2,082 volumes—for Negroes only. The irony is that, percentagewise, according to the latest report from the head librarian, the Negroes make more use of their bibliotheca than the whites of theirs."

Greenville, however, is making progress—concrete progress. Says Lomask: "In Greenville's old hospital, now turned over to county and municipal offices, Negro doctors could not use the operating room. In the new 120-bed Pitt Memorial Hospital, they have full privileges."

"Two years ago," he adds, "for the first time since Reconstruction, Greenville put a Negro, Caesar Corbett, on its 29-man police force. Corbett patrols 'The Block,' business district of the three Negro areas and a 'trouble spot.' "

"**The Daily Reflector,** the lively and intelligent local paper, refers to Negroes as 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.', and I can recall being unceremoniously fired from a newspaper in East Texas twenty years ago for doing just that," the writer asserts.

In education, too, there are signs of change, the article declares. "There was a time, according to one of the Negro teachers, when most of the facilities in Greenville's three Negro schools were hand-me-downs from the five white schools. Now, when new things are bought, they are bought for all.

"There are fifty-five Negro teachers in the public school system, and their salaries, on the average, are higher than those of the seventy-five white teachers. This is because there are more higher degrees among them and Negro teachers, having fewer opportunities elsewhere, tend to remain longer on the job."

The article quotes school superintendent Ross: "We sometimes feel that you people up North are a little hypocritical about this segregation issue. We segregate, you don't. But we give jobs to Negro teachers and most of your small towns do not."

END OF SUPREME COURT DECISION ON SEGREGATION

(Continued From Last Week)

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society.

It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment.

IN THESE DAYS, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

WE COME THEN to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

In Sweatt vs. Painter, supra, in finding that a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities, this court relief in large part on "those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school."

In McLaurin vs. Oklahoma State Regents, supra, the court, in requiring that a Negro admitted to a white graduate school be treated like all other students, again resorted to intangible consideration: ". . . His ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and in general to learn his profession."

SUCH CONSIDERATIONS apply with added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. The effect of this separation on their educational opportunities was well stated by a finding in the Kansas case by a court which nevertheless felt compelled to rule against the Negro plaintiffs:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

WHATEVER may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy vs. Ferguson, this finding is amply supported by modern authority. Any language in Plessy vs. Ferguson contrary to this finding is rejected.

We concluded that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similar situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws quaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

THIS DISPOSITION makes unnecessary and discussion whether such segregation also violates the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question—the constitutionality of segregation in public education.

WE HAVE NOW announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further arguments on questions four and five previously propounded by the court for the reargument this term.

The attorney general of the United States is again invited to participate. The attorneys general of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as amici curiae upon request to do so by September 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by Oct. 1, 1954.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

SOUTHERN ATTORNEY GENERALS MUST FILE BRIEFS ON SEGREGATION DURING SEPTEMBER COURT

Two Vital Questions Asked Pertaining To Methods of Observance of Judgment

ALL FIVE SUITS FILED BY NAACP

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON - (ANP) - Although the United States Supreme court Monday ruled unanimously that segregated schools based on race are unconstitutional and are unequal, it did not completely finish the five jimcrow school cases.

The court returned the action to its docket for final dispensation of the last two questions of five it announced June 7, 1953 in its first action on these suits. The unsettled questions basically are connected with how the states will abolish jimcrow educational systems and whether or not the change will be immediate or gradual.

In its action, the attorney generals of the 17 states with jimcrow school laws may appear by request of the court before the high tribunal by Sept. 15, 1954 as friends of the court (amici curiae), and may file briefs by Oct. 1, 1954.

To be answered are these two questions.

1. (No. IV in original case): Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the 14th amendment:
   a. Would a decree necessarily follow providing that within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or
   b. May this court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinction?
2. (No. V): On the assumption on which questions 4A and 4b are based, and assuming further that this court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in question 4b:
   a. Should this court formulate detailed decrees in these cases.
   b. If so, what specific issues should the decrees reach?
   c. Should this court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees?
   d. Should this court remand to the courts of first instance with directions to frame decrees in these cases, and if so, what direction should decrees of this court include and what procedures should the courts of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?

The first three questions referred to the purposes of the original framers of the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the constitutionality of segregation. The court took care of these questions by ruling that segregation in itself (per se) was inequality, and said it could not turn back the clocks of time 90 years to find out what was in the minds of congress at that time.

With Chief Justice Earl Warren reading the court's unanimous opinion, the action made these points on the question of jimcrow.

The McLaurin vs Oklahoma case (in which the Supreme court ruled that the University of Oklahoma could not segregate its first Negro student in use of a classroom and other school facilities) established the fact that a student must be free to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students if he is to best learn his profession.

"Such consideration," the court said, "applies in added force to children in grade and high schools.

To separate children from others of similar age and qualifications —subjects the minority group to feelings of inferiority that may affect their minds in a way unlikely to ever be undone."

Segregation of children in public schools, even though physical facilities and teaching qualifications may be equal, deprives children of the minority group of equal education.

All five jimcrow school suits were initiated and carried on basically by the NAACP, headed by chief counsel Thurgood Marshall, aided by battery of more than 100 voluntary attorneys and another 100 experts in sociological and psychological circles.

Problems Of School Integration

Frontiers Hear Discussion On Segregation Decision

NORFOLK, Va.

Members and guests of the Tidewater Area Chapter of the Frontiers of America heard a panel discussion on the U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision outlawing segregated public schools at their semi-monthly meeting Wednesday. The session was held at 3 p. m. at Bill's Diner.

The panel speakers were the Venerable Richard B. Martin, rector of Grace Episcopal Church and archdeacon of the Southern Diocese of Virginia; H. A. Marshall, head of the social science department of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College; Dr. J. B. Henderson, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church; James A. Overton and Thomas H. Reid, Portsmouth attorneys; Dr. J. D. Cauthen, pastor of Metropolitan AMEZ Church and chairman of the chapter Committee on Education for Integration in General, was the moderator.

REV. MR. MARTIN said the atmosphere was just right for the court to outlaw segregation because the nations of the world are looking to the United States for leadership. He asserted that de-segregation must come before integration. In order that integration work out smoothly, he added, the people will have to have love in their hearts, try to understand each other, and practice Christianity. He said that democracy today must shape its deeds with its creed. Truth and right will always prevail, Rev. Mr. Martin said.

Mr. Marshall told the Frontiers that he was considering the impact of the high court's decision from the viewpoint of political science. He asserted that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution were adopted to give the Negro full citizenship rights.

HE POINTED out that through the years these amendments have been ignored. He spoke of decisions rendered by courts in the past to implement these amendments. As early as 1875, he said, a case was brought into court in which a decision was handed down giving Negroes their civil rights and opening up public places for them, but this decision was sidestepped. He said he was concerned about some Negroes in the South who will be afraid to go along with the court decision on account of opposition from white people. He said there should be no such fear because the highest court of the land is behind the decision.

The court's ruling has placed a great responsibility on Negroes, Dr. Henderson said, in that they must see that the decision works. He pointed out that with every privilege there is a responsibility. He added that Negroes must prove to white people that they have had the wrong idea about them.

MR. OVERTON expressed the opinion that the high court's decision will be felt more in other fields than in the public schools. He expressed concern also over the reaction of some Negroes in the South to the ruling, pointing out that some white leaders might contact key Negro leaders to get them to work along with a program of retaining segregation in some form in the schools.

Mr. Reid called attention to the ruling of the Supreme Court in May, 1896, which held that "separate but equal facilities" for Negroes were legal. But down through the years, he said, the people have found out that this system has worked a hardship on minority groups and has been expensive and embarrassing to both groups. He said the high court's decision on May 17 has given the Negro full citizenship rights as far as education is concerned.

THE CHAPTER president, P. B. Young Sr., gave a summary of the panel discussion. Clyde McDaniel, instructor in mathematics at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, was accepted as a member of the chapter.

Sherman Williams, principal of the Laura E. Titus School; Thomas Hargrave Jr., secretary of the Chestnut Street YMCA in Portsmouth; Elmore Riddick, the Rev. Charles E. Taylor, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Portsmouth; H. T. Dickey and Robert LeGrand were guests of the chapter.

The attendance was the largest of any meeting held during the past year.

Statesmanship In Legislature

LAST WEEK the Louisiana House voted 84-3 favoring a resolution of continued segregation in schools.

Citizens of Louisiana can be thankful and grateful that there were 3 legislators who had courage and guts enough to oppose the state legislature's open defiance of the recent supreme court's unanimous ruling—Segregation is unconstitutional in the Nation's schools.

These legislators were Mrs. Bland Cox Bruns, Representative Engert of New Orleans and Representative Edward Pavy of St. Landry Parish.

The action of these three legislators, to say the least, was admirable and commendable. Especially so in the atmosphere charged with emotion and tense feeling. It represented statesmanship in the truest perspective. They had everything to lose politically. Despite that they chose to be true to their conviction, that the action was hasty, premature and unwarranted. We believe that their stand was motivated by an honest desire to be just and fair in an important matter the greatest deliberative body in the world had ruled clearly and unanimously upon.

Since we feel that all Negroes in Louisiana want it publicly known that their action was appreciated, we take the liberty of commending the above mentioned legislators. We do not offer the commendation solely because we were affected but because they dared to stand on principle.

Too often do those who have the inner courage to "stick their necks out" on controversial issues go unsung and unheralded. Therefore, we take this means of saying "thanks" fully realizing that now is the time for us to become more actively interested in the civic and political life of our respective communities because we want to see more people of statesmanlike qualities in public office.

In the wake of the Supreme Court decision, there have been other numerous bright and hopeful signs. In Greensboro, N. C., the school voted 6 to 1 to take official action to end public school segregation thus becoming the first southern city to make the move following the Supreme Court ruling. The school superintendent was directed to study ways and means to comply with the decision, said Chairman D. E. Hudgins of the school board, "The general thought in the meeting was the highest court in the land has declared a fundamental principle of law . . . we intend to abide by it, besides what we might individually and personally feel. By our action we hope to provide leadership to the community, the state, the south and the nation.

And here in New Orleans the Archdiocesan school board unanimously publicly approved the court's ban on racial segregation in public schools.

Speaking for the board the Very Reverend Msgr. Henry C. Bezou said: "We recognize and fully approve of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on this important question of non-segregation of the Negro and white races in education.

"We consider the statement of the court fully in accord with Christian social principles affirming the equality of all men and the rights of all men to serve God in this world and to share equally in the blessings of the beatific vision in heaven.

"Undoubtedly the ruling of the court will increase the prestige of the United States in the eyes of other nations throughout the world that, in recent years, have looked with increasing interest and reverence to this country for leadership.

"We consider the statement of the court fully in accord with the principles of democracy on which our country is based and which have contributed to signally to the welfare and success of this nation.

"We consider the statement contributory to the unity of the nation and to the place and harmony of men of all racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds.

"We recognize the difficulties involved in the practical application of this decision of the highest tribunal in the land-difficulties of which the members of the court are evidently conscious and which have prompted them to defer the implementing of the decree. We feel that all should work earnestly and sympathetically to the end that a practical implementation of the decision may be successfully and charitably effected.

"Within our own religious and educational framework we have on many occasions seen integration operate satisfactorily and peacefully.

"We express the hope that such integration may prove to be a pattern for better and more enlightened relationships on all sides in the days that lie ahead."

Finally, a former Louisianan, Dr. Peter M. Murray, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, made the significant prediction that compliance with the court's decision would meet with less friction than most people think "Because there is an essential goodness and rightness in the human being." Only the bigot demagogues would challenge the doctor's statement.

Senate Delays Action

Louisiana House Favors School Segregation 84-3

Baton Rouge, La. (ANP).—The Louisiana house Thursday swiftly passed a resolution favoring continued segregation in schools, but the senate referred the subject to committee.

The house action on a sweeping 84-3 vote approved a resolution sponsored by Reps. E. W. Gravolet Jr. of Plaquemines parish and Edgar Lancaster Jr. of Madison parish.

The action passed by the house was a watered down version of a resolution introduced by Gravolet and Lancaster. The original attacked the court decision as "outrageous and unlawful." These terms were criticized by lawmakers who did not like the idea of taking a slap at the supreme court.

"The legislature," the house said, "deplores the unwarranted and unprecedented abuse of power by the United States Supreme Court in its anti-segregation decision, which can only result in racial turmoil, strife and confusion to the irreparable harm and injury of the people of the state of Louisiana and most of the states of the union.

"It is the solemn judgment of this legislature that racial integration in our schools is not desired by the vast majority of either our white or our Negro people, that it is clearly intolerable, impracticable and in the ultimate sense of the word, unenforceable."

What Dailies Said About Supreme Court Ruling

Chicago (ANP).—Most of the northern newspapers last week hailed the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools. Here is a roundup of excerpts from the editorial columns of some of the outstanding dailies.

THE CINCINNATI INQUIRER: "The Court's finding is one of a long series of decisions which spell out with greater clarity the promise of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights."

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS: "Categorically and unanimously, in language of cold finality, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the South's basic legal formula for race relations will no longer do—that segregation, under the law, cannot be squared with the constitutional mandate of every state to guarantee each citizen the 'equal protection' of its laws."

TOLEDO BLADE: "Because of the importance of the public educational system in the United States today, the Court could not possibly have escaped the conclusion that any discrimination with reference to it, on racial grounds, violates the Fourteenth Amendment's provision. And because the system of public education is the keystone of the American system, ending segregation in the schools undoubtedly means ending segregation in all its other applications."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "We believe that the Supreme Court could not honorably have ruled otherwise than it did on the basic issue, though the court was wise to allow further time and discussion for determining how its judgment is to be put into effect.

"We believe that Negroes have earned the right to be treated as first-class citizens and partners in democracy, and earned it the hard way. We believe they will live up to the responsibilities the new trend will bring.

"We believe that yesterday's ruling, at a future date, will be accepted in the South as a notable advance in its progress and traditions, however bitter a pill it may now be for many of its white citizens."

CLEVELAND PRESS: "Our preachments on democracy and dignity and equal opportunity of man will ring true to Asia's fermenting millions when they learn here in America, equality is not graded by complexion."

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL: "The least resistance of all will come from white youngsters who will mingle with Negro children in the classrooms. Human beings aren't born with prejudices. They acquire them as they grow older, usually from their elders."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "In a way, the decision was an anti-climax. The justices had but to look around at the facts of today's life in the United States and the world. They had but to look back on their own recent decision. The milestones toward equal treatment of all citizens and their children are plainly marked."

NEW YORK TIMES: "When some hostile propagandist rises in Moscow or Peiping to accuse us of being a class society, we can if we wish recite the courageous words of yesterday's opinion. The highest court in the land, the guardian of our national conscience, has reaffirmed its faith—and the undying American faith—in the equality of all men and children before the law."

KANSAS CITY STAR: "Now that the principle is established the happiest solution would be a cooperative approach on all sides."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "Stripped down to its major premise, the Supreme Court's decision is a reaffirmation of the American precept that all men are equal before the law."

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH: "Had this decision gone the other way the loss to the free world in its struggle against Communist encroachment would have been incalculable. Nine men in Washington have given us a victory that no number of divisions, arms and bombs could ever have won.

"But it is not a victory of the present Supreme Court alone by any means. Justice John Marshal Harlan was one of the victors. When he cried out nearly 60 years ago against the injustice of the decision in PLESSY VS. FERGUSON —the Jim Crow railroad car case —it was in lone dissent. When he denied 'that any legislative body or judicial tribunal may have regard to the race of citizens when the civil rights of those citizens are involved,' he spoke for only himself on the Supreme Court.

"When that old Civil War veteran said in 1896 'the thin disguise of 'equal' accommodation for the passengers in railroad coaches will not mislead anyone nor atone for the wrong this day done,' when he said, 'the Constitution is color blind,' he raised his voice and lifted his eyes in an appeal that was to be heard and adopted a half century later."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: "The United States Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. The decision — however much we may deplore it as individuals—becomes the law of the land. That is the first basic fact."

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE: "All the South can do—all that the states and localities can do—is shoulder the burden the Court has placed upon it and work soberly to redirect its educational effort along lines that will be acceptable to all and at the same time preserve its vitality."

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH: "We have hoped that the court would uphold the 'separate but equal doctrine.' But since it did not do so, this is a time for calm and unhysterical appraisal of the situation by the officials of Virginia and the other 16 states where segregation is now required. The serious problems created by this decision can only be solved in such an atmosphere and over a period of time."

The U. S. Supreme Court Decision

ON MAY 17 the United States Supreme Court handed down one of its most important and significant decisions; segregation in the public school system is unconstitutional. The much discussed and long awaited momentous ruling which was a unanimous and unequivocal one will be implemented at the fall session of the court when further hearings will be held to work out details as to how the decree may be put into effect.

Naturally we who have been the victims of segregation are happy and jubilant over the sweeping and far reaching ruling of the highest court in the land in this matter of segregation. Our long years of hope and faith in democracy have been justified with this truly great decision. The stamp of approval is no longer on second class citizenship. Democracy is now on its way to mean the same thing to all loyal, law-abiding American citizens who realize that we must practice what we preach if we expect to effectively combat the communist menace throughout the world.

Despite the disappointment and dire predictions of some little minded people who lack the faith to live up to our democratic heritage, the way is open to sit down with mutual dignity and respect as to how to calmly and intelligently comply with the historic ruling.

The decision to outlaw segregation in the public schools cut the ground out under the communists' chief propaganda weapon and renewed the faith of millions throughout the world that democracy is the best form of government yet devised by man. Reaction all over the face of the globe hailed the decision as a sensible one. Reaction in the states affected was mixed. The politicians on one hand (for the most part) were bitter and sorely disappointed. They lacked the vision and statesmanship one expects in public servants. All they could see was trouble and the revered theory of white supremacy exploitation being finally ushered out in favor of the

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democratic concept.

On the other hand, there were a few politicians and lawmakers who calmly and wisely accepted the decision in the spirit it was handed down. They saw compliance to the ruling as one that could be worked out over a reasonable period of time in keeping with our democratic beliefs and principles.

One significant observation about reaction to the ruling in the South was just how free are the people in the South to express themselves on issues that are contrary to what is assumed to be the status quo. For instance after the majority of the legislators and politicians denounce to the decision, few, if any, private citizens, businessmen, clergymen, etc. will have the courage to publicly state they accept what the High Courts has ruled. And that is understandable, to a degree, for Southerners generally are about as free as Russians to air opinions contrary to what is allegedly accepted as Southern custom. Their fear of repercussions is probably similar to that the Russian people have of the Communist Party bigwigs.

There is however, some indication that such is no longer true as it has been in the past. Evidence of same was recently witnessed in Alabama in the re-election of Senator John Sparkman and Governor-Elect Jim Folsom. The two Southern gentlemen mentioned here have been more considerate and human in their dealings with Negro citizens than is generally considered safe for Southern politicians. Despite smear attempts on both men by the opposition they won smashing victories at the polls.

The conclusion here is that in the coming years the ballot will be one of the implements to make the decision stick. The increasing number of thinking independent voters who respect and believe in complying the law will elect men to make and keep laws instead of men who try to break or circumvent them by devious means.

EDUCATION

Atty. Flowers Climaxes Lawyers' Meet With Call For Integration

By GEORGE M. COLEMAN

The audience consisted of Atlanta Negro attorneys and their friends some of them white. "Lift Every Voice and Sing!" pealed out solemnly in a sophisticated air, but everybody knew what was in hearts of Atlantans as the speaker put it, "It boils down to this; whether or not white children and black children are to go to school together!"

"It's as simple as this," Attorney W. Harold Flowers declared Sunday to a small audience at Ebenezer Baptist Church. He had come from his native Arkansas to speak before the climaxing meeting of the Gate City Bar Association which was closing just as leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were working on ways and means of lending strength to the Supreme Court decision.

First there wer accalims from the visiting white attorneys. Attorney Tommie Parrish, president, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, paid tribute to "the Negro women lawyers who are doing a magnificent job."

Attorney Newell Edenfield, president, Atlanta Bar Association, lauded the "harmonious relations in Atlanta between lawyers of the two races, and borrowed a line from Booker T. Washington in which he expressed desire to find "a middle ground which can be accepted by all races for the betterment of America's future."

But Flowers, who was introduced as a champion of the famed Wilkinson case, a member of the interracial board of pension, and "a champion of the rights of all mankind," left no doubts where he stood on the subject.

NEED INTEGRATED BAR

"We need an integrated bar in America," he said, "but we do not have an integrated bar."

Such is all the more needed "at this hour when the South faces a grim task of helping make a way of life for all people," Flowers asserted, hinting there is not such a need for words as the necessity to 'ascertain what we need in the South!"

"It boils down to this," Flowers declared, "Whether or not white children and black children are to go to school together. It's as simple as this," he said.

Voicing belief that it "is up to lawyers to see that they do," the speaker asserted that in Arkansas "this problem is going to be directed to those people who can solve it."

"I don't think there's any need at this hour for pussy-footing on the issue," Flowers held, and used his daughter Gretchen as example.

Gretchen, he said has asked questions about integration and "I have not been able to answer Gretchen."

PEOPLE WILL FOLLOW COURT

However, he continued, "The American people are going to follow the mandate of the court and make Democracy work. I know that if Democracy can work and survive in California it can in Georgia!"

He further exclaimed that such a course must be charted by the type "who can express his convictions and stand firm when all the world is against him."

"Im going to answer Gretchen's question," Flowers said, "and those of her playmates. It is too much for Democracy to share all hard work, train for battle in an integrated set-up, and then go south to face discrimination."

"If they can change in Washington they can change in Atlanta Only a few years ago we were struggling for the privilege of voting,' Flowers declared. "Now we've got to drive, haul people to the polls if want them to vote."

"When we get out the voting strength these controversial issues will not be so important. They will work themselves out."

To this end," Flowers held, "in this hour of crisis we should find out what we believe, how I must proceed." Ask yourself, he said, "Do you believe that Democracy should be a way of life for all people."

In closing he answered the question himself, "Yes, all of us have that human hope of participating in Democracy fully."

But "lets act now," he pleaded. "Time demands something different from the usual trend."

Oklahoma Teachers Favor Integration

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — Henry C. Whitlow, principal of Booker T. Washington high school and a leading educator of the state, said that Negro teachers of Oklahoma are in favor of integration in the public schools.

'As educators we are striving for a living democracy," said the former president of the Oklahoma Association for Negro teachers.

Whitlow cited specific instances where the teachers' organization fought for equal rights.

Since 1940, the group has made an anual contribution of $500 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Besides this money, teachers have given contributions as individuals he said.

Court Decision Poses Leadership Responsibilities

BY JESSE O. THOMAS

The ultimate consequences and far reaching results of the recent historical decision of the United States Supreme Court in all of their ramifications impose new and exacting responsibilities upon all persons occupying leadership positions in the Negro community. As a matter of fact the implementation of this decision, as well as the multitude of implications, require a type of statesmanship.

Much of our collective efforts for the past four decades in every community where sizable Negro population has lived in all sections of the nation have been to remove the barriers erected by legal restrictions or social customs calculated to deny the Negro parity participation in our social heritage. We have therefore, developed some skills and have become somewhat efficient with the techniques of protestations and group action. We now need more than combative skills, we are desperately in need of negotiative imagination and initiative.

There are many things that the Supreme Court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can do for local communities, but there are many things that must be done now that the Association or the Supreme Court can or should do. A well-defined course of sustained community action should be agreed upon and followed relentlessly having for its objective the bringing together in a harmonious relationship like-minded citizens of all race elements residing in a given community as a basis of developing a wholesome integrated society. It takes more brain, vision and inter-group understanding to propose than it does to oppose.



Segregation Compounded With Separate Hearings

to The Editor

According to a news story appearing in the local press, one of the candidates for Governor of the State of Georgia has recommended that Governor Talmadge arrange a separate hearing for the representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to appear before the committee, of which he is Chairman, for the purpose of submitting its program for implementing the far reaching decisions of the Supreme Court.

According to the press, this committee has been organized for the purpose of finding ways in which the State of Georgia may legally circumvent the effect of the Court's decision out-lawing segregation in the public school system.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spearheaded the fight which resulted in the Court declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional For the Association now to appear before the committee, whose alleged purpose is to nullify the very thing the Association and other allied agencies and organizations have invested so much time and money to bring to fruition, and then to do so in a segregated meeting would seem to me to be segregation compounded I am sure that the candidate for Governor who made the proposal to the chairman of the committee and the chairman of the committee himself, who is alleged to have acceded to the request, do not understand the background motivation of the Association and its friends.

I am confident that the Association which has historically fought segregation through the years would look with disfavor upon any invitation to appear before a committee so constituted in a segregated role. I am sure I do not anticipate the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when I suggest that it will insist on being heard in a non-segregated forum or not at all, since the purpose of its appearing obviously is to point out how and why officials of our public school system and other public officials should comply with the mandate of our highest tribunal rather than seek to circumvent its decree.

JESSE O. THOMAS

Atlanta

Oh Father!

His interesting version or somebody's on segregation appeared in the letter writing column of a morning contemporary. He, or somebody rose as the oracle to speak for his entire racial group. It was signed "Father," and notwithstanding it smacked all along in contradictory phrases in its effort to justify segregation, it toppled to fall in his conclusion with one of the greatest indictments against segregation, when after extolling the blessings his children enjoy in its clutches, he said that they — and, I quote him: "resent being MADE (the caps are ours) to sit at the back of the bus. If that were removed — (note the excellent grammatical construction in the verb following the subjunctive — IF) and if they could sit in better sections at concerts." Let us stop right there with his own quote which is a heavy indictment against the whole system of segregation.

A letter signed like this one, where the writer prefers that his name be withheld, borders on anonymity; it suggests one afraid to openly sign his name and no spokesman of a great mass of people like the Negro group and essaying to be their mouthpiece should be listened to in these crucial times when there are thousands of people ready and willing to sign any document they write.

It is important that our writer be reminded that the whole pattern of segregation is hung on the strings he enumerated. It says that his children are not good enough to sit anywhere in the bus they desire to, that in spite of the fact there may be better seats at shows and concerts, they are circumscribed and must bear discomforts solely because they are colored, when they paid the same fare that others pay. If your children feel this way and are tired of this type of unfair practice and enforced regulations devaluing them in the daily pursuits of life and otherwise limiting their circulation in a free society, it is felt that they themselves might arrive at the conclusion as to whether "Father" is rendering them and his race a disservice.

Were it not for the fact that such a practice as this should be immediately and positively discouraged in this form of cold war tactics, "Father's" letter might be consigned to the regular channel of such letters, where a second effort is involved in order that their writers be found out.

It was Sir Walter Scott who once lamented:

"Oh what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

The Decision Of A Century

When Abraham Lincoln rededicated "a nation under God" at Gettysburgh, with "a nation of the people, by the people and for the people," there were no provisions made for second-class citizenship. A democracy, such as he envisioned and interpreted had no room for such a practice within its confines.

Later the Congress of the United States further fortified this philosophy of government by the 14th., and 15th., Amendments to the Constitution.

Hence, the declaration on Monday by the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional legal segregation of the races in the public school system, is no great surprise to us, epoch-making to the contrary notwithstanding.

In substance the court, through Chief Justice Warren, in the most sweeping decision of this century ruled:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal (SIC3 has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"There, we hold that the plaintiffs (Negro parents) and other similarly situated for whom the action has been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

"This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the due process



WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Supreme Court Monday ruled in an historic decision that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The decision, a sweeping victory for Negroes, is probably the most important in U. S. Race relations since the famous Dred Scott decision of 1857, which held that a Negro was not a citizen. The Civil War reversed that decision. Five District youngsters were plaintiffs in the case which the Supreme Court issued its decision on Monday. Shown here with his mother is one of the five plaintiffs, Spottswood Thomas Bolling, age 15, and his mother Mrs. Sarah Bolling. They are shown here looking over some of the articles that were written on the case following the decision. Mr. Bolling has kept a scrap book on articles that were written about the case.

Washington, I Votes To De

Superintendent Submits Plan To Start In Sept.

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — If the latest pledge of the District of Columbia Board of Education is given teeth, and more important, a time table to move to action, segregation in the nation's capitol will be a dead thing by September, 1955.

The district board, three members of which are Negroes, pledged itself to erase racial segregation in public schools, a few days after the U.S. Supreme Court decision, outlawing the separate but so-called equal doctrine.

However, the board postponed action on a timetable for carrying out the plans of integration.

PLAN SUBMITTED

A plan, to begin the desegregation process next September, was submitted by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, with a follow-up of carrying it on gradually through the following year to completion by September 1955.

No strength has been placed in the proposal, however, because the board adjourned without acting on the superintendent's proposal. But another meeting, to consider the plan, was set for June 2.

Informative sources at the White House said that President Eisenhower has taken a personal interest in the segregation issue in the nation' capitol, and aides announced he hopes Washington can put through a sucessful program that will point the way for 17 southern and border states to establish mixed Negro and white schools.

FIVE OBJECTIVES

The actual action of the board yesterday was to adopt, six to two a declaration of policy that it is "pledged to a complete and whole hearted pursuit" of five objectives, including:

1. No favors or discrimination against any pupil because of race or color.
2. All faculty assignments and ratings shall be on a merit basis, without respect to color or racial lines.
3. No children shall be allowed, for reasons of race alone, to attend schools outside the boundaries of school zones in which they live.
4. After this school year, no records of pupils or personnel shall carry any reference to race or color.
5. All schools shall be used with maximum efficiency regardless of race or color.

AIRS PLAN TO IMPLEMENT COURT RULING

THOMASTON, Ga.— A woman leader of Thomaston has suggested that members of the Active Voters use the adjustment time provided by the Supreme Court school segregation decision to "help condition the minds and hearts of people to this social change."

Hailing the decision as "another milestone in the emancipation of men," Mrs. A. A. Hardy, new president of the Active Voters, addressing this organization at a dinner in her honor, urged that individual members hold interracial discussions, form neighborhood conversational groups and talk with chance acquaintanes and associates in preparation for efefctive implementation of the decision.

Louisiana House For Segregation

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — The Louisiana house Thursday swiftly passed a resolution favoring continued segregation in schools but the senate referred the subject to committee.

The house action on a sweeping 64-3 vote approved a resolution sponsored by Reps. E. W. Gravelet of Plaquemines parish and Edgar Lancaster Jr. of Madison parish.

The action passed by the house was a watered down version of a resolution introduced by Gravelet and Lancaster. The original attacked the court decision as "outrageous and unlawful." These terms were criticized by lawmakers who did not like the idea of taking a slap at the supreme court.

"The legislature, the house said, "deplores the unwarranted and unprecedented abuse of power by the United States Supreme Court in its anti-segregation decision, which can only result in racial turmoil, strife and confusion to the irreparable harm and injury of the people of the state of Louisiana and most of the states of the union.

"It is the solemn judgment of this legislature that racial integration in our schools is not desired by the vast majority of either our white or our Negro people, that it is clearly intolerable, impracticable and in the ultimate sence of the word, unenforceable."



OBLIGES WITH AUTOGRAPH — Dr, Archibald Carey signs for seniors Betsey Dunn (L) and Dora Chatmon following Baccalaureate address. — (Perry's Photo)

Dr. Carey Says . . . .

"Cultivate Atmosphere For Flower Of Democracy To Grow"

BY HARMON G. PERRY

"Wage a war for freedom" Dr. Archibald J. Carey, outstanding Chicago Minister and Alderman, told the 1954 graduating class of Booker T. Washington High School Sunday at the City Auditorium.

Dr. Carey delivering the Baccalaureate address to the 400 odd candidates for graduation, told them that their job for the future was to create an atmosphere in which the flower of Democracy could grow.

"Your job will be to speak out and stand up for freedom and the resulting atmosphere will be the kind that will enable the flower of Democracy to grow," said Dr. Carey, as he warned them of the kind of world they were about to inherit.

Speaking from the subject "To Unite The Nations," Dr. Carey, who is also First Alternate Delegate for the United States to the United Nations, opened his address with a detailed description of what the United Nations is, how it functions, who comprises the membership and his personal experiences since joining the world organization.

He went further by explaining how the UN worked in ironing out world problems that involve member nations, what objectives the body had accomplished, and those not accomplished. He gave a vivid picture of the role of the UN in the prevention of another World War.

In voicing his opinion on the recent school segregation decision Dr Carey said, "I thrilled to the decision of the Supreme Court." It will do as much to win good will for our country as all the money we have sent out under the Marshall Plan."

"The world is devided because America has not lived up to the true principals of Democracy," and America will not be safe until it treats its youth better."

To those individuals who sought to circumvent the decision Dr. Carey declared that their attitude was that of "insurrection," "but it is also a rejection to the friends the world over that we so badly need."

In closing the distinguished Statesman told the class that if they followed the example set by the United Nations and keep the faith, "you will fashion the tool that will create the way for freedom to grow." "This is your challenge, and this is your opportunity to unite the nations.

Dr. Carey was introduced by C. N. Correll Principal and music for the program was furnished by the Boys' Chorus and the Glee Club.

Platform participants included Rev. Luttelle G. Long, Rev. E. W. McMillian, and Rev. A. E. Fortune.

No Time For Rashness Says N.C. Governor

RALEIGH, N. C.—(INS)— Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina said the outlawing of segregated schools invades the rights of states but he called for calm and careful thought.

The Governor said the Supreme Court decision of May 17 was an abrupt reversal of the principle of separate but equal schools.

"This reversal of its formal decisions," Umstead said, "is, in my opinion, a clear and serious invasion of the rights of the sovereign states."

Umstead added that complications and difficulties of "immeasurable extent" require the "calm careful, and thoughtful study of all of us." He stressed:

"This is no time for rash statements or the proposal of impossible schemes."

"...no final conclusion as to our course and the program we shall follow is immediately necessary."

Umstead had been silent since the day of the decision, when he said he was "terribly disappointed."

Our Next Door Neighbor, Gov. Byrnes

While we have never been able to see eye to eye with South Carolina's Governor, James Byrnes, there seems to be a quiet softening in that vigorous temperment that foreran the "private school" idea in the South, if and when the Supreme Court declared segregation in the schools unconstitutional.

His statement following the outlawing of segregation in the school, rose to the merit of being referred to by President Eisenhower in one of his comments on the decision.

The background of Governor Byrnes is strictly southern. The decision would involve all that is against the grange of his tradition and heritage; still he implores, "I earnestly urge all of our people, white and colored, to exercise restraint and preserve order."

This statement, in its sober exhortation and soothing temperment would more favorably and consistently become one who himself has served on the Supreme Court, as United States Senator of a great southern state, assistant President under Roosevelt and Secretary of State.

With his powerful personality and acknowledged influence, he could have turned otherwise in this serious crisis, with telling effect, not only on South Carolina but the whole South. This option he did not take to his undying credit.

Under this condition, it is apparent that at least South Carolina, if not the whole South is minus one champion of what they chose to call —— "our way of life."

We sincerely appreciate the fact that it seems that Governor Byrnes has also changed to help aleviate a critical time. He has made a contribution — and all to his credit.

The Distaf Side

BY Maryland McCormick

MOST intelligent people realize that the decision of the Supreme court to abolish segregation in public schools was a verdict that was just and logical. Some of the southern newspapers should be commended for the attitude they have taken. We, in the large industrial cities of the north, share the same problem. The transition will be difficult but not impossible.

Looking back over the last 15 years, I have made adjustments that perhaps can help others. My conclusion is that time, sympathy for your fellow man, and common sense will make for equalization gradually. Intelligence has no color. If we educate in public schools the same way in each state, the change can be reconciled more each generation.

Why do we not have federal aid now for the construction of new buildings? Surely this would be the appropriate time to enlarge our inadequate schoolhouses in every state in the Union. Why make another survey? We know our schools are overcrowded and most of our teachers are underpaid. Why prolong this injustice to our young and keep spending money abroad for foreign aid? Our future is in the next generation. Should they not be our first consideration?

RETURNING to the question of equality for all, the most intolerant of all mankind is the one who states he hates all Japanese, all Africans, all Germans, or all French. He condemns the whole race or nationality. There are benevolence and evil in everyone. No human being is totally good or bad. The same with a race, nationality, or creed. Why condemn the whole race because of their color, or because their eyes and hair are not like yours? Why be unfeeling of a religion not your own?

Of course, the first question that arises in segregation is: "Would you like your son or daughter to intermarry?" Lady Molly Huggins, wife of the former governor of Jamaica, stayed with me while on a lecture tour in the United States. She has three lovely blonde daughters and always answered this inquiry in an intelligent way. Her answer was: "No, but there also are millions of whites, even beaux of my daughters, that I would not like to have them marry." It is a subject each individual will have to work out for himself.

In the last 10 years I have traveled around most of the world and have visited and dined with many people whose skins were of a different hue than mine. My life has been enriched by these contacts. I have had the great pleasure of meeting and afterwards dining with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the British Gold Coast. Nkrumah is one of the most impressive men I ever have met. He worked very hard as a dock hand to complete his education at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.



Dr. Nkrumah

The whole world is watching this leader, for what happens in the future in the Gold Coast will set the pattern for most of Africa. We correspond with Dr. Nkrumah intermittently, the correspondence being mostly about paper mills that he is trying to establish in Accra. I hope that the Colonel has been able to help him on this subject.

• • •

ON THIS same trip we flew to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa. We met President Tubman and his cabinet. Mr. Tubman seemed very smart, with a good sense of humor and a lovely voice. He was well worth meeting. We had luncheon with our American ambassador, Edward R. Dudley, and Mrs. Dudley. He was the first Negro United States ambassador, is very cultured and charming, and seemed to be doing a good job. I hope our paths will cross again.

In Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo, we did not have such direct contact, as the Belgians seemed to be doing their colonizing in a different way. However, many of them had intermarried.

We have visited in the West Indies, particularly in Haiti, the first Negro republic in the New World. We accepted the hospitality of the president, the army, and many citizens, and were amazed at the progress they were making on this small island. They also were interested in establishing paper mills.

I realize we had the advantage of meeting the so-called tops, or VIP's, but, given the same advantages of education, the great majority of all these people in Africa, the West Indies, and here will be on equal terms. It will not be tomorrow or the day after that, but in the generations to come there will be no color line.

END OF SEGREGATION

Sirs:

. . . LIFE's editors should certainly be congratulated for their faithful stand on this major problem ("A Historic Decision for Equality," LIFE, May 31) through the years. Your coverage of mock trials in the South, the race riots in our major cities and now "a head start on racial equality" is most promising news for Christians.

WALTER SHERMAN

Spokane, Wash.

Sirs:

. . . The nine so-called honorable men . . . are not honorable any more. When the honorable opinions of a vast majority of the responsible citizens of any section of a democracy no longer count, we no longer have a democracy. It would appear that our judges have become the stooges of crooked politicians and race baiters . . .

S. L. WORLEY

Scottsboro, Ala.

Sirs:

I have but one question for Governor Talmadge of Georgia. What is meant by "One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"?

RALPH ARNOLD

Houston, Texas

Sirs:

You might be interested to know that the first controversy over the admittance of a Negro to an American school was started in 1833 when Miss Prudence Crandall (*right*) of Canterbury, Conn. accepted a Negro in her girls' school. Her neighbors immediately protested and her white pupils withdrew. Miss Crandall tried to keep the school open for colored students only but was thrown in jail. Her well was filled with refuse, she was forbidden to enter the church and fanatics tried to set fire to her house. Realizing that the fight was hopeless even though the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors vindicated her, Miss Crandall married a Baptist preacher and moved to Illinois.



FOSTER W. RICE

South Norwalk, Conn.

WARNS SOUTH WON'T YIELD ON SEGREGATION

Eastland Rips Justices' 'Left Wing' Ties

BY WILLIAM MOORE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 27—Sen. Eastland [D., Miss.] told the senate today that the south will defy the Supreme court's ban on segregation in the public schools, public housing, and entertainment.

In a speech bristling with denunciations of the court, Eastland proposed an amendment to the Constitution to keep the court's hands off the educational and social system. It reads:

"There shall be no interference with or limitations upon the power of any state to regulate health, morals, education, marriage, and good order in the state; and exclusive jurisdiction thereof is reserved to the states."

Attack Unprecedented

Eastland blasted at "northern meddlers" for what he termed a "politically inspired" decision by the court, and accused members of the court by name of left wing ties in an attack said by many to be unprecedented in the court's history.

"Our court," Eastland said, "has been indoctrinated and brain washed by left wing pressure groups. The court is out of step with the American people.

"We see justices of the Supreme court banqueted and monored by left wing communist front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme court must pass."

Charges Red Taint

Eastland told the senate that Justice Black accepted in 1945 an award from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at a dinner addressed by Justice Minton, then a Circuit Court of Appeals judge.

"The so-called southern conference for human welfare," Eastland said, "was not aggressively interested in anti-segregation cases appearing before our courts, including the Supreme court, but was a notorious communist front organization.

"The extreme impropriety of federal justices' accepting awards and testimonial dinners from communist front organizations that are vitally interested in court cases according to their own declarations must be apparent to all. Such a prima facie exhibition of bias disqualifies a judge in the public eye and rightly so."

Says Douglas Took Award

Eastland said Justice Douglas has "become virtually the protege of the CIO," which Eastland said is "up to its neck in politics" and is vitally interested in the segregation controversy.

Eastland said that in 1952 Douglas accepted the $1,000 Sidney Hillman Foundation award at a CIO meeting in his honor, and went on:

"That a Supreme court justice empowered to pass on such questions should accept a $1,000 emolument from a party beligerently interested in the outcome of these cases is indeed shocking to the extreme. A presumption of tainted justice becomes inevitable."

"What a Spectacle"

Eastland told the senate that in September of 1951 Douglas advocated American recognition of communist China and said:

"What a spectacle is this, for a man who sits on the highest tribunal of our country and interprets the laws of this free nation openly to espouse the cause of our greatest enemy which has destroyed freedom and made a mockery of law in every country where it has seized power."

COURT'S RULING ON SEGREGATION STIRS UP SOUTH

Faces New Problems, More Litigation

Washington, May 18 (AP) — Against a background of world interest, there were the first stirrings today toward grappling with the social and economic problems raised by the United States' Supreme court's holding against race segregation in public schools.

President Eisenhower asked that he be kept informed on progress toward putting the edict into effect in the District of Columbia.

In Congress, Sen. Clements [D., Ky.] said the court decision that separation of whites and Negroes in public schools is unconstitutional makes it "even more imperative" for the federal government to appropriate money to build schools. He addressed a senate labor subcommittee considering various proposals for federal school aid.

Calls for Conference

Rep. Powell [D., N. Y.], Negro, called in a statement for a conference of southern leaders of both races "to work out an effective plan to put this decision into operation with a minimum of friction." Leaders of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People set a meeting in Atlanta Saturday to draft a program for Negroes to follow in the 17 states with school segregation laws.

The high court, while holding school segregation violated the basic law of the land, called for arguments next fall on the mechanics of making its decision effective.

Pressing down on the 17 southern and border states where segregation is compulsory are problems of remodeling school systems, reorganizing school districts, readjusting and reassigning teachers, changing school bus routes, and building more schools.

Long Litigation Predicted

If some states or communities or school districts balk at complying with the court's ruling, more legal tangles are in prospect. Associate Justice Jackson has predicted "a generation of litigation."

In Georgia, Ttty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he wasn't going to participate in the court's sessions for framing these rules. Gov. Herman Talmadge hinted at open defiance and announced a meeting May 25 of a state commission created to devise legal means of sidestepping an anti-segregation ruling.

Talmadge declined to comment directly on how the Supreme court might enforce its segregation rule. For quotation, he cited an adverse ruling in the 1830s involving the Cherokee Indians.

Recalls Old Georgia Stand

H said that Gov. George M. Troup called out the militia and when President Andrew Jackson was asked to intervene, the President replied:

"John Marshall, [the chief justice] made the decision. Now let him enforce it."

The upshot, he said, was that "the Cherokee s were driven out of the state and settled in Oklahoma."

In the same state, in De Kalb county adjoining populous Atlanta, officals broke ground fo ra new Negro grammar school at Stone Mountain yesterday afternoon a few hours after the court culing. County School Supt. Jim Cherry said work would begin today on a new school for Negroes at nearby Avondale and that construction of three others would start next month.

Cherry said he believes a way will be found to "preserve segregated schools in the interest of both races." State School Supt. M. D. Collins added that he expects segregation to be continued indefinitely in Georgia schools by custom if not by law.

Elimination of public schools and substitution of a private school system is being studied by some southern states. Popularly known as the "South Carolina plan," this proposal would permit subsidy of the individual child rather than the school itself.

In South Carolina in 1952 a constitutional amendment authorized elimination of the mandatory public school system by an act of the legislature. In addition, the state's appropriation bill gives authority to local school boards to transfer pupils from one school to another "so as to promote the best interest of education."

The bill requires persons dissatisfied with school assignments to appeal first to the county school board and then to the state school board, both of which can hold hearings. From there appeals can go to the court of common pleas and then to the state Supreme court.

Would Lease Schools

In Georgia, Gov. Talmadge has outlined several times his idea that school boards as now set up would remain intact, but would lease the school to private operators. The state then would make grants to the individual student who could attend the school of his choice which would admit him.

There is now pending an amendment to the Georgia constitution which would authorize grants of state, county, or city funds to citizens in discharge of all educational obligations. It will be voted on in November.

Alabama's legislative reference service is making a study of possible steps similar to that being undertaken in Georgia.

In Mississippi, an advisory committee was created by the 1954 legislature to find ways to maintain segregation.

Plans to Call Meeting

"Just as soon as all members are appointed, I'm going to call them into session," Gov. Hugh White said at Jackson.

In North Carolina, the legislature last year approved a second, 50 million dollar school bond issue, part of which was for equalization facilities. At that time, the lawmakers were told they might be called upon to "reëxamine" the school building program if segregated school were outlawed.

Some states have spent large sums in attempts to provide schools for Negroes on a par with those for whites, in hopes the Supreme court would stand by the doctrine that separate but equal facilities are constitutional. That, the court refused to do.

News Beamed Abroad

The Voice of America beamed news of the court's action around the world today. British newspapers gave prominent display to stories about it. Many had applauding editorials.

CIVIC GROUPS HAIL ANTI-BIAS RULING

Religious and Social Units Join in the General Welcome to High Court Ruling

Social, religious and civic groups vied with each other here yesterday in hailing the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

"The American Jewish Committee welcomes the unanimous decision as a forthright expression of this country's determination to continue to translate democratic principles into realities," the committee declared.

Mrs. Lillian H. Ashe, president, and Isadore Fried, vice president of the United Parents Associations said: "We consider it a prime function of our schools to teach democracy. You cannot teach it effectively while you practice segregation."

Rabbi Cites Declaration

The Rev. Dr. William F. Rosenblum, rabbi of Temple Israel, said: "Our fundamental law is based upon the Judeo-Christian tradition from which was borrowed the insistence in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal,' a phrase which was meant to be interpreted in its truest spiritual impact rather than in limited physical intent."

Richard W. Condon, president of the Catholic Interracial Council, called the decision "a logical step in the expansion and perfection of American democracy.

"The next step is the creation and practice of community educational patterns consistent with the spirit and intent of the court decision," he added.

The decision was termed "Communism's worst defeat," by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Harlem.

"This is democracy's shining hour," he said. "A time not for angry recriminations, nor thoughtless jubilation. A time for measured serious thought and action jointly on the part of Southern whites and Negroes."

Attorney Reveals Plan

Sidney S. Levine, an attorney here, made public some correspondence he had had on the subject with Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. Mr. Levine had suggested to Governor Byrnes that every state should maintain three sets of schools, one for whites, one for Negroes and one for both.

On April 22, Governor Byrnes had replied that this was "not practical," and added:

"The Supreme Court cannot interest itself in the solution of the problem and should the Court hold unconstitutional the provisions on this subject in our Constitution and in the Constitutions of of sixteen other states, that will be a legislative matter and certainly will require the best thought of th ebest minds in our states."

Mr. Levine yesterday answered the Governor by asking him to reconsider his suggestion, "the only solution that will eventually prevent violent outbursts of temperament which may lead to horrible results."

The National Urban League announced issuance of an emergency program for its sixty branch offices throughout the nation.

"The world will be watching to see how this decision is implemented," Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, said. "The decision must be implemented not only in the South but throughout the country on the local level."

Another group hailing the decision was the Jewish Labor Committee, whose chairman, Adolph Held, called it "a monumental step toward the achievement of real democracy in America."

"The Supreme Court's ruling brings us face to face with the fact that you can't outlaw prejudice," said Dr. John B. Milligan of the New Jersey State Education Department at a meeting here of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Dr. Norman Salit, president of the Synagogue Council of America, called the decision "another expression of the prophetic insistance that in the eyes of God

SOUTH IS CAUTIOUS ON HIGH COURT BID

It Moves Carefully on Plans to Join in Helping Write a New Education Program

GEORGIAN FOR A BOYCOTT

State Attorney General Would Shun Arguments on Charting Anti-Segregation Ruling

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 18—Offcials in the Southern states moved cautiously today in mapping plans for accepting the Supreme Court's invitation to share the burden of blueprinting a new public education program.

In the wake of the court's historic decision yesterday abrogating public school racial segregation laws, official circles showed increasing agreement that the nation's highest tribunal had challenged the South to define programs that would conform with the decision.

In its 9-0 opinion, the court invited the Attorneys General of the states with segregation laws to submit written briefs by next Oct. 1. These briefs are to be on the course the court should take in composing a final decree stipulating the mechanics for carrying out the decision.

Boycott Is Mentioned

Meanwhile, developments included the following:

¶1. Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia said he would approve boycotting the Supreme Court's implementation arguments next fall. He said that participation in such arguments by the state's law officer would "morally obligate" Georgia to abide by terms eventually set by the court.

Georgia's Governor, Berman Talmadge, reserved final judgment on Mr. Cook's views, but remarked "the only thing that remains for them [the Supreme Court justices] to determine is whether to cut off our heads with a sharp knife or a dull one."

¶A State legislation aligned with the Talmadge camp proposed that the Legislature meet in special session to plan constitutional amendments that would permit Governor Talmadge, whose term expires this year, to succeed himself.

¶C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced that on Saturday the presidents of association chapters in all Southern and border states would hold a conference in Atlanta.

Mr. Harper said the meeting would be held to formulate plans for Southern Negro leaders to offer the region's white leadership an opportunity to study and solve jointly the school segregation problem. He added "this would give the South the advantage of white and Negro thinking rather than the one-sided practice of the past."

¶In Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, steps were taken to call into session study commissions established some months ago to chart courses of action in the event the Supreme Court ruled public school segregation unconstitutional.

Officials Stress Need of Calm

For the most part, the Governors and the Attorneys General of the various states continued to stress the need for calm judgment and study of the final decision when it was formulated.

In the border states, particularly, where numerous counties have less than 5 per cent Negro population, the attitude was temperate. Statements indicated that oficials would be busy in the months ahead preparing proposals for the Supreme Court's implementation argument in the fall.

Georgia was the only state in which officials had expressed the view that it might not be to a state's advantage to accept the Supreme Court's invitation.

South Carolina and Mississippi, which with Georgia have taken preparatory legislative measures to abolish the public school systems if separate schools could not be maintained, indicated that decisions on whether to send their Attorneys General to the Supreme Court's implementation debate would be made in consultations of the special study commissions.

Attorney General Cook of Georgia, who is president of the National Association of State Attorneys General, said that he had "contacted" the Attorneys General of five other states and had been told they were against participating in the implementation debate before the Supreme Court. He declined to name the five law officers.

In South Carolina, it was understood, the fifteen-member study commission authorized by the Legislature some months ago, probably would recommend the action to be taken by the Attorney General on the implementation debate.

In Mississippi, most of the twenty-five members of a similar commission were appointed today. Here, too, it was expected that the group would recommend whether the Atorney General should participate in the implementation arguments.

Fall Debate Emphasized

The proposal to seek methods to have Governor Talmadge continue in office for another four-year term touched on an important political aspect in Georgi aand South Carolina.

In these two states, Govs. James F. Byrnes and Talmadge have been vigorous defenders of the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities for racial education. However, with the fall date for the Supreme Court's implementation debate, it seemed apparent that a final decision defining the terms of public school desegragation would be handed down after both Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Talmadge were out of office.

The N. A. A. C. P. conference in Atlanta was to be attended by such national representatives of that organization as Thurgood Marshall, the special counsel who argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, and Walter White, executive secretary. They will be meeting as Mr. Marshall recently put it, "right in Governor Talmadge's backyard."

In Lexington, Va., Dr. Frank W. Price, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, issued a statement declaring that the court ruling against school segregation laws was "necessary, wise and right." He called on all Christian churches to assist in easing the tensions that will result.

Meanwhile, there were scores of scattered reports from communities in the South in which local school superintendents expressed the desire to conform with the new legal principle of school segregation and expressed the belief that local problems could be worked out.

School Crowding Cited

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 18—Mississippi school authorities point out that one barrier to enforcement of the Supreme Court decision is the fact that the state's white public schools are practically all filled to overflowing and will have no room for Negro children.

It is pointed out that the police power of the state can be invoked to prevent dangerous overcrowding of school buildings.

Gov. Hugh White will appoint within the week the legal education advisory committee authorized at the recent legislative session.

"Until this committee is chosen and is given an opportunity to study the problem now facing us, there will be no course of action outlined for Mississippi," the Governor said.

Says Court Changed State Law

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 18—"We don't have to change our laws when the Supreme Court has changed them for us," Kentucky First Assistant Attorney General, Jo M. Ferguson, said today.

Kentucky's Constitution specifies racial segregation in the public schools through the high school level. Kentucky statutes forbade whites and Negroes to attend any other schools together until a Supreme Court ruling several years ago required admission of Negroes to the University of Kentucky for courses not provided at the state-maintained Kentucky college for Negroes.

Both Gov. Lawrence Wetherby and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell P. Butler said yesterday no steps would be taken regarding the situation until the decision could be studied and the Supreme Court ruled on implementing its decision.

Mr. Butler also said he foresaw no great difficulty, except that white parents would object to Negro teachers.

Arkansas Will Conform

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18—Gov. Francis Cherry declared today that Arkansas would not approach the Supreme Court's ruling with the idea of being an "outlaw."

"I have already given the entire matter a great deal of thought," he said, "and obviously it will take a good deal of time to work it out. I hope what has happened does not set back the advances Negroes have made in Arkansas in the past several years."

The Governor said these advances could be lost by the attitude of either the white or Negro people.

He cautioned everyone not to become alarmed and said it might be a year or more before the effect of the segregation ruling was felt in Arkansas.

The first step toward conforming with the decision will be the appointment of a Govenor's

Committee on Segregation, he said.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 18 —Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns urged Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma to call an "early meeting" of the Southern Governors Conference to study the Supreme Court decision. Governor Murray heads the conference.

At a meeting of the state cabinet, Governor Johns said he saw no need for a special session of the Legislature.

School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey said the state had an immediate problem on whether to proceed with a $120,000,000 school construction program evolved on a "separate but equal" basis.

N. A. A. C. P. MAPS MOVES TO END SEGREGATION

Plans Campaigns on Local Level

Atlanta, May 23 (AP)—A local community level campaign for early elimination of public school segregation was launched by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People today.

Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in 18 states having mandatory segreation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two day session here.

Hits Byrnes, Talmadge

The new strategy was announced in an "Atlanta declaration" read at a morning news conference. Possible opposition by some of the more outspoken foes of nonsegregation was mentioned only briefly.

But at an afternoon meeting, Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, called Governors Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "the two most pathetic figures in American life today . . . in their frustration and bitterness."

White asserted Sen. Russell [D., Ga.] had forfeited his Presidential ambitions by denouncing the Supreme court decision on segregation.

Resist Delaying Tactics

While last Monday's court decision merely announced that public school segregation is illegal and delayed its final decree, deliberations of the N. A. A. C. P. representatives here were on the assumption that the major barrier had been re-

The Atlanta declaration recognized that "school officials will have certain administrative problems in transferring from a segregated to a nonsegregated system." But it added, "We will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

The declaration called for integration at all levels, including teacher assignments, and urged federal aid for education.

No Time Limit Set

"Lest there be any misunderstanding of our position," the declaration concluded, "We here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. special counsel, declined to set any time limit for ending segregation, but said "reasonable time" does not include "time for imaginary problems."

Marshall said he recognized the right of school boards to assign pupils to certain schools, but said it can no longer be done strictly on the basis of race. He also recognized the right of boards to set up district lines, but said these are controlled by usual rules about "gerrymandering."

Md. Legal Chief Shuns 17-State Schools Parley

Rollins Rejects Bid; Sees Effort To Circumvent Supreme Court

BALTIMORE, May 21 (AP) Attorney General Edward D E. Rollins said today he has rejected a bid to attend the 17-state conference on public school segregation because "I wasn't particularly pleased with the announced purposes of the meeting."

Rollins gave "prior engagements" as his reason for declining the invitation from Eugene Cook, Georgia Attorney General, but Maryland's chief legal officer said frankly he would not have attended the meeting in any event.

"It seems to me they are trying to circumvent, rather than implement the will of the Supreme Court."

"I am not interested," Rollins added.

The Attorney General said Cook's telegram asking him to attend the conference announced its purpose as exploring "the legal problems and possible legal courses of action that might be followed to prevent segregation in the public schools of our respective states within the framework of the Federal and state constitutions."

Rollins added he thought it "our duty to preserve the will of the Supreme Court," therefore, Maryland would not be represented at the meeting.

Pace of Desegregation

A series of developments last week indicated that it might be a considerable time before the Southern states are required to admit white and Negro children to the same schools. When the Supreme Court stated the principle, last May, that school segregation was unconstitutional, it postponed until December the question of decrees to make the ban effective. Last week the court announced that "in view of the absence of a full court," it was postponing the question again. The President has nominated Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York for the seat of the late Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, but Senate action on the nomination has been put off until the new Congress meets in January. Accordingly, the court is not expected even to take up the segregation problem until well into the new year.

When it does take up the question, the court will be under heavy pressure to go slowly and tread lightly. Week before last Southern states and Negro groups filed with the court briefs containing their views about how and when to desegregate the schools. The Southern states made it plain they wanted plenty of leeway and no deadlines; the Negroes asked the high court to direct the states to integrate their schools by September, 1955, or September, 1956, "at the outside."

Last week the U. S. Government stated its position on desegregation. At his news conference on Tuesday the President said, in answer to a question: He understood the court would write its orders of procedure in such fashion as to take into consideration the great emotional strains and the practical problems, and try to devise a way where under some form of decentralized process we could bring this about.

Next day the Justice Department filed its brief with the court and it was evident that the President's comments had been based on knowledge of its contents. The brief urged the court to allow the lower courts to supervise desegregation. It said the change "should be as prompt as feasible," but it proposed no deadline because conditions vary from state to state.

In the North, a number of opponents of segregation felt that a moderate approach of this sort might be best, in view of Southern resistance. Others felt that precisely because of this resistance a more drastic approach with a definite deadline was essential. The South appeared generally to approve of the Justice Department's position. Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said he was glad the Administration was taking "local folks" into consideration. He added, however, that no matter what the Administration did, "segregation will not be ended in Georgia at any time."

Equal Education For All

The Supreme Court's historic decision in the school segregation cases brings the United States back into the mainstream of its own best traditions. Segregation is a hangover from slavery, and its ugliest manifestation has been in the schools. Rooted in a denial of human equality, it has always been, like the evil institution that spawned it, a blight upon American life. Its effect was divisive. It separated Americans into superior and inferior races, and by subordinating one to the other gave the fiction a semblance of reality. Now, at last, the equality of opportunity which is a fundamental premise of the American society is to become a fact in regard to education—which is, after all, the key to opportunity. The effect will be to establish a new and invigorating unity.

The Chief Justice's twin opinions in the segregation cases are informed by a compelling logic. They eradicate, and unequivocally, the "separate but equal" doctrine contrived by the Supreme Court nearly 60 years ago in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The Dred Scott decision excepted, no shabbier judicial proposition has ever been enunciated than Mr. Justice Brown's that "the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority . . . solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it." Monday's decision is a resounding vindication of the wisdom expressed by Mr. Justice Harlan in his eloquent dissent in the *Plessy* case: "In view of the Constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

Education, as Chief Justice Warren declared in his opinion,

> is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

But of course it cannot be made available to all on equal terms if it is provided for some on terms that are profoundly humiliating and that remove them from free association with their fellows. Segregated schooling imposes insuperable psychological handicaps. The Court came, therefore, to an inescapable conclusion: "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The manner in which this decision was rendered reflects judicial statesmanship of the highest order. The Court was long in coming to a conclusion that would inevitably disturb a settled pattern of race relations and entail difficult adjustments in some parts of the country. We think the delay was wise and salutary. It allowed the event to grow naturally out of the womb of time—a development long foreshadowed and recognized as inevitable even by those who opposed it. We think, too, that there was wisdom in the respite automatically provided by the Court's decision to rehear arguments in the fall respecting application of its doctrine. The decision brings an era to its end; those who sought zealously and worked patiently to accomplish this result can afford now to display a measure of patience in letting those who resisted the result accommodate themselves to it. Moderation is likely to beget moderation.

Some of the reactions from the South—Senator Russell's and Senator Eastland's extravagances, for instance—reveal the real magnitude of the problem. But such views are countered by more enlightened attitudes which perhaps more genuinely reflect the temper of the South today. The time lag permitted by the Court will facilitate an orderly working out of the difficult problems involved in integration. The Nation can be confident that the South will bring to the handling of these problems intelligence and adaptability and good will. We have no doubt that the South will embrace its new era and find in it a general enrichment and emancipation.

It is immensely heartening to observe reaction to the Court's edict in the District of Columbia, even among those who felt resistance toward it. The Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools have moved swiftly and with exemplary spirit to bring this community into accord with the new interpretation. Machinery is already in motion to inaugurate a single school system next fall. There is every reason to hope that Washington will carry out President Eisenhower's expressed wish that it serve as a model to the Nation.

It is not too much to speak of the Court's decision as a new birth of freedom. It comes at a juncture in the affairs of mankind when this reaffirmation of basic human values is likely to have a wonderfully tonic effect. America is rid of an incubus which impeded and embarrassed it in all its relations with the world. Abroad as well as at home, this decision will engender a renewal of faith in democratic institutions and ideals.

Emancipation

The Supreme Court's resolution yesterday of the school segregation cases affords all Americans an occasion for pride and gratification. The decision will prove, we are sure—whatever transient difficulties it may create and whatever irritations it may arouse—a profoundly healthy and healing one. It will serve—and speedily—to close an ancient wound too long allowed to fester. It will bring to an end a painful disparity between American principles and American practices. It will help to refurbish American prestige in a world which looks to this land for moral inspiration and restore the faith of Americans themselves in their own great values and traditions.

We shall defer for a day detailed discussion of the court's ruling and of its impact here in the District of Columbia and among the Southern states. We take it to be in order, nevertheless, to express to the Court a warm sense of gratitude for a great service nobly discharged. The unanimity of the decision and the lucidity, vigor and definiteness of the opinion supporting it stand as a tribute to the leadership of Chief Justice Warren. Difficult problems remain in application of the great constitutional doctrine which the Court has reaffirmed. But the foundation is now a firm one.

AFL Asks Billion To 'Democratize' School Systems

CHICAGO, May 18 (CTPS).—The AFL Executive Council today asked the Federal Government to establish a one billion dollar fund for loans and grants to states in need of help to modernize and "democratize" their school systems.

The AFL leaders said the history making decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional would necessitate a tremendous physical expansion of school facilities in many states. The Executive Council is holding its annual spring conference.

George Meany, AFL president, said proposed legislation for the expenditure of 100 million dollars a year for this purpose was inadequate. He also called for more equitable teachers' salaries.

Stanley Asks Meeting on Segregation

RICHMOND, May 20 (AP).—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley disclosed today he has invited Southern governors to meet here early in June for exploratory talks on the question of school segregation.

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in the public schools, it appears a meeting of governors of the 16 Southern states concerned would serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views," Stanley said in telegrams to the other Chief Executives.

The Virginia Governor's invitation said his suggestion was "prompted by the thought the Governors would have an opportunity to consult together fully, without contemplating any organization or adoption of any group plan."

It was issued simultaneously with a statement by Gov. Johnston Murray, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, that there will be no special meeting of the group at this time to consider the ruling.

The Stanley message asked careful consideration and a reply by Monday to the question of whether the governors could attend such a meeting "on June 18 or some date near that time."

Gov. Stanley's invitation went to the Governors of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Mississippi.

Texas Gov. Allan Shivers said in Austin he would be happy to attend the meeting or send a representative if he cannot attend.

South Starts Study Of School Problems

ATLANTA, May 18 (AP).—Southern education and political leaders started work today on problems arising from the United States Supreme Court decision which outlaws segregation in public schools.

Yesterday's momentous decision. Reaction among white educators and politicians varied. Some denounced the decision; a few lauded it. Many were noncommittal, saying they would study the ruling before making a statement.

Governors of nearly every state involved reported they would call special committees into session immediately to study the program.

Most outspoken among the Governors was Herman Talmadge of Georgia, a long-time advocate of segregation in Southern schools.

Talmadge announced he would call the State Commission on Education into immediate session "to map a program to insure continued and permanent segregation of the races."

A Talmadge-sponsored constitutional amendment to do away with Georgia's public school system will be voted on this fall.

Talmadge is the only Governor who declared after the high court's decision was announced that his state would not abide by the decision. He said in a prepared statement:

"The court has thrown down the gauntlet before those who believe the Constitution means what it says when it reserves to the individual States the right to regulate thei rown internal affairs. Georgians accept the challenge and will not tolerate the mixing of the races in the public schools or any of its public tax-supported institutions. The fact that the high tribunal has seen fit to proclaim its views on sociology as law will not make any difference."

Officials of the aNtional Association for the Advancement of Colored People were immediate in their praise of the decision.

It was hailed by the NAACP as "vindication" of a 45-year fight, and a move which "gives the lie to the Communist propaganda that American Democracy is decadent." Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, pointed out at his office in New York that compliance with the ruling may not be completed until about 1960.

Reps. E. W. Gravolet and Gilbert Faulk of the Louisiana Legislature urged that body to "take immediate steps to counteract such a decision."

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi said he would call for an early meeting of the state's legal Education Advisory Committee, the group given the assignment of finding means to maintain segregation regardless of the Supreme Court's decision.

White has been a staunch supporter of the program to equalize school facilities for Negro and white students.

Various state officers in the South called for immediate special sessions of state Legislatures to study problems and map legislation, but the only Governor who said he might call a special session was acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida. Johns didn't indicate what his position would be.

Hollis Rinehart, chairman of Florida's Board of Control which exercises supervision over the state's universities, called for immediate preparation "for the integration of Negroes into our institutions of higher learning and our elementary schools."

Rinehart, who said he was speaking only for himself, said he believes integration can be accomplished without legal action by the Negroes "providing white leaders take the necessary steps" to cooperate.

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas summed up the views of many southern officials. Shivers said it might "take years to comply" with the ruling. The "wait and see' attitude was taken by top state officials in Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. But the governors of most of the states were busy today getting committee work lined up and summoning legal advice.

Public officials in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma accepted the ruling calmly. All three states were expected to accept the decision without legal battles.

Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, a border state, announced his state will try to adjust its public education system to comply. Wetherby said he expects Kentucky to have less trouble than other affected states.

High Court Ruling On Segregation Will Alter School Sports

By Herb Heft
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court decision yesterday outlawing racial segregation in the Nation's public schools eventually will change the operation of Interhigh sports in Washington.

It will bring an end to separate competition on a divisional basis. In the past, Negro schools have played each other in a Division II league while the white schools played each other in a Division I league. There has been no inter-league competition.

The five Division II schools and nine Division I schools will probably unite in a single league with white and Negro players on all the teams.

The fusion of the leagues will probably not take place for some time. For, while the Supreme Court ruling clearly invalidates the color line in the schools, it defers until next Fall legal arguments on how the integration shall be executed.

Wendell Parris, director of Interhigh sports in Division II, predicted yesterday that integration will ease scheduling problems, improve the caliber of play, boost adult attendance and provide better coaching, equipment and playing facilities.

Parris said: "It will mean that the five schools (Dunbar, Armstrong, Phelps, Cardozo and Spingarn) that have played in Division II will not have to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to fill out their 15-game baseball schedules and nine-game football schedules.

"They will be able to find enough opposition in this area.

Been Understaffed

"The coaching staffs of some of our schools have been understaffed while others have had more than they needed. However, because the coaches couldn't cross the divisional barrier, we couldn't get a proper balance. Now we will be able to.

"We will also be able to overcome some of the shortages of facilities peculiar to our separate divisions. For example, Division II has the best football stadium in the city at Cardozo while Division I has the best gymnasium for basketball at McKinley.

"These things in themselves ought to improve the caliber of play which has already been shown to be good as the result of our games against other cities.

Sees More Interest

"I believe there will be revived interest in sports like track and swimming. In recent years, only the Negro highs have had indoor track teams and they have had to go out of town for opposition. I believe that the eventual reassignment of pupils and coaches will make for interest citywide in that sport.

"In the past few years, only the Negro schools have competed in swimming because they have the only indoor pools, at Cardozo and Dunbar. Now, everybody will be able to participate.

"Even if integration is not enforced immediately, I would recommend that the two divisions begin scheduling each other in tennis and golf. In those sports. players compete with each other and not against each other. There is not a great basis for friction and argument.

More Spectators Likely

"We can wait in the case of football and other body contact sports.

"When integration is completed, I believe adults will attend more schoolboy games. For example. a lot of Negroes living in the Roosevelt High section have not gone to sports events because they have had to go across town to see Negroes perform.

"With perhaps a few Negroes playing at Roosevelt, the parents will come to watch. The same will happen with respect to whites in the predominantly Negro areas."

Parris said he believes that integration would affect enrollment mostly at Cardozo and Dunbar in Division II and Eastern, McKinley, Anacostia and Roosevelt in Division I. These schools are in racial borderline sections.

14-Team League

Schools least affected will be Wilson and Coolidge in Division I and Armstrong, Phelps and Spingarn in Division II.

A 14-team combined league will have eight football stadiums (Cardozo, Dunbar, Western, Wilson, Eastern, Anacostia, McKinley and Roosevelt) and six gymnasiums large enough to seat spectators for basketball games (McKinley, Eastern, Anacostia, Coolidge, Roosevelt and Spingarn).

Most important football games would be played at Cardozo which now is undergoing $100,000 in repairs. When repairs are complete, the concrete bowl will seat 7500 fans. The field is being resurfaced and shower and locker room facilities have been modernized.

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EDUCATION MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
ACT TO PRESERVE SEPARATE SCHOOLS

3 STATES FIGHTING 'DE-SEGREGATION

Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina Act to Preserve Separate School Set-Ups

ATLANTA, June 3 (UP)—The Deep South's first steps to meet the school segregation problem indicated today that its state officials would ignore "model" plans being made for the nation's capital.

While the District of Columbia School Board agreed yesterday to begin gradual integration next fall, officials of three Southern states, by coincidence, took steps in the opposite direction.

President Eisenhower had said following the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation that he hoped the capital could devise a method of complying with the ruling that would become a "model" for the other states.

To fulfill the Presidential hopes, the board voted to begin a gradual integration program next fall, without waiting for a specific court order.

But the steps being taken at various government levels in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina were concerned avowedly with finding a way to avoid any integration and to maintain separate schools.

In Mississippi, a twenty-five-member Legislative Advisory Committee headed by Gov. Hugh White resolved at its first meeting to maintain segregated schools but decided further meetings were needed to devise a "concrete plan" for doing so.

In Georgia, a similar committee called on the State Education Association and the Congress of Parents and teachers to submit their plans for achieving the same goal. These groups oppose the administration-favored extremity of resorting to private schools.

In South Carolina, Gov. James F. Byrnes suggested that Clarendon County, directly involved in one of the five Supreme Court school decisions, could close its schools for a year if the court this fall decreed that they be "desegregated" at once.

A plan for patching segregated schools to the core of a state school system that is technically unsegregated is an issue before South Carolina voters next Tuesday in a primary election for Governor. The plan was adopted as a platform plank by George Bell Timmerman Jr., candidate, who had implied support of Mr. Byrnes in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3 (AP)—The North Carolina Board of Education voted unamiously today to continue operating segregated public schools until the Supreme Court gave a final ruling on abolishing segregation.

Texas College Refuses Negroes

TEXARKANA, Tex., June 3 (UP)—More than a dozen Negroes have applied for admission to Texarkana College and have been refused on grounds that state-supported institutions made no plans to admit them during the 1954-55 term.

Negro Parley in South Asks 'Give and Take' to End Bias

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22—Negro leaders of eighteen Southern and border states met in a closed conference here today to map a course of action under the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the public schools.

The meeting was called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It received in its keynote address the plea:

"Let it not be said of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment."

The keynote address from Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board, was read to the meeting by Mr. White. Dr. Tobias said: "It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized and that without any sacrifice of basic principles the spirit of give-and-take characterize the discussion."

Negro spokesmen emphasized their willingness to exercise patience and cooperation with white leaders, but added that they would demand that Negro representatives for any interracial discussions on school segregation be selected by Negroes.

In addition to rejection of what he called the "one-sided racial leadership practices of the past," Walter White, executive secretary of the association, cautioned that any "funny business" schemes by some white and Negro leaders to promote propaganda for "keeping things as they are" would result in "such leaders' not being leaders very long."

These developments took place against a background in which the view that racial integration in the public schools was impossible was being whittled away by events and decisions in other parts of the South.

This "status-quo" view is prominently supported by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

Governor Talmadge and his Attorney General, Eugene Cook, received increasing evidence that their gestures of defiance to the Supreme Court in the last few days were not being accepted by other Southern political leaders as the best possible course.

Although final actions were pending in many instances, most of the Governors of the other Southern states uniformly cool to Mr. Talmadge's proposals, indicated that they were leaning to acceptance of the Supreme Court's invitation to share in blueprinting the terms of the school integration programs.

Four days ago, Attorney General Cook invited the Attorneys General of the seventeen states with segregation laws to a closed conference in Atlanta next Wednesday to explore legal courses that might preserve segregation.

Yesterday, Mr. Cook reportedly had only three acceptances—Mississippi, Virginia and Florida. Five responses declined the offer and nine invitations had gone unanswered.

The Attorney General then announced that he was reviewing his invitations. He said the meeting's purpose was not to stress defiance but to discuss the possible views to be taken in preparing arguments to the Supreme Court next fall on how to implement the court's decision.

Cook Defines Aims

Mr. Cook reiterated that Georgia officials planned to boycott the Supreme Court's implementation debate. But he said that the method of the enforcement of the court's decision is "of major importance to all segregation states except the few whose * * * situations present no real problem."

The N. A. A. C. P. meeting was attended by approximately 100 persons representing branches in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky and the District of Columbia.

National association leaders on hand besides Mr. White, were Roy Wilkins, national administrator; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel who represented the Negro plaintiffs in the Supreme Court suit that resulted in Monday's decision.

The leaders will hold a press conference tomorrow to report on the results of today's closed meeting.

Mr. White admonished Senator Richard R. Russell of Georgia for criticizing the court's decision last Monday and said he was "sorry to see such an able man try to out-Talmadge Governor Talmadge just to keep Talmadge from seeking to oust Mr. Russell as Senator through demagoguery."

He said he had received assurances from many southern business men that they had withheld economic advancement for Negroes in the South because of the fear of social reprisals. He said he had been told by such men that "you have belled the cat" with the court victory and Negro economic advances were inevitable.

Baptists Ask Calm Approach

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, May 22—A survey of leaders in the Southern Baptist Church shows them divided on results of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation, but all asked for a thoughtful, calm approach to the crisis.

Most of the leaders covered in the survey by the Baptist Press Service praised the decision as carrying out Christian principles.

A. C. Miller of Nashville, head of the Baptist Christian Life Commission, termed the ruling no surprise, adding: "The decision was the inevitable result of social progress based on Christian teaching that all men * * * have dignity and worth in the sight of God."

A dissenting note came from John H. Buchanan, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church, Birmingham, who said the decision "complicates and damages relations between races in the South. * * *"

Catholic Schools Act

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22—Roman Catholic high schools in Richmond are expected to begin enrolling Negro students next fall although integration in Virginia public schools may come much later.

The plan, which also may include Norfolk, was clarified this week following a statement by Bishop Peter L. Ireton of the Diocese of Richmond. Its formulation preceded announcement of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Compliance Speech Cheered

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 21—In North Carolina two affirmative reactions followed the Supreme Court decision.

On Thursday, Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem attorney and Baptist lay leader, gave the keynote address at the State Democratic convention here. In it he said:

"As good citizens we have no other course except to obey the law as laid down by the court."

Three thousand delegates, who interrupted him twenty-eight times with applause, reserved their loudest burst for the segregation statement.

In Greensboro the city school board, by a vote of six to one, instructed the City School Superintendent to begin a study "regarding ways and means for complying with the court's decision." The lone dissenter on the board said he favored the resolution but questioned its timing.

United States Senator Alton A. Lennon, facing an uphill fight for the Democratic nomination to his seat at the May 29 primaries, has as his chief opponent former Gov. W. Kerr Scott. Senator Lennon in his comment on the decision said: "Candidate Scott and certain of his top political associates and advisers encouraged the abolition of segregation in our public schools for many years."

TALMADGE ATTACKS SEGREGATION RULING

ATLANTA, May 28 (UP) — Georgia honored one of its leading figures of the Civil War today and Gov. Herman Talmadge warned that the "ills of Reconstruction" that followed that struggle "may again be inflicted" upon the South.

Mr. Talmadge who has led the Southern outcry against the anti-segregation rulings of the Supreme Court, spoke at the unveiling of a bust of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy, in the State Capitol.

He recalled that long before the Civil War, Mr. Stephens had urged Southerners to become aware of the "outrages" being perpetrated by the Federal Government on the principles" of states' rights.

The issue of the segregation rulings erupted today on two other fronts.

In Alabama a group of parents at Hope Hull, near Montgomery, formed what they called the first organization in the State devoted to "maintaining segregated schools in Alabama."

In North Carolina, campaign leaflets pitched on the racial issue stirred up a furor on the eve of tomorrow's Democratic primary for a nominee to the Senate. The leaflets purported to quote a Negro leader as saying former Gov. W. Kerr Scott had helped the Negroes' fight against segregation. Scott forces charged the leaflet was circulated by the camp of Senator Alton A. Lennon.

EASTLAND SCORES SUPREME COURT

Asserts Tribunal Has Been 'Indoctrinated, Brainwashed by Left-Wing Groups'

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27—Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, said today in a Senate speech that the Supreme Court had become "indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups."

His bitter attack on the court and specifically on three of its members, Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, Sherman Minton and William O. Douglas, was based on the court's recent unanimous decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Eastland, who is up for re-election, was not challenged from the Senate floor. Hardly more than a half dozen members heard any substantial part of his hour-long speech.

"Let me make this clear," Mr. Eastland declared. "The South will retain segregation."

To do this, he said, it might be necessary, for example, for a Southern Governor to call out the militia to "maintain public order." The Senator said a Governor "is accountable to no one except the Legislature and people of his state. * * * The Supreme Court cannot control and direct his action."

Says Justices Got Awards

Senator Eastland said some of the court's members had been "banqueted and honored by Left-Wing Communist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme Court must pass."

The Senator declared that Justice Black had received an award in 1945 from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which the Senator described as "a notorious Communist-front organization." He added that Justice Minton, who was then a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, had been a speaker at the dinner in which the presentation was made to Mr. Black.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare had been called a "Communist-front" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Senator Eastland asserted that Justice Douglas in 1952 had accepted a $1,000 award from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, C. I. O., for meritorious public service.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, Senator Eastland went on, had an obvious interest in cases reaching the Supreme Court and had contributed money to one of the organizations that fought segregation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Called 'Creature of C. I. O.'

Justice Douglas, the Senator chraged, had become "completely the creature of leftish groups and the C. I. O." to an extent so "shocking" that "a presumption of tainted justice becomes inevitable."

"With so many Supreme Court Justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare or taking outright cash awards from the very organization—the C. I. O.—that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?" Senator Eastland asked.

He asserted that the court had acted on "sophistry" rather than "judicial integrity" and was opening an attack on all the "social institutions" of the South.

The court, he said, could justifiably be charged with "reckless disregard of official oath and public duty."

Senator Eastland observed also that Associate Justices Stanley

F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter had broken "all precedents to become character witnesses for Alger Hiss, later to be convicted of perjury in a case involving espionage for Soviet Russia."

Houston to Continue System

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, May 27 — Principals of the Houston public school system have been informed that schools in the city will continue on a segregated basis through the 1954-55 school year.

The Superintendent, Dr. W. I. Mordland, passed along a bulletin from State Commissioner of Education J. E. Edgar, saying there might be "a considerable lapse of time between the decree of the supreme court and the actual operation of the new interpretation of the Constitution."

The Commissioner said "no immediate change in the financial operation for Texas public schools should be made."

Virginia Rejects Proposals

RICHMOND, Va., May 27 (AP) —The State Education Board today turned thumbs down on the proposals of Negro leaders that Virginia begin integrating Negro and white pupils in the same schools this fall. The board decided to notify all local school superintendents to proceed with plans for the 1954-55 school year on a segregated basis.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley had previously said that Virginia would proceed with plans for the new school term on a segregated basis pending final decrees from the Supreme Court on its decision outlawing school segregation.

SCHOOL PLAN SET BY NEGRO PARLEY

Association to Petition Local Boards in South to Act at Once to End Segregation

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 23—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today instructed its branch offices in Southern states to petition local school boards for action to abolish public school racial segregation "without delay."

Officials of the association estimated most of the petitions could be filed with school board officials within two weeks.

Each petition is to be accompanied by a letter requesting the school boards to arrange conferences at which Negro representatives could help work out details of ending school segregation.

This program was the result of a closed conference held here yesterday and today by Negro leaders from seventeen states that have school segregation laws. The association called the meeting to map action following the Supreme Court's ruling last Monday against school segregation.

A keynote address forwarded to the meeting by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board, had urged that the participants discuss the issue in "a spirit of give-and-take" and that there be no attempt to "drive hard bargains."

A twe-page typewritten "Atlanta Declaration," released at a press conference, declared that Negro leaders would "resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

Thurgood Marshall, Association attorney who argued the school segregation cases on which the Supreme Court based its ruling, said "the fundamental answer is the local level." "The politicans and others can talk all they please about strategy at the high level, but it is the local authorities who must deal with the issue and who realize that without comvliance they will be the ones who end up in the courts," he added.

"We know there has to be reasonable time to adjust and the question is the definition of what constitutes 'reasonable time.' Our people are ready to take part in conferences, but we are determined to attain this goal without compromise of principle."

Mr. Marshall said it might be a fair illustration to say that where some political leaders were talking of methods to circumvent the court order, the Negro leaders "in a manner were circumventing such politicians by going straight to the local authorities to resolve the issue where it actually rests."

"We are not unmindful nor unappreciative of the constructive attitudes that have been taken thus far by Governors and other public officials in Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, the District of Columbia and even Texas to some extent," Mr. Marshall said.

He asserted that lawyers, social scientists and political historians employed by the association were now researching all possible data on desegregation experiences in all parts of the country.

This material, he said, would be submitted to the Supreme Court for guidance when arguments are held next fall on the final rulings to implement the court's decision.

He said he knew of several statutes that could be invoked to prevent efforts to gerrymander school districts and zones on the basis of race. He also said the N. A. A. C. P. legal policy would be to press court suits for every individual parent or child whose constitutional rights were violated by school attendance programs, even if all other members of the community had accepted the programs.

Teacher Aid Pledged

The N. A. A. C. P. pledged the "total resources" of its legal, research and educational divisions to insure that there would be no discrimination against Negro teacher employment because of any adjustment programs.

Mr. Marshall said that the association officials knew of "at least half a dozen private colleges" in the South that were now preparing student racial integration measures.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director for the association, noted that some $40,000,000 in Government funds for land grant colleges, vocational schooling and training at defense installations were channelled each year into the seventeen-state area. He said that efforts to oppose the Supreme Court ruling would endanger this economic assistance.

In the afternoon, at a rally in honor of association officials, Walter White, executive secretary of the association, attacked Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, and Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

He also castigated Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, declaring that the "obsencity of the struggle for power of the junior Senator from Wisconsin, aided and financed by Texas oil millionaires and other reactionaries," had combined with the "tragic collapse of American foreign policy in Asia" to cast a pall of gloom over this country.

The Supreme Court's decision, he said, had dispersed the shadows and given new light to the workability of democracy.

He called Governors Byrnes and Talmadge and Mr. Russell "pathetic figures in American life today." He said he hoped these men would continue in politics because by "spewing their hatred and venom they inspire decent Americans to become active who otherwise might remain silent."

Schooling in the South: The Dual System Which High Court Decision Will Change

By BENJAMIN FINE

In the wake of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation, the South last week began the difficult task of adjusting to a new school system. The dual system of education has been the accepted norm. Segregation was the law in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

What is the dual system? Simply a double program of education, one for the white children and the other for the Negroes. Below is an analysis, based in part upon a study made by this department, and in part on a survey conducted by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, of the present status of white and Negro education in the South.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Between 1940 and 1950, average daily attendance in the South's public schools increased by 218,000, while in the rest of the country almost no net gain took place. Negro children accounted for one-fourth of the South's public school population in 1952. The proportion varied greatly among the states. Only one in sixteen of Kentucky's school children was Negro, while Negroes made up nearly half of the Mississippi total.

Negro school attendance in the South increased twice as fast as the total Negro population. There was an increase in the proportion of eligible Negro children who actually went to school. This has brought increased demands for more classrooms. The Negro population is growing in the cities, and declining in the rural areas.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES

In the last ten years the South has made its greatest efforts on behalf of public education, both Negro and white. The Negro children have received the largest share of the total outlay they have ever known. In 1951-52 thirteen Southern states spent $1.2 billion for school operations—four times the expenditures of 1939-40. Of this amount $220,000,000 went to Negro schools.

These states spent $315,000,000 for school construction and maintenance —eight times the amount spent in 1939-40. Some $65,000,000 of this amount went to Negro schools and their equipment. For the first time this amount approximated the 25 per cent proportion of Negro attendance.

The gap between current expenditures for white pupils and Negroes has been materially narrowed, but it is still wide: $115 per pupil in the Negro wing of the dual system, against $165 per pupil in the white wing.

In the over-all pupil-teacher ratio, the gap is almost closed. There is one teacher for every 23.6 white pupils, and one for every 25.6 Negroes. In the matter of teachers' pay, the annual average is $2,740 for whites against $2,389 for Negroes.

Negro pupils fare poorly in the matter of supplemental services. The number of books available per Negro pupil is less than half the number per white pupil. The percentage of whites eating in Federally-aided school lunch rooms is almost twice as great as for Negroes; $8 more per year is spent to feed each white pupil.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Evidence of the inferior quality of Negro education in the South is found in many studies and reports. It is plainly expressed in "The Uneducated," the Columbia University report prepared by Eli Ginzberg and Douglas W. Bray. The writers found that the rate of rejection by Selective Service during World War II for mental deficiency was far greater among Negroes in the South than in any other region. The rejection rate in the Southeast for Negroes was 202 per thousand examined, while for whites it was fifty-two.

Various studies have shown that there is a high correlation between illiteracy and the rate of rejection. The level of education is indicated by the expenditure per pupil, school attendance and high school enrollment. In other words, the more money that is spent for education, and the more opportunities that are available for the pupils, the more likely are the pupils—both Negroes and whites—to remain in school and continue with their education.

Studies have shown that when a Negro child comes to the North, and attends a public school on an equal basis with the rest of the class, he does better than he formerly did under the segregated pattern. Some of the studies made by Dr. Otto Klineberg of Columbia University suggest that when schools are opened to Negro children, the gap between the whites and Negroes on the test scores begin to close.

The problems confronting the South are not easy. Many issues remain unresolved. It will take time to iron out the questions raised by the Supreme Court decision. It appears certain, however, that despite earlier threats and warnings, the change-over from the dual to single school system will be accomplished with a minimum of confusion and disorder.

Court Ruling Alone Not Enouah To Integrate Nation's Schools

By James G. Deane

More than a Supreme Court order will be required to eliminate racial segregation in the Nation's public schools, according to a new study of the country's Negro schooling.

This is a conclusion of a book entitled "The Negro and the Schools," just published by the University of North Carolina Press. The book, written by Harry S. Ashmore, Arkansas newspaper editor, is the result of a survey by 45 persons financed by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Mr. Ashmore is executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock.

Both in the South and outside it major forces are pushing toward the end of school segregation. But other factors are continuing to work against this trend, and even Supreme Court action outlawing segregation in the five school cases now before it would not guarantee immediate integration elsewhere, the study points out.

Detailed Studies Follow.

The study also states that "integration cannot be achieved by the mere physical presence of two races in a single classroom."

The new patterns," according to Mr. Ashmore, "will have to be hammered out across the table in thousands of scattered school districts, and they will have to be shaped to accommodate not only the needs but the prejudices of whites and Negroes to whom these problems are not abstractions but the essence of their daily lives."

The 220-page book includes a foreward by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. It is to be followed by three more detailed works on the same subject. One will deal with communities undergoing integration, the second with Southern higher educational institutions which have admitted Negroes, and the final volume with administration, population and economic questions.

The Fund for the Advancement of Education, the foreword states, in backing the study is not undertaking to argue for or against racial segregation.

Improvement Efforts Reviewed.

The volume reviews recent efforts to improve public education in the South, especially for Negroes, and the history of efforts to end school race segregation, both in and out of the South.

One chapter is devoted to the school system here. Of the Washington schools, the book asserts:

"By any measurement, the Negro division of the Washington school system has remained inferior to the white. In 1950-51, the last year for which a complete accounting is available, the expenditure per white pupil was $273.21 against $212.02 per Negro pupil."

The author also asserts that District school segregation has meant "a high cost in terms of comunity-wide frustration and tension." And he quotes a 1952 estimate by former Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue that the direct cost of maintaining dual schools is between $7 million and $8 million annually, or more than a fourth of the entire school budget. (School officials dispute this estimate, contending that integration would save no more than a few thousand dollars annually.)

As of 1950, the Washington schools had the highest proportion of Negro pupils—51 per cent—of any American city of over 100,000 population, the study notes. (The Negro proportion is now 57 per cent.)

Called "Last Citadel."

Washington's school system is labeled "the last citadel of absolute segregation" in the Capital. The author predicts continued pressure for integrating it regardless of any Supreme Court action, because of "the peculiar nature of the city's governmental structure and of its symbolic importance as the Nation's Capital."

The author states that the District Board of Education "has officially indicated that it favors a gradual approach" in carrying out integration under a court order. The board actually has never voted on this question, and Supt. Hobart M. Corning has stated publicly that he favors carrying out an integration order quickly.

Mr. Ashmore also states that "the Board of Education and the Corporation Counsel have held that while the laws of Congress have never specifically made segregation mandatory, they have assumed complete separation of the races in the Washington schools." The District's official position is that the law in fact does make segregation mandatory.

Little Official Planning.

Main attention in the book is divided between the South and the rest of the country.

On the South, Mr. Ashmore reports these findings:

There has been little public discussion of integration of the public schools and no official planning to accomplish it. Public policy still opposes it.

Yet "many schoolmen and many politicians concede that integration is coming—not overnight and not necessarily as a direct result of the present school litigation, but as a result of the larger trends of which it is a symptom."

In every Southern State "there is now the mathematical possibility that Negroes, voting as a bloc, could swing the balance of power." Some white politicians "are now openly seeking Negro support."

Some Southern cities have seen Negroes elected to their school boards with substantial white support or appointed by municipal officials—among them Raleigh, Roanoke, Nashville, Newport News, Lynchburg, Richmond, Augusta, Atlanta, San Antonio, Knoxville and Winston-Salem.

Negro School Improved.

Southern States have made important strides in improving Negro public education. The 13 States of the South spent nearly four times as much on school operation in 1951-52 as in 1939-40, and eight times as much on school construction, and a far larger share of this went for Negroes than formerly.

The South, after generations of being behind the rest of the Nation on educational facilities, is now "reaching the point where there are enough classrooms and enough teachers to meet the minimum demand of its children for education.

On the area outside the South, Mr. Ashmore makes these points:

Only four non-Southern States now leave it to local school authorities to decide whether or not pupils shall be segregated. In Arizona it is optional. Kansas permits segregation in elementary schools in its large cities and in Kansas City high schools. Wyoming permits segregation where there are 15 or more Negro pupils, but there is no indication any Wyoming communities are exercising this option. The other State permitting segregation is New Mexico.

16 States Ban Segregation.

Sixteen States specifically prohibit segregation. New Jersey adopted a ban in 1947 and adopted special legislation to implement it. Indiana adopted a ban in 1949. Illinois the same year adopted a penalty provision for an old non-segregation law.

Eleven other States have no specific laws on the subject.

Many communities which have long maintained separate schools have been moving away from segregation voluntarily.

Communities where the Negro population is small and interracial relationships are good have tended to go the whole way at a stroke. "In every instance of this kind reported," according to the author, "the transition was rated a complete success." Example: Tucson, Ariz. which integrated in 1951 "with noteworthy smoothness."

Most communities, however, have proceeded more cautiously, integrating in stages. Example: Phoenix, Ariz., which last fall began with kindergarten through the third grade.

Indiana communities were given a five-year option period. Evansville has allowed pupils to enter the school of their choice, but last year only four per cent of the Negro enrollment had enrolled in white schools, and the dual system has so far continued virtually intact.

Legal Action Limited.

Most non-Southern cities are beyond the reach of any possible Supreme Court decision in the present test cases, according to Mr. Ashmore, since segregation except in the South is rarely based on law "and where it is it would hardly miss the legal prop if it were struck down.

"De-segregation," the author asserts, "is proceeding there at a rate determined by the willingness of individual communities to accept the challenge—or by the willingness of community leaders to put the issue to the test."

Even in the South, he notes, "the limit of Supreme Court action is the setting of a new legal precedent; even if segregation in the public schools were flatly declared unconstitutional, integration would be ordered only in the five school districts cited in the five specific cases.

"No change would necessarily occur in the other 11,173 districts where segregation has been legal and usually practiced until and unless individual suits were brought against each administrative unti. This in itself guarantees a rather lengthy transition period."

Negroes in South to Petition Boards on School Integration

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, May 24.—Negro leaders throughout the South will petition local boards of education to eliminate school segregation immediately in the first mass follow-up of the Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

That strategy was disclosed yesterday after a conference here of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 18 States.

Issuing an "Atlanta declaration," the NAACP officials called for integration at all school levels and advocated Negro teacher assignments and Federal aid for education.

Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the NAACP, and Walter White, executive secretary, were the chief spokesmen in a news conference after the closed meetings.

Mr. Marshall, who represented the organization in the Supreme Court arguments, said there would not be "time for imaginary problems" in ending school segregation. He did not estimate how long it would take, however.

He warned against "gerrymandering" school districts to evade the court ruling, although he said he recognizes the right of school boards to set up district lines

To gerrymander is to divide a civil district in an unfair way to achieve an advantage.

The NAACP will take up segregation in other fields when it meets in Dallas next month, Mr. Marshall said.

Mr White assailed three critics of the Supreme Court—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia. He described Gov. Talmadge and Gov. Byrnes as "the two most pathetic figures in American life today . . . in their frustration and bitterness." Both Governors are planning to evade the court ruling.

Hits Russell Speech.

Mr. White made this comment in speaking of Senator Russell: "Frightened by the possibility that Herman Talmadge might run against him for the United States Senate, Senator Russell made one of the most intemperate speeches of recent years on the floor of the United States Senate, denouncing the United States Supreme Court."

The NAACP leader added that this scotched Senator Russell's "burning ambition to be President of the United States" and at the same time supplied the Kremlin with propaganda material.

Senator Russell said in Washington that he had no comment.

In the statement issued here the NAACP officials noted that "school officials will have certain administrative problems in transferring from a segregated to a non-segregated system," but added: "We will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

Gov. Talmadge did not comment afterward on the NAACP's plan. He did say, however: "The people of Georgia well know my views. As long as I'm Governor

of Georgia there will be no mixed schools. I am not interested in pleasing Communists at home or abroad."

The Georgia Constitution bans second terms. The Governor thus will leave office at the end of this year. Gov. Talmadge Saturday stopped a move among his supporters to seek a change in the Constitution to allow him to seek a successive four-year term.

Gov. Talmadge said on a Columbia Broadcasting System program yesterday that the State will not comply with the Supreme Court decision.

"It would take several divisions of troops to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

Marriages Held Objective.

Another defiant note came from Sea Island, Ga., where Leander Perez of Baton Rouge, La., declared that interracial marriages are the "ultimate objective" of the NAACP.

Mr. Perez, national director of the States Rights Committee, appeared with Georgia's Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin on a Mutual Broadcasting System program. Both said the South will not accept the decision passively.

Mr. Griffin said the court had "usurped authority and abandoned its judicial functions." He said the ruling was based on "the findings of a group of psychologists."

He said the decision "is definitely an encroachment on the powers of the legislative branch" and "strikes at the very roots of the fundamental principles of democracy."

Racial Opinions of the South Different From State to State

By Martin S. Hayden
North American Newspaper Alliance.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—A reporter sent South to check reaction on the school segregation issue finds that so-called "Dixie opinion" is a myth.

Even in the Deep South States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, white comment on the Supreme Court decision ranges from the publicized roars of such as Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge to a "so what?" shrug from others more interested in the fate of Senator McCarthy or the fighting in Indo-China.

Last of Martin S. Hayden's dispatches surveying reactions of various States in the Deep South to the Supreme Court's decision banning Negro segregation in schools.

Negroes similarly divide in contradicting both the Northern assumption that all Southern Negroes are straining for classroom freedom and the constantly heard white Southern declaration that most colored folk don't want mixed schools.

There is a major division between Southern cities where the Negro is steadily moving toward all but social "equality" and rural areas where white minorities jealously guard the traditional rules that bind Negro majorities.

State Policies Differ.

Finally, and most significant, there are variations in the ways individual Dixie States were already handling the fact of educational integration—which actually began prior to the decision last week.

Although 17 border and Southern States still require school segregation, only five of them (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida) still exclude all Negroes from their State universities. The history of Louisiana State University typifies the apparent ease with which Deep South prejudice accommodated itself to judicial definition of what had to be in the State schools.

LSU followed the policy of fighting to the last court each threatened Negro encroachment; then, defeated on efforts to keep out qualified Negro graduate students, it went to the opposite extreme of complete compliance.

Today, there is nothing in the LSU record system to show which are white and which the approximately 50 Negro graduate students. The Negroes are unsegregated in classrooms, live in the same dormitories, eat in the same cafeterias, use all parts of the university plant that are open to whites.

No "Incidents" at LSU.

One of these Negro students told about it.

"As far as I know," he said, "there has never been an 'incident' since the first Negro came. In class, I work with the student next to me just as if he were a Negro. In the dormitories white students sometimes come to my room to talk and sometimes suggest I come over to theirs. Socially, we go our separate ways, but I have no kick about that."

A reporter who talks to both Southern whites and Southern Negroes reaches agreement with a Negro college president that the Negro in Dixie is "very strategic" in his approach to the racial debate.

"The Negroes of the South," said the educator, "know what they want—equality under the law. But they do not say that to whites. Chiefly for economic reasons, they play possum with the Southern whites. They grin and say: 'Yes sir boss, I sure don't want no mixed schools' and then, to themselves they add: 'Not much I don't.' Check it yourself; the next time you are told that Southern Negroes oppose this decision ask the man who tells you to give you the name of a Negro who will tell you that for publication."

The reporter tried it with the results predicted. He found no Negroes opposed to the Supreme Court stand.

Northern Errors.

He also found, however, that Northern reformers are wrong in their preachment that the low educational level of Southern Negroes is entirely the fault of the admitted discrimination between white and Negro school facilities.

Mississippi figures, in part, tell that story:

Eight years ago 106,000 children entered first grade in the Mississippi system. Of that total, 71,000 were Negro and 35,000 white.

This June 38,000 of the 106,000 are graduating from the eighth grade; of that total 15,000 are Negro and 33,000 white.

A county school superintendent recommended by Negro teachers as "a white man who will tell you the truth" commented on the statistics.

"I go to a Negro school on a bright sunny day," he said, "and ask the teacher why she has so many absentees; she says it's a good day so the parents have kept the children out to work in the fields. I go again on a windy, wet day and ask again why there are so many absentees; then the answer is that it's a bad day so the parents decided to keep them home.

"To pretend that the great mass of rural Southern Negroes are ready to compete equally with the whites just isn't true and is unfair to the Negroes."

Extremists on Both Sides.

A few Negroes in the South told this reporter that:

"The court has acted and we want complete integration now." A larger number of white extremists told him: "We'll never mix them, in school, or anywhere else."

But most from both races took the middle ground that the court's decision should be translated into reality, gradually.

A first stage, it seemed conceded, will come in the cities where the general unity of neighborhoods permits school districting that will be largely racial with only a few Negroes being admitted to white schools as proof that the law is obeyed.

Later, it was predicted, results will come in the rural areas, probably via a system of "voluntary choice." Under that system individual parents would apply for either white or the colored schools. At least at present, it is agreed, most Negroes would elect the Negro schools in the rural South.

The Negro college president predicted that, by this system the school segregation problem could, in 10 years, be ended in the South.

"It won't," he said, "be on a basis of white acceptance. Rather, it will be on resignation to the inevitable."

Dorothy Thompson—

Prejudices Are Seen in All Races

If We Integrate Schools to Meet Communist Criticism, It Is Asked: Why Not Abolish Private Enterprise Also?

There are many aspects of the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools that ought to be considered, but one argument that leaves me cold is that it is a triumphant answer to Communist and Afro-Asian charges against the United States.

If we make our policies to meet Communist criticisms we should abolish private enterprise, representative government, private schools, independent courts, and every other institution of our society. Nor will full social equality for Negroes suit the Communists, who advocated (until, apparently their Russian bosses told them to pipe down) establishing a separate all-Negro state in the South from which the whites would be moved.

If we want to frame our domestic policies to suit the Africans and Asiatics, we should throw open the gates to Afro-Asian immigration and abandon the "undemocratic" notion that our predominantly white and Western civilization.

This is a cry from the Supreme Court decision but not from some of the arguments being advanced for it.

The white nations suffer from a bad conscience which does not afflict the colored world.

We seem to think that the white races alone have prejudices and that only they have established colonial systems ruled by dominant racial castes. What nonsense! Racial antipathies and affinities appear to be endemic in mankind.

The yellow races think the whites ugly, that their bodies exude an unpleasant odor, that their hairiness is beastly, and that "white" faces are actually mottled, and marred by unaesthetically protuberant features.

The colored risings against white settlers in Africa are largely attributable to the fact that the settlers are of a distinguishably different race.

Where a colored minority live among whites they adopt the prejudices of the whites.

The Soviet Union has, officially, no racial prejudices. But the governing elite is almost entirely composed of white Slavs. A distinctly Mongoloid woman from Moscow was insulted when I remarked that she must come from the Soviet East, since she had no Slavic features.

Mongol troops from Siberia created dismay among pro-Russian East Europeans when they entered as "liberators." But they were equally feared and disliked in Western Russia.

The caste system of India was originally, I have read, based on race. Indo-Aryan conquerors created the caste system to keep down the lesser breeds. Now we see a sort of race prejudice in reverse. Mr. Nehru was quoted as denying that he had prejudices against whites. "We always had white servants."

American Jews, though in the forefront of the fight for minority rights, oppose intermarriage with Gentiles.

So it is with the world!

I am opposed to American intervention in the wars and revolutions of Asia, because I am opposed to Asian intervention in our affairs.

Races and cultures are different, and there is a limit to success in mixing them up.

"Equal but separate" may not work well within a nation. But nothing else is likely to work peaceably between nations and civilizations.

Dorothy Thompson—

Mind Divided on Racial Ruling

Tension on Panel on School Segregation Apparently Failed to Bring Out True Sentiment of Either Side

On Sunday I saw a televised panel discussion on the "American Forum" to which Senator Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois and Senator Daniel, Democrat, of Texas were the principal contributors. The subject was the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools of the South. Several others participated, too. I had the impression that nobody was speaking quite candidly, and that there was an undercurrent of tension that—but for the national audience—might have flared into extreme bitterness.

Senator Daniel, although he has argued for continued "separate but equal" education, took a moderate line in the Senate, and was probably picked to make the national representation for that reason. Senator Douglas assured us that he did not want to reopen the ancient North-South quarrel; he soothingly assumed that the South would accept and comply with the decision; but could not hide a censorious attitude which the Southerners on the panel were quick to resent.

Their argument was that separate schools, once common in most States, were no evidence of a caste system and were as much desired by colored as by whites, as every poll had shown. But Senator Douglas decried these polls as registering only the fear-inspired desire of the colored to avoid a clash with the dominant race. He spoke of "pressures."

In my mind's eye I saw this debate occurring, not on a nationally televised program, but in every Southern school district, among local parents and members of school boards, directly concerned about their own children.

I did not think such debates were likely to be as inhibited as the one to which I was listening. I wondered again what the real effect would be upon race relations; whether the registered opposition of the colored majority was not an instinctive apprehension that their condition would be worsened rather than improved, at least in immediate time. So the end of the discussion left me with a still-divided mind.

Theoretically the Supreme Court's arguments were logical, and I do not see how they could have ruled otherwise, the case having been pressed. But I doubt the power of law to regulate such matters peaceably, where the majority (or the dominant majority) are opposed.

Both sides warned against agitators, but the situation is agitating to both white and colored, and therefore favorable to agitators, who will appear, agitation having become a paid profession.

I thought of the effect on public education as such. One charge against "separate and equal" education is that it has been separate but not equal; that, despite the great strides toward equality made by the South in recent years, Southern education still spends on colored children, per capita, only 70 per cent of the amount spent on white children.

Assuming that the colored, as a race, are natively as intelligent as the whites and educable along identical lines—I do not know whether or not this is so—but further facing the undenied fact that colored children have not had equality of educational opportunity, what will be the effect of admitting them to mixed schools? Will they not because of inferior educational background, find themselves handicapped, and will this not intensify the "inferiority complex," which the Supreme Court cited as one reason for its decision?

Or, if the colored child has had 30 per cent less education than his white contemporaries, is the educational level in the mixed schools to be reduced to accommodate him? Or is he to enter as "retarded," in classes lower than his white age group?

Would it not have been wiser to lift the colored schools to full educational equality before creating mixed schools?

And how about colored teachers? The court decision does not guarantee them jobs in mixed schools. And will that not be another source of friction?

It is not so simple a question as Senator Douglas seems to think it.

ON THE RECORD

Sen. Douglas' Debate On School Issue Doesn't Seem To Writer To Hold Water

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

ON SUNDAY I saw a televised panel discussion on the "American Forum" to which Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), and Senator Price Daniel (D., Tex.), were the principal contributors. The subject was the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools of the South. Several others participated, too. I had the impression that nobody was speaking quite candidly, and that there was an undercurrent of tension that—but for the national audience—might have flared into extreme bitterness.

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She Doubts Law Can Do This Kind Of Job

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Won't Colored Feel Inferior—Is Her Question

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ON THE RECORD

Court Ruling And False Idea Drawn From It

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THERE ARE MANY ASPECTS of the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools that ought to be considered, but one argument that leaves me cold is that it is a triumphant answer to Communist and Afro-Asian charges against the United States.

If we make our policies to meet Communist criticisms we should abolish private enterprise, representative government, private schools, independent courts, and every other institution of our society. Nor will full social equality for Negroes suit the Communists who advocated (until, apparently, their Russian masses told them to pipe down) establishing a separate all-Negro state in the South, from which the whites would be moved.

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American Negroes dekink their hair. Marriages between Negro soldiers stationed abroad and white women cause distress among Negro girls. I have just had a second letter from another colored Southern girl telling of the sweethearts she and her friends have lost to white German women. "We can't blame our men. White women are more beautiful. But what will become of us? Can't intermarriage be prohibited?"

It would be quite different in a colored society where whites were in a poorly placed minority. There a fair skin would appear unattractive.

THE SOVIET UNION has, officially, no racial prejudices. But the governing elite is almost entirely composed of white Slavs. Mongol troops from Siberia created dismay among pro-Russian East Europeans when they entered as "liberators." But they were equally feared and disliked in Western Russia.

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American Jews, though in the forefront of the fight for minority rights, oppose intermarriage with Gentiles. The gibe "goy" is as much a term of opprobrium as "yid." In Israel, where the Jews are now in overwhelming majority, the native Arabs are second-class citizens.

So it is with the world!

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"Equal but separate" may not work well within a nation. But nothing else is likely to work peaceably between nations and civilizations.

South Tackles Problems Of Segregation Decision

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, April 18.—Southern educational and political leaders started work today on problems arising from the United States Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools.

Yesterday's momentous decision was generally received throughout the South, but some political officials hinted at defiance of the decision.

Some were bitterly denouncing the ruling. Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia recalled at a news conference a previous occasion when Georgia successfully dared the high court to enforce an adverse decision.

Attorney General Eugene Cook, charging the court with usurping legislative power, said he would refuse to participate in any further hearings to determine how the segregation ban is to be applied.

State School Superintendent J. D. Collins predicted it will be a half century before public school segregation is ended "if then." He said it will take long to comply with the court's earlier decision calling for "separate but equal" school facilities for the races.

Gov. Talmadge declined to comment directly on how the state might enforce its ruling, but for quoted Marshall (the Chief Justice) an adverse ruling involving the Cherokee Indians.

He said that Gov. George M. Troup called out the militia, and when President Andrew Jackson was asked to intervene, the President replied: "John Marshall (the Chief Justice) made that decision. Now let him enforce it."

The upshot, he said, was that the Cherokees were driven out of the state and settled in Oklahoma.

Gov. Talmadge announced that a subcommittee of a state commission created to devise legal means of sidestepping an anti-segregation ruling will meet May 25. It will make plans for "an agenda of procedure" to be submitted to the full commission.

The Governor in effect gave his blessings to Mr. Cook's boycott of the Supreme Court's October implementation hearing. He said the object of the hearing "is to invite us to help select a knife to cut our heads off."

Mr. Cook called the proceedings an effort to suggest a method by which the court "may legislate against segregation." He added that he had no idea of being a party to "any such subtle and unjudicious procedure."

Negro leaders praised the Supreme Court decision. Reaction among white educators and politicians varied. Some denounced the decision; a few lauded it. Many were noncommittal, saying they would study the ruling before making a statement.

Governors of nearly every state involved reported they would call special committees into session immediately to study the problem.

Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called the decision a "vindication" of a forty-five-year fight, and a move which "gives the lie to the Communist propaganda that American democracy is decadent."

Anti-Bias School Aid Bill Seen

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said today any Federal-aid-to education bill approved by his Senate Labor subcommittee will be "in harmony and accord" with the Supreme Court's ruling against public school segregation.

He gave this assurance to Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Mitchell told the subcommittee any school-aid bill should require schools getting the aid to comply with the high court's ruling.

Simultaneously the C. I. O. rapped Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's proposed delay in Federal aid to school building and the failure of United States Education Commissioner Samuel Brownell to appear before Sen. Cooper's subcommittee.

Referring to Mrs. Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, C. I. O. spokesman George T. Guernsey said:

"It has been suggested . . . that, in the light of the reduced budgets recommended by the Secretary and her announced opposition to Federal aid for school construction now, that the department be renamed the Department of Less Health, No Education and Reduced Welfare."

He said Congress should provide at least $600,000,000 a year for school building and anything less would be "completely inadequate."

The National Farmers Union called for a $4,000,000,000 program of Federal aid to schools to care for a growing school population, combat unemployment in rural areas and help Southern states shift to non-segrated schools.

Sen. Homer Ferguson, R., Mich., in another development, said the Supreme Court decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional is "fundamentally sound" and will promote better "social relations" in the nation. Sen. Ferguson, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, made the statement for newsreels.

Mr. Mitchell told Sen. Cooper's subcommittee that provisions in some pending school-aid bills would allot Federal funds to separate Negro and white schools and "would, in effect, repudiate the Supreme Court decision."

He said some of the "most inflammatory" statements on the high court anti-segregation ruling have come from Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss. Sen. Eastland is a subcommittee member and author of one of the pending school-aid bills.

Sen. Cooper did not immediately make it clear in what way he expects a school-aid bill to be "in harmony and accord" with the high court ruling. The tribunal, while ruling segregation unconstitutional, postponed issuance of decrees to end segregated education pending further hearings next fall.

Virginia Methodist Session Acts Today On Race Relations

By Caspar Nannes
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, June 16.—Delegates to the Virginia Methodist annual conference will act today on a resolution referring to several aspects of the recent Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools.

The delegates, representing 1,184 Methodist churches having 298,000 members, will follow recent national and other church meetings in facing the touchy problem. Among the church bodies urging members to follow the Supreme Court ruling were the Southern Baptist Convention, the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

Asserting that the relations of the races is perhaps the most crucial problem before the world today, the resolution calls upon the conference pastors to restudy their obligations and responsibilities in this area as a result of the recent ruling. Their decisions, the motion states, should be made "in keeping with the spirit of Jesus Christ."

Proper Timing Urged.

The statement, pointing out the emotional elements involved in applying the decision, also urges the Supreme Court to consider carefully "the time needed to integrate the school system."

Another resolution bearing upon public issues will repeat the conference's action last year in denouncing "certain Congressional investigation" committee methods.

Declaring that widespread use in American political life of the "big-lie" technique has continued, the motion charges that this approach in political campaigns and certain Congressional investigations has spread the spirit of "intolerance, prejudice, uncharitable judgment" and that it lowers morale. The statement then calls on the church leaders to use every possible means to create sentiment against these practices.

Alexandria in Lead.

The Alexandria district has grown so rapidly since 1940 that it is now the largest district in the conference, Dr. John H. Pearson, district superintendent, reported yesterday. He noted that the district jumped from 14,000 members of Methodist churches in 1940 to 35,000 today. He added that 4,501 members were taken in during the past year by profession of faith or by letters of transfer. There are 91 churches and 56 pastoral charges in the district.

Individual churches also have registered impressive gains during 1953, Dr. Pearson said. Arlington Church gained 404 members; Fairlington Church, 305; Graham Road Church, organized during the year, 219; Mount Olivet Church, 195, and Clarendon Church, 193.

The area is also experiencing a building boom, with $1,156,000 now being spent on various types of church structures. Fairlington and Arlington Forest churches are putting up new sanctuaries, each costing $200,000. The Washington Street Church education building will cost $270,000, and the Mount Olivet Church education structure, $150,000.

The commission on town and country work reported today that 65 per cent of Virginia population 18 years and under live in town and country communities. Asserting these young people can become strong additions to Methodist Church life, the commission urged that steps be taken to interest them in local church activities.

The Virginia conference was asked to tighten its educational requirements for the ministry, in a report submitted yesterday by the Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications.

"Thirty-seven annual conferences require the bachelor of divinity degree as a condition of membership, and only six of them have made exception . . . since 1948," the report stated. "Fifty-five conferences require the bachelor of arts degree and 30 made exception from 1948-1952, and only 23 since 1952. The trend, therefore, is steadily toward higher educational standards throughout the church, but our conference has not kept up with the trend."

The Skillful Court

The Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in the public schools is really divided in two parts. First, of course, is the emphatic declaration of principle. Here the Court went all the way in stating that the separation of children according to color is an unconstitutional denial of human rights. The act is an unlawful abrogation of the "equal protection of the laws." There can no longer be any room for argument on the fundamental point. That has been settled, and it is worth remembering that the opinion of the Court was unanimous. There were no dissents, no shadings of thought in concurring opinions. The nine members spoke as one in Justice Warren's opinion. They were agreed that segregation, no matter what the precedents of law and custom, is wrong.

We believe that the overwhelming majority of thoughtful people are in agreement with the Court. It is indeed hard to see how any other decision could have been reached. The only question was whether this would be an all-encompassing declaration or if perhaps the decision might only inch up a little closer. But the Court, obviously feeling that the time had come to speak out forcefully, has resolved the matter for good. As a matter of fact, regardless of what the Talmadges may say segregation has been slowly on the way out for some years. This is because more and more Americans, in the South and everywhere, have become increasingly convinced that racial discrimination is immoral. No person with a thought for ethics or national welfare can uphold a doctrine that condemns a tenth of our population to second-class citizenship.

That brings up the second part of the Court's decision. Granted that segregated schools are wrong in principle, how are the colossal problems of re-adjustment to be solved? These are practical details, very hard matters to settle in, say, a Mississippi backwoods school district on the basis of a broad judicial edict. Here the Court has skillfully left the questions of how and when for a little later. This is real statesmanship, to allow for discussion of methods before embarking in October on the next round of decision. The Court has a good grip on reality; it is well aware of all the complexities. The transition cannot be accomplished overnight; some hotheads will resist, perhaps even to the extent of trying to abolish public education.

Yet, aside from the outcries of certain politicians, the Court's decision has been calmly received. The sun came up as usual the next morning. We are, after all, a law-abiding people. The big decision has been taken, as was inevitable. From now on it is a matter of working out the details. This will not be easy, as the Supreme Court so admirably appreciates. But, with determination and good will, the obstacles can be conquered. The way ahead has been pointed out.

South Set for Battle To Keep Segregation

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, May 17.—The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the nation's schools will cause the most radical upheaval in the South since reconstruction days.

Abolition of the public school system well may come in a few states, and is a possibility in others. Several states planned special legislative sessions to decide a course of action.

The future of thousands of Negro teachers was left in doubt. A survey of the states which are now segregated brought opinions from practically all that Negro teachers would not be allowed to teach non-segregated classes. One state, Oklahoma, makes it a misdemeanor for a teacher to instruct mixed classes.

Southerners Prepared.

Southerners were surprised at the completeness of the high court decision, but were not unprepared.

Several legislatures, anticipating such a decision, moved as early as 1951 to preserve segregation regardless of the action.

In South Carolina, voters approved a constitutional amendment removing a requirement that the state provide free schools for all children between the ages of 6 and 21. The legislature still must ratify the amendment. Gov. James F. Byrnes is expected to call an extraordinary session and ratification is expected to be a mere formality.

May Abolish PS System.

The suggestion was made that South Carolina abolish the public school system and turn it over to churches and other groups to operate on a subsidized and segregated basis. Church leaders said they would be reluctant to get involved in that.

Georgia has taken the strongest official stand to date with a provision that all state funds will be automatically cut off from any non-segregated school.

The Georgia legislature also approved a standby plan to abolish the school system and reinstate it under supervision of "private" operators.

Mississippi Set.

Mississippi has passed a bill designed to maintain segregation regardless of the court decision by giving school district boards power to pick an "attendance center" for each student. A student not satisfied with the school to which he was assigned could appeal through the courts.

Florida and Alabama also had legislation pending in 1951 and 1952 to abolish the present system or to withhold state funds from mixed schools. Legislatures of both states subsequently have killed the plans.

Virginia Affairs

No Bones Broken Yet Over Race Plan

By Benjamin Muse

VIRGINIA IS ROUNDING OUT the second week of the new era ushered in by the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the schools—with no bones broken.

School children, white and colored, in their separate schools, have pushed aside the race problem in the flurry of examinations, year books, proms and all the activities of the term's end.



MUSE

The high-school seniors will soon leave segregation behind them. The rest will come back in September to still segregated schools. The high-school juniors, and in all probability most of the sophomores, will not experience racial integration in the public schools. No one will know the schedule until the Supreme Court has spoken again.

Official planning is going busily forward. Among the public, the ventilation of feeling, argument, philosophy and theory goes on with infinite variety and no signs of abatement. Reams of "Letters to the Editor" are swamping the newspapers of the state.

AMONG THE CURIOUS OPINIONS churned up is some criticism of the whole idea of tax-supported public schools. These, it is recalled, were imposed upon Virginia by Yankees in the first place—through the "carpetbagger" constitution of 1869.

Parents themselves should pay for the education of their own children (receiving a tax rebate), the argument goes, and should choose the kind of school they are to attend. A fundamentalist advances this as a means of escaping, not racial integration primarily, but the "progressive" tendencies of the public schools.

Private schools have received a rush of applications from anxious white parents for the few hundred openings available, but no new private school projects have been announced. The "mushrooming" of private schools at least has not yet started.

In view of the fact that either a reconsideration of its decision by the Supreme Court or secession from the Union on the part of Virginia is highly improbable, there is reason to believe that the high-level criticism of the court's action in this State is tapering off.

Virginia's Senators and most of its Congressmen have registered their disapproval. Possibly they will let the matter of the rightness or wrongness of the decision rest there and help the State to concentrate now on the question of what is best to be done.

THE WHITE PRESS, while in no instance happy over the decision, is advising a calm and thoughtful approach—with one or two exceptions. The Danville Bee, apparently oblivious to the delicacy of the problem with which school authorities must grapple, has given vent to such poison as this:

"It is not that the white people of the South are being brow-beaten into a repugnant way of life, ordered by nine men, violating fundamental proprieties of the way of life of the South, but it is what the period of confusion is going to do to our children, whether we are to see a generation of dolts and dullards emerge. . . ."

The Danville superintendent of schools, O. T. Bonner, nevertheless reports an attitude of "relative calm" in that city.

The white Virginians who are relieved at the court's decision, and who are glad to see segregation on its way out, are a minority, of course, but they are more numerous than would appear on the surface. To express that kind of opinion is not only bad politics but bad form, from a country-club point of view.

Public opinion has still a long time in which to churn before integration is actually here.

MEANWHILE, OFFICIALS and responsible planners are wrestling with such questions as the following (and let no one think they are easy):

What changes should be made in the current school building program? (The word for the present: Go on with construction actually under way, hold up new projects.)

What arrangements can be made for Virginia's 6000 Negro school teachers?

What will be the effect of the court's decision upon the supply of school teachers, both white and colored, next September?

What kind of plan should be proposed to the Supreme Court in its October hearing?

How and when will it be possible to mingle races in the schools of the counties where Negroes comprise a majority of the population?

Corning's School Plan

The Board of Education, in the principles it has laid down governing the integration of the schools, and the superintendent, in the plan he has proposed for carrying out those principles, have done the community a service in providing the leadership necessary for this historic task. They have shown that the task, approached with courage and determination, presents no unmanageable difficulties. They need and deserve the good will and the cooperation of the community in carrying it out.

In one important respect, however, the superintendent's plan contains the seeds of confusion, tension and discord which would defeat his goal of a "transition . . . by natural and orderly means." I refer to his proposal that children now attending schools outside the zone in which they live may continue to attend those schools subject to the prior claim of children living inside the zone to attend the zone school.

This will lead to a long series of conflicts, as children in the neighborhood claim their rights in the neighborhood school, displacing children already in the school. It is easy to foresee the struggles for space between children who want to remain in the schools where they are and children who want to go to the school nearby. Unfortunately, these conflicts will often involve children of different races, in which colored children, applying to their neighborhood school, may be made to appear as "invaders" and the white children as "victims."

It is possible to name a number of specific situations where this will surely be the case and where the struggles will recur each year for five years. The result can only be—as it has been in the past when schools and playgrounds were contested—to embroil the community in bitterness and tension. This can and should be avoided, in order to make the integration of our schools the constructive and integrating experience it should be for the community—children and parents alike.

It can be avoided by the simple expedient of assigning all children in the fall of 1954 to the school in the zone in which they live. This will move some children this year, but the vast majority would then be in schools where they could stay until they graduated. Equally important, there would be nothing to struggle over. The transition would be made cleanly and finally.

If it was temptation of greater administrative ease that led the superintendent to propose this plan, I believe he is deceiving himself. To attempt a cut-and-trim solution when the schools open in the fall would produce disorder and administrative headaches far greater than the "natural and orderly" assignment of children in their neighborhood schools. But in any case, the welfare of the community is the overriding consideration, and we feel justified in calling on the Board of Education and the superintendent to choose the course which will foster harmony and good will in the schools and in the community.

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER.
Washington.

Early, Orderly Integration Is Spencer Hope

Racial integration in District schools should proceed as rapidly as it can "in an orderly and well-though-out manner," Commissioner Samuel Spencer said yesterday on the WWDC program "Report to the People."

Spencer pointed out that two great tasks faced school officials: They must redistrict every school; and they must contact each child and his parents to find out whether the child wishes to continue in the same school or transfer to one which is closer.

Spencer expressed doubt whether the program could be completed by September but pledged that the work would go forward as quickly as possible.

He said a copy of the integration plan developed by Hobart M. Corning, school superintendent, had been forwarded to President Eisenhower, but the Commissioners so far had no comment from the White House.

In answer to other questions, Commissioner Spencer said:

- He did not think there was anything illegal in Capital Transit Company's transfer of Glen Echo and other nonoperating properties to a separate corporation.
- He did not know why parking restrictions for spaces behind the District Building had recently been expanded to cover a period from 6 a. m. to midnight, Saturday included. "That," he said, "is a new one on me."
- The new corporation law for the District recently enacted by Congress would be a boon to local business firms. "There have been few incorporations here in the past few decades," Spencer said, "because the old law was obsolete and inadequate."

County Urged To Be Model In Integration

Two Democratic candidates for the Montgomery County Council yesterday urged the County School Board to "set the pattern for the State" in planning for school integration.

Lawrence M. Fisher, seeking the Third Council District seat, and William L. Slayton, running for the Fifth District seat, made their plea in a letter to Board President Wylie W. Barrow.

They also called for re-examination of the county's school construction program with the aim of cutting costs "as the need to provide separate schools disappears."

The joint statement said the planning lag in Montgomery "is in sharp contrast to the action of the District of Columbia school authorities who have prepared a working plan for gradual integration of the school system."

Conceding that the school board's hands are tied by State law, the two candidates said "it seems to us appropriate, nevertheless, that initial studies and planning be undertaken by the School Board with the aid of the administrators and technical staff of the county school system."

Segregation Ban Debated

The Supreme Court decision ending racial segregation in the Nation's public schools will increase the prestige of the United States abroad and serve to check Communist propaganda about inequality here, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) declared yesterday.

At the same time, Sen. Price Daniel (D-Tex.) charged that while foreign nations may applaud the decision "it is because a lie has been told them as to why we have separate schools."

Daniel said that segregated schools have been maintained in the United States "not because of hatred or any feeling of superiority but in order to maintain the peace and support of our public schools system."

The two Democratic Senators expressed their views on Theodore Granik's "American Forum of the Air," which was nationally televised and broadcast yesterday from the Sheraton-Park Hotel by the National Broadcasting Company.

Daniel said that the public education in the 17 states that required segregation "should be continued."

Douglas said that while segregation was primarily a Southern problem, it also was a problem of national concern.

"I think this a great forward step that America is taking," he said. "I am willing to forget the past. From now on, the principles of the Declaration of Independence hold."

Denying Douglas' charge that segregation in the South has been a continuation of the "slavery doctrine," Daniel said a "great majority of the members of the Negro race would prefer their separate schools in the Southern states."

Daniel said he felt that white and Negro citizens in the South "voluntarily" will continue the separate but equal school system.

Daniel said there "undoubtedly" will be some agitators from both races who will cause trouble as a result of the decision. Then he added:

"I believe that a majority of our citizens of both races are going to see to it that they continue to maintain the public school system that will best keep peace and order."

Douglas called the court ruling a "shining weapon" against Communist propaganda that has been "hitting us at our weakest spot, our treatment of the Negroes.

Daniel said he had not examined the court's decision from the standpoint of "what other nations might think of it." He declared that the high court should have decided the issue on "decisions of the past and the intention of our Constitution."

Dorothy Thompson—

The Civil War Is Finally Settled

But How the Supreme Court's Decision Will Affect The Unity of the Nation Is as Yet Unpredicted

On Monday, May 17, 1954, the War Between the States was finally settled by the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in a long-postponed victory for the abolitionists. Ending segregation of white and colored pupils in the public schools will inevitably lead to ending segregation altogether, or to reactions of another sort entirely.

Eighty-eight years have passed since the 14th Amendment was proposed by the 39th Congress on June 16, 1866. The Southern States had capitulated after four years of bloody civil war, waged by the North essentially to preserve the American Union, as stated by Lincoln in his masterly Second Inaugural Address, delivered March 4, 1865:

"While the inaugural address (his first) was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, the insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiating. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive and the other would accept war rather than let it perish and war came."

Then follows: "One-eighth of the . . . population were colored slaves. . . . These . . . contributed a peculiar and powerful interest. . . . To . . . perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union . . . while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it . . . Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astonishing. . . ."

The proposers of the 14th Amendment were the victors seeking to give the newly emancipated slaves constitutional status as citizens:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Initially, only 20 Northern States ratified the amendment. It was rejected by Delaware, Maryland and 10 Southern States, though all the latter subsequently ratified it, under the pressures of the circumstances of the times.

But the excesses of the Northern carpetbaggers; their incitation of the confused Negroes against the whites; the fact that the slaves had been set free to starve in a country ruined for both whites and blacks, led to "The Tragic Era," from the economic and psychological effects of which the South never wholly recovered. The excesses and their failure also disgusted thoughtful Northerners, who, gradually sobering, and realizing their own inability to solve the Southern problems, avoided another head-on clash, which again might have rent the Union. The original intent of the 14th Amendment was circumvented, as the white South gradually worked out its own compromise, the essence of that compromise being segregation.

Thus the issue involved in the 14th Amendment was met by avoiding it. The problem did not crucially flare because it was not solved.

Wiser minds than ours have discerned that profound problems, involving memories, emotions, and taboos are better lived with than "solved," eventually modified by changing circumstance and time.

Monday's Supreme Court decision was, itself, the result of the operation of such forces.

But how the decision will affect the unity of the Nation; how it may be circumvented; how it may really affect the relations between the colored and white populations; and how, above all, it will be enforced, are as yet unpredictable.

Thomas L. Stokes—

Segregation Ruling and Politics

Eisenhower's Quiet Approach to Civil Rights Is Likely To Help Him in North, but May Hurt Him in South

There is an interesting paradox in possible political effects of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

So far as President Eisenhower and the Republican Party are concerned, any adverse effects, and they will be centered in the South—will flow from his "guilt by association" with something with which he had absolutely nothing to do. To wit: the Supreme Court's decision.

Whatever beneficial results there are politically, which will be outside the South, will derive from the fact that the decision has become part of a background with which the President has become identified, and which the decision helps to light up. This background embraces the elimination of segregation in the armed services, including schools for children at military installations, some of them in the South. It includes also the President's repeatedly expressed personal interest in the elimination of segregation here in the National Capital, which is pointed up by the quiet abandonment in recent months of segregation in Washington's theaters and restaurants and, to some extent, in hotels.

The President personalized the situation developing from the Supreme Court's public school decision by expressing immediately his interest in the steps taken to do away with segregation here and asking that he be given progress reports. The National Capital promptly envisaged itself as a laboratory where a model plan could be worked out for guidance of integration in other areas where segregation in education now is in effect. For this, Washington offers an excellent case study, since slightly over half of the public school enrollment in the District of Columbia is Negro. This city, too, is still Southern in character and in some of its postures and attitudes. If integration can be worked out effectively here, that should be a demonstration for the deeper South. With the laboratory and the experiment here, which the Nation will watch, the President will be associated.

Republican campaign strategists will capitalize on the anti-segregation decision and the attendant circumstances discussed. They see a possibility that the President and the party may make inroads into the Negro vote, especially in key and doubtful areas, which has been preponderantly Democratic since the inception of the Roosevelt New Deal. They rely on the steps to abolish segregation previously referred to and now spotlighted by the Supreme Court mandate. These, they explain, were taken gradually and quietly without the noise and controversy of prolonged Senate filibusters that, in the end, were only nationally advertised futility. This gradual and quiet approach, they say, might be more effective than the more aggressive championship of civil rights by former President Truman. Democrats contend, on the other hand, that most persuasive in winning the Negroes to their party, and holding them, were economic issues.

As for the South, it was plain in the 1952 election that it was Harry Truman and his civil rights program which posed the inciting issue. From that, Southern Democrats could find a refuge in the military hero who was not the stock Republican and in his more moderate position on civil rights. It was a handy refuge, too, for such Southern Democratic leaders as Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas.

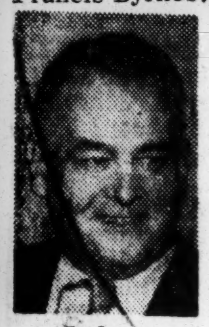
But now the President and his administration are reflected, so far as many Southern people are concerned, in the segregation decision. The President, of course, had absolutely nothing to do with that. He sought to point that out at his recent news conference. He said that the court, as he understands it, "is not under any administration." But it is only natural for a President to be associated in much of the public mind with what happens in any area of the Federal Government during his tenure. We could recite recent examples, or we could go way back to the reconstruction era after the Civil War. Though President Andrew Johnson opposed the harsh measures adopted for the South by the radical clique in Congress, and was almost impeached for his "softness," it was he who was the bitterly hated symbol of reconstruction in the South for generations—until, in fact, he was in fairly recent years rescued from his particular historical hell.

It was this habit of associating a President with what happens in his time that provoked the inquiry at Gen. Eisenhower's news conference as to whether he believed the court decision would alienate many of his Southern supporters. That was up to them, the President said. As for him, he had always stood for honest, decent government, and that's where he still stands.

Byrnes on Integration . . . . Edwin A. Lahey

'Benign Racism' Portrayed

COLUMBIA, S. C.—IF RACISM could possibly be called benign, Gov. James Francis Byrnes of South Carolina would typify it.



Lahey

After a lifetime of important and exciting jobs in all three branches of the Federal Government, the 75-year-old Byrnes has committed his still ample talents to the service of his beloved state, to stem the tide of "racial integration" that is lapping at a "way of life."

His time is short. He will retire in January, 1955, and will never again seek an elective office, he says.

But in the months of service remaining to him, Byrnes, an old hand at reconciling irreconcilables in Washington, hopes to fashion some device for the South Carolina General Assembly by which it can, with a facade of legality, nullify the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools.

Byrnes' first contribution in this crisis was temperance, and a refusal publicly to go beyond his first cautious statement, urging citizens to be patient while the custodians of their "way of life" studied ways to meet the threat of "integration" in the schools.

While Byrnes will not engage in any public bombast at the moment, he will visit and chat off the record. And his discourse, sometimes amiable, sometimes sad, leaves you in no doubt where he stands as the chief leader of the "white supremacy" school of Southern thought.

BYRNES RAN FOR GOVERNOR in 1950 because he saw the school segregation issue rising on the horizon. It was his conscious decision to spend his few remaining years in the service of his state which he had neglected in long years with the Federal Government, as Congressman, Senator, Supreme Court Justice, Secretary of State, and "assistant President" to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A hard realist, Byrnes set out early as Governor to build up the school system of the state, so that South Carolina could go to the Supreme Court with clean hands when it argued its case for "separate but equal" facilities.

The outlay on schools jumped tremendously in the first year of Byrnes' term as Governor, and has been going up for four years. Of a total of 100 million dollars allotted for new school construction under Byrnes, about 65 million dollars was earmarked for Negro schools.

When the Supreme Court held that segregation, even with equal facilities, was unconstitutional, Byrnes was shocked, but still realistic.

BYRNES KNOWS, first of all, that the white people of South Carolina will not in the foreseeable future accept the Supreme Court doctrine in full, and give up their segregated school systems.

He likewise knows, with some sadness, that the Negro in the South will not forever accept anything less than what the Supreme Court has promised, the end of segregation in public schools.

But the veteran statesman takes some wry satisfaction from the knowledge that he at least won't be around when it is no longer possible to avoid the issue.

Like people with strong racial feelings in Chicago, New York, Atlanta, or Johannesburg, Governor Byrnes gets right at the heart of the matter in a hurry—sex.

The pattern, Byrnes contends, is familiar—white girl in shorts plays tennis in the yard of a segregated school; Negro boy enters playground; the basic wall between the species begins to crumble, and social chaos has begun to envelope humanity.

Like most Southerners, Byrnes has deep-seated feelings about the separation of the races, and finds justification in the "natural order" of things, whatever legal aphorisms the nine justices of the Supreme Court might offer.

Byrnes is a fisherman, and has noted with some satisfaction that when he's after mackerel, he never sees a whiting or a blackfish, and vice versa. He says the species don't mix, period.

And the parallel is not hard to draw for a Southerner who applies this criterion to the relations between the races.

Byrnes broods over his strong beliefs in South Carolina's gloomy state house, which was built to replace the capitol burned by Sherman's troops in 1865.

A FEW MILES AWAY, at a poor looking Negro school called Allen University, you find another expression of the segregation problem. In this office there is the Rev. Frank Madison Reid, African Methodist bishop of South Carolina and spiritual shepherd of 100,000 Negroes.

Bishop Reid was dictating a pastoral letter to the 400 ministers under his jurisdiction when I visited him.

The letter proclaimed next Sunday a "Day of Thanksgiving" for the Supreme Court decision. It especially asked the ministers to have their flocks pray for the "guidance of our leaders," so that they may "accept truth and justice."

Bishop Reid does not agree with the white politicians that the Supreme Court has imposed an impossible burden on them.

The bishop said he has a "bad name" with the Governor and with other white politicians, because they wanted him in 1951 to agree with them that the Negro people "were not ready" to end segregation, but the clergyman said he refused to do this.

"And if they (the whites) are given time now to evade the law as set down by the Supreme Court, it will lead to social anarchy," he added. He seemed firm in the belief, however, that the integration of public schools in South Carolina would come about peacefully, as have the other improvements in race relations in the South in recent years.

Aiding Integration

The states which have been having the most difficulty financing their public schools are, by and large, the states which will be most directly affected by the Supreme Court's order forbidding school segregation. The order will, therefore, aggravate a problem which is already acute in these states, requiring of them not only a basic social change but also a costly rearrangement and expansion of school facilities. The situation makes more imperative than ever prompt extension of Federal aid to the states for educational purposes.

It was with this situation in mind that the American Federation of Labor called on Congress recently to set up a billion dollar fund for the special purpose of extending help to the Southern states in their efforts to comply with the Supreme Court order. We heartily agree that the help is warranted, and especially so in the South; but we think it should come as part of a general Federal aid to education program apportioned among the states in accordance with their needs, their resources and their efforts to meet their own problems.

In a very real sense, the failure of the Nation to help the defeated South in meeting its reconstruction problems after the Civil War was responsible for the prejudices and the conditions which now make equal schooling for the white and colored races so difficult to achieve in the Southern states. The difficulty affects the Nation as a whole and is of national concern. Every consideration of practicality and sentiment, of common sense and common kinship induces the view that the Federal Government ought to aid in the solution of a situation which has been brought about by Federal action. We hope that Congress will seize the occasion to give impetus to the school aid bills now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Says School Ruling Will Be Adopted

The Supreme Court decision holding racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional will be implemented in the South with "very little difficulty" because the people of America "want to do the right and decent thing," former Judge J. Waties Waring of the United States District Court for South Carolina predicted yesterday.

While on the bench, Judge Waring ruled against segregated schools in the Claredon County, S. C., case, which was one of the matters before the Supreme Court last week when it ruled against segregation in schools. Judge Waring was interviewed on the effects of the Supreme Court decision over radio station WLIB by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Many localities will just automatically accept the decision and go ahead and implement it," Judge Waring said. "Others will need what we call some missionary work to explain to the people. That can be done through trade unions, through churches, through educational institutions and through many groups of people of good will."

Judge Waring said he was not surprised that most of the newspapers in the South received the decision calmly and moderately. "I was not surprised, because I believe that the true heart of the South is decent, and that irrespective of wild leaders who talk a lot and mislead the people, the South will act right in the long run," he said.

The retired jurist expressed the opinion that the strong criticism of the court's decision by Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., was caused by the possibility that Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia might run against him "and it is very likely that Russell has outTalmadged Talmadge."

EISENHOWER ASKS SOUTH TO BE CALM

He Endorses Byrnes' Remarks on Use of Reason in Wake of Anti-Segregation Ruling

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19—President Eisenhower called today for calm and reason in the South over the Supreme Court's outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The President was asked at his news conference this morning whether he had any advice for the people of the Southern states on how to react to the court's decision.

Not in the slightest, President Eisenhower replied. He added that he believed Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina had made a very fine statement when the Governor said:

"Let's be calm and let's be reasonable and let's look this thing in the face."

"The Supreme Court has spoken," President Eisenhower declared, "and I am sworn to uphold their — the constitutional processes in this country, and I am trying—I will obey."

Mr. Byrnes also said last Monday, when the anti-segregation ruling was handed down, that he was "shocked to learn that the court has reversed itself." The Governor, a former associate justice of the Supreme Court, has argued that the doctrine of "separate but equal" school facilities was not violative of the Constitution.

With Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas and some other influential Southern Democrats, Governor Byrnesthrew his support to General Eisenhower in the 1952 Presidential campaign.

This morning, the President was asked whether the Supreme Court ruling would not put these leaders on "the political hotspot" because it was handed down under his Administration.

The President replied, with a trace of irritation in his voice and manner, that the Supreme Court, as he understood it, was not under any administration.

He was then asked whether he expected the court's decision to alienate many of his political supporters in the South.

He said that he had stood for honest, decent government since he was first mentioned as a political figure, and that he continued to stand for it. His supporters in the South, he added, would have to make up their own minds on the matter.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Representative John Bell Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, said that he would introduce tomorrow a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to set aside the Supreme Court decision.

His proposal provides that "no state law shall be held to conflict with the Constitution or the laws of the United States by reason of the fact that it requires the maintenance of racial segregation in public schools if such state furnished substantially equal public school facilities to all races."

Free World Press Applauds

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The decision outlawing segregation in United States public schools has won a good press over the non-Communist world, something the United States frequently does not get.

In India, seat of much anti-American feeling, non-Communist members of Parliament acclaimed the decision as unanimously as the judges had ruled.

The powerful Indian Express chain of newspapers in New Delhi, Bombay and Madras welcomed the ruling as a "healthy change in enlightened American opinion." Other Indian papers gave the news big headlines, though they did not comment editorially at once.

The Communist pres gave the decision the silent treatment. There was no mention of the ruling in Communist papers that have loudly criticized racial segregation in the United States.

One Communist member of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi called the decision "one of those capitalistic eyewashes which mean nothing for the Negro."

London's Laborite Daily Herald said that the anti-segregation ruling "will make every friend of humanity and every believer in democracy cheer." It termed the decision a "great liberal victory and a sign that America is going the right way about a problem it does not always recognize for what it is—a colonial problem within its own borders."

Don Iddon, a columnist in the Conservative Daily Mail, writing from New York, said that the "ruling has helped to spike the Communist propaganda that Americans treat their colored people like dogs and worse." He added that the decision "is a beacon light to the Asiatics in Korea, Indo-China and the entire Far East."

Another London paper, the frequently anti-American tabloid Daily Mirror, said that the ruling would "rank in sociological significance with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

In race-troubled South Africa, newspapers supporting the white supremacy policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan commented unfavorably.

In Capetown, the pro-Malan paper die Burger said that the "most important bastion in America's color bar policy now has fallen and the court's ruling has started a serious and lengthy internal conflict, the forms of which are not foreseeable."

JUSTICE HARLAN CONCURRING

It is eighty-six years since the Fourteenth Amendment was proclaimed a part of the United States Constitution. It is fifty-eight years since the Supreme Court, with Justice Harlan dissenting, established the doctrine of "separate but equal" provision for the white and Negro races on interstate carriers. It is forty-three years since John Marshall Harlan passed from this earth. Now the words he used in his lonely dissent in an 8-to-1 decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 have become in effect by last Monday's unanimous decision of the Supreme Court a part of the law of the land.

Justice Harlan said: "Our Constitution is color-blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. * * * The arbitrary separation of citizens on the basis of race * * * is a badge of servitude wholly inconsistent with the civil freedom and the equality before the law established by the Constitution."

Last Monday's case dealt solely with segregation in the schools, but there was not one word in Chief Justice Warren's opinion that was inconsistent with the earlier views of Justice Harlan. This is an instance in which the voice crying in the wilderness finally becomes the expression of a people's will and in which justice overtakes and thrusts aside a timorous expediency.

The sky did not fall, as it might figuratively have done in 1896, when news of this decision went through the seventeen states of the South that require segregation and the four states that permit segregation. Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor Byrnes of South Carolina did not conceal their chagrin, but the South as a whole was calm. The tone of the Southern press was dignified. The voice of the fanatic and the agitator was not loud.

One reason for this placid reception of so sweeping a decision was that the Supreme Court itself recognized the difficulties of implementing the principle it had restated. The main decision in the case of twenty-one states and the subsidiary decision in the case of the District of Columbia ended with the customary words, "It is so ordered." But what was ordered was not the immediate opening of all schools to all children, even though it is the essence of the decision that this must ultimately be done. The court conceded that "the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable perplexity." It invited "the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees." It postponed the issuance of such decrees until their practical application could be studied.

The carrying out of this reform will take intelligence and patience. The customs and assumptions of decades cannot be swept away overnight. But justice will be done, not merely because the Supreme Court has so ordered, but because the nation's conscience has reached the point where the specified kind of injustice is no longer tolerable. Two other factors might be mentioned. One is that in seventeen or twenty-one states the taxpayer cannot afford two equal and adequate educational systems. The other is that the country cannot afford anything less than the best schools for any part of our population. The necessity for a high level of education to give us strength in today's struggle for survival overrides all disadvantages and difficulties. We need to make the most extensive use of the gifts of all our children, and this we cannot do if, to adapt Chief Justice Warren's words, we "generate a feeling of inferiority" among any group among them.

The news of Monday's decision went over the Voice of America, in thirty-four languages, to all who would or could listen. This was one of the proudest messages the Voice has ever been permitted to deliver. It carried no threat to any country or to any Government. It said that democracy is a part of our basic law and that it is growing among us in a feeling and quality. For this decision will not merely ease the burdens of a single racial minority. We are all of us a little stronger and more confident because of it. The future in this field will not be easy. But out of the struggle for righteousness comes the lasting glory of nations.

Another Scott Decision

Racial Issue Stirs up Hot Contest In North Carolina Senate Primary

RALEIGH, N. C., May 29 (AP). North Carolina Democrats voted for a United States Senate nominee today in the South's first election involving the race issue since the historic Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

Chief opponents in a stormy campaign were Sen. Alton A. Lennon, the incumbent appointed in 1953 to succeed the late Sen. Willis Smith, and former Gov. W. Kerr Scott.

Ballotting was heavier than expected in some districts and a total statewide vote of more than 500,000 was forecast.

The racial issue flared up late in the Scott-Lennon fight.

Lennon, 47, a political novice, had the backing of Gov. William B. Umstead, who appointed him, and a large part of the conservative wing of the North Carolina Democratic party.

Scott, 48, was the South's staunchest supporter of President Truman and remained loyal to the Fair Deal program even during the civil rights squabble of 1948 when he bucked the conservative powers of the State Democratic organization to be elected governor.

Scott campaigned on his record as governor and his "go-forward" program during which the state floated a 200-million-dollar road bond issue.

Lennon charged that Scott was a "high taxer" and "free spender" while governor.

In the final week of the campaign Scott forces accused Lennon campaign workers of "unethical" and "possibly unlawful' tactics in distributing leaflets purporting to give Scott's campaign an indorsement by Negroes and saying Scott "aided our (Negro) cause of non-segregation."

Scott had said he has "always opposed and am still opposed to white and Negro children going to school together."

Five other hopefuls were on the ballot, and a runoff may be demanded by the runner-up if the top man does not win a majority over the field.

Democrats in the Republican-held 10th Congressional District voted to nominate either Marvin Lee Ritch, Charlotte attorney, or Charlotte Recorder's Court Judge J. C. Sedberry.

Four Democratic Congressmen faced primary opposition but were favored to win. They were Reps. L. H. Fountain, F. Ertel Carlyle, C. B. Deane and Carl T. Dunham.

Metropolitan Scene

Integration Advanced by Decade

By John W. Thompson, Jr.

Fish swim. Mary also swims. Therefore Mary is a fish.

It was almost by this sort of reasoning that the Supreme Court last week jumped from a finding that segregation was unconstitutional in the States to a similar finding for the District, which is not a State.

In striking down the old doctrine of "separate but equal facilities," which has stood since 1896, the justices held that segregation imposed by States violated the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th amendment. This is the clause which forbids the States from depriving any citizen of the equal protection of the laws.

But the District case was argued by necessity under the fifth amendment which contains no such clause. This is the amendment which forbids the Federal Government from depriving any citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of the law.

So it became necessary for the court to try to prove that "equal protection of the laws" and "due process" were really the same thing in this case. But just to make sure that the jump from one amendment to the other was complete, the opinion observed in effect that if segregation was unconstitutional as to the States, it could not be any less so as to the Federal Government in the District. Here is where Mary became a fish.

It is fair to say that the historic decision was not unexpected, although the traditional secrecy in advance of Supreme Court opinions was well maintained up to the very moment Chief Justice Warren began reading. The question was rather how it would be done than whether it would be done. What was most surprising was that the ruling was unanimous.

Whatever its legal weaknesses may or may not be, the opinion is a recognition of the fact—and it is a fact—that separate facilities in the case of schools for Negroes are seldom equal.

Decade Advance

The significance of the decision for the District, and perhaps for the Metropolitan Area, will be to advance the timetable of ultimate integrated living by perhaps a decade or more. Anti - segregationists knew that while segregation barriers have been crumbling here on many fronts, the day of ultimate integration would be delayed so long as separate schools were established by law.

Any action to implement the decision in nearby Maryland and Virginia probably will be delayed until after the Supreme Court meets with representatives of the States next fall to try to help them work out a plan of integration.

In the District, however, action was immediate. Conscious of the impact of the ruling especially in the far South, President Eisenhower immediately let it be known that he wants to be kept fully informed on steps taken in the District. He wanted the Capital handling of the problem to be a model for the Nation.

Fast Action

The Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Recreation Board leaped into action. The following developments have occurred:

School advance registration was postponed until next September, when a majority of the school board expects integration to become effective. Necessary legislation is being drafted.

The Recreation Board ordered immediate integration of all its playgrounds, pools and other facilities under its direction. This brings policy on city recreation properties in line with that on Federal park and recreation properties which have been integrated for many years.

The Commissioners, who have been putting into effect their own integration program in municipal government, will try to speed up its completion. Principal target will be the Fire Department.

One of the less obvious but perhaps more important effects that may be expected from the decision is an increase in integration of previously white neighborhoods. Although this has been going on anyway under the impetus of the earlier Supreme Court covenant decision, it has been slowed by the dual school system. Negro families moving into white neighborhoods had real problems getting their children to Negro schools. By next September, this brake probably will have been removed.

Also 'Shocked'

JUST as "shocked" over the segregation ruling as Senator Hill are those two eminent constitutional authorities and Democratic politicians, former Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Senator Dick Russell of Georgia. These gentlemen testify that the decision has laid them out, worse'n it did even Senator Hill.

Senator Russell deposed:

> The decision . . . is a flagrant abuse of judicial power . . . It reverses and nullifies numerous decisions handed down by courts composed of real lawyers and experienced judges confirming the authority of the states to regulate the state-supported school systems.

The devil you say, Senator.

The fact is that all but one of the nine justices who handed down that decision were appointed by the Democratic Party of Roosevelt, Truman—and Russell.

It is not recorded in the *Congressional Record* that Senator Russell voted against Senate confirmation of any of the justices appointed by FDR and Truman—nor against Chief Justice Warren, appointed by Ike.

IF THE justices are barren of the attributes of "real lawyers and experienced judges", where was Senator Russell in the blitz? That is to say, the justices were less "experienced" and less endowed with the qualities of "real lawyers" when Russell failed to oppose their confirmation than they are now.

Neither FDR nor Truman had any compunctions about making the court a "political arm" of the executive department. FDR sought to pack the court in order to work his will upon it, and Truman had no hesitation in appointing such scrubs as "Shay" Minton.

★

AND here is our bachelor governor emeritus, Chauncey Sparks. He emotionally supported the Democratic ticket in 1952 for the profound reason that it was the Democratic ticket. Our old friend had one of his hoofs so firmly planted in the 19th Century that he sincerely supposed that it was heresy and witchcraft that a paper such as *The Advertiser* might cease to be yellow dog Democrat and support Ike. But the governor has the other foot so mired down in 20th Century Fair Deal populism that he is the enchanted apostle thereof.

★

JUST a few days ago Sparks was issuing a reverberating defense of Senator Sparkman and calling his civil rights shimmying a mischievous invention of the selfish interests.

This is the same Sparks who today is shocked like Hill by the court ruling.

★

WHAT Sparks said then and what he says now are equally ridiculous. What does he think his Democratic Party has been seeking ever since FDR imposed an FEPC by executive ukase, one that once caused army tanks and bayonets to be used in Detroit?

What the court has done is precisely and specifically what Sparks' Sparkman called for in the 1952 campaign!

★

THAT Sparkman plank said:

> The Department of Justice has taken an important part in successfully arguing in the courts for the elimination of many illegal discriminations . . . involving rights . . . *to enroll in publicly supported higher educational institutions. We are determined that the Federal Government shall continue such policies.*

★

SPARKS defended Sparkman for writing that. Now they both have what they asked for—but Sparks is shocked.

Sparks is shocked like Senator Russell, who sought to run on that Sparkman platform to exterminate school segregation.

There seems to be more "shock" in this ruling than will be produced by the $100,000,000 worth of new power dams on the rushing green waters of the Coosa River. Electricity, as they say, is cheap in Alabama.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, '54 Version

NOW that the Supreme Court has delivered The Decision, supposedly we will be subjected to that familiar barrage of sociological drivel which has obscured the real problems of the South so often in the past.

One recent pamphlet points to several cases—as if they were freakish experiments—in which Southern industries have hired Negroes on equal footing with white workers, where they are given the same pay, the same chances of promotion and where Negro and white work in harmony side-by-side. Admittedly, such employment is not the universal practice, but there are many, many industries and businesses here in Alabama where the practice has been in effect so long as to be hardly worth noting.

Steel mills, textile plants, machinery manufacturers, furniture plants—these are but a few concerns which are working white and black on the basis of what they can do rather than the color of their skin. Several such inter-racial businesses have been going concerns right here in Montgomery for a long time.

One of the unhappy consequences of the Supreme Court's segregation ruling is that it may revive these old half-truth South-biting "studies." The South has its share of hotheads and bigots but they will not be shown the way by pious pseudo-scholars who persist in generalizing from isolated incidents.

Talmadge Sees Private Schools As 'Only Hope'

New Court Rulings 'Can Be Expected,' Georgian Asserts

ATLANTA, May 24 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge today called private schools the only hope for preserving segregation as the Supreme Court struck new blows at racial barriers.

Talmadge, who bitterly denounced last Monday's decision striking down public school segregation, calmly said today's high court rulings against segregation in colleges, theaters, golf courses and public housing were "what could be expected now."

However, he expressed surprise over the decision upholding an order for Houston, Texas, to admit Negroes to a public golf course on a segregated basis.

Petitions Expected

Meanwhile, Georgia school boards are expected to get petitions within two weeks formally asking them to end segregation at once. Dr. William Boyd, head of the Georgia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said they will be filed as soon as certain legal instructions are received from national headquarters.

This is in line with the local community level campaign for early elimination of segregation announced by NAACP representatives in an Atlanta declaration Sunday.

In the first elaboration on his private school proposal since the Supreme Court decision striking down public school segregation, Talmadge told his news conference the issue now is up to the people and how far they want to go in preserving segregation.

Just One Hope

Some steps may offer temporary preservation, he said, but added that at the moment he can see "nothing that will preserve segregation for all time to come except a system of private schools."

Conceding this is a "last resort" means, he said he would be "delighted" to get any suggestions for maintaining both segregation and the public school system.

A subcommittee of the state education commission, created to study means of preserving segregation, is to begin work tomorrow afternoon. It will meet to prepare an "agenda of procedure" for submission to the full commission.

Mississippi Will Study Anti-Segregation Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., May 20 (AP) — Mississippi's committee to find ways of evading the U.S. Supreme Court's anit-segregation ruling probably will go into session on June 2, Gov. Hugh White said today.

Only one member of the 25-member committee remains to be appointed. He will be a state senator named by Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, also a member of the Legal Education Advisory Committee.

Meanwhile, Governor White urged less talk and more thinking on the problem of maintaining public school sergregation.

Garrett Calling State Solicitors To Confer On School Decision

Atty. Gen. Si Garrett has summoned all Alabama circuit solicitors to a closed conference here today "to consider legal problems presented" by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Garrett said no statement would be released after the conference on the statewide discussion.

He said, however, that he will give a statement after meeting with the solicitors and a later conference with Gov. Gordon Persons on whether he will attend the conference called by Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Wednesday in Atlanta of attorneys general from the 17 states affected by the Supreme Court ruling.

The meeting with state solicitors will be held at 11 a.m. in the hearing room of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Garrett said the 32 solicitors from the 31 Alabama Circuits have all been contacted and have agreed to meet here today. In addition, he said, six nominees for circuit solicitors have been invited.

The attorney general emphasized that he plans no legal steps in Alabama's behalf until the Supreme Court ruling has been throghly discussed with Gov. Persons and "the proper state officials."

The states have until Sept. 15 to enter arguments before the Supreme Court, Garret pointed out, adding, "we will not be stampeded into anything."

States To Have Say On De-Segregation

BY MARSHALL McNEIL

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court is awaiting information on how to solve the critical and delicate problems it created through its historic decision ending racial segregation in public school systems.

It has said, in effect: Segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and we have so held unanimously; but we have no idea how to make our decision effective; so will you Southern states, and others, please answer a series of questions, so we can make up our minds. Or, must we make up our minds? Should we not, instead, let the courts in the states involved say how, and when, our anti-segregation decision should take effect.

Obviously, the Supreme Court does not regard the receipt of this information as excessively urgent. It gave the parties until next October to act.

This gave support to the belief of some that years may elapse before the Supreme Court ruling becomes wholly effective, if, indeed, it ever does.

The indecision of the court on how to put its ruling into operation underscores the problems which now confront the states, in some portions of which serious trouble might result from any effort to end segregation forthwith.

There are some Southern congressmen here who believe that the court's decision may never become wholly effective. They foresee the probability that white and Negro parents of a community, for example, might agree voluntarily among themselves to maintain segregation, notwithstanding the court's decision.

The court's unanimous ruling spelled out in detail, as it stressed the justices' indecision, what it wants to know from officials of states that require or permit segregation in their schools.

"Because these are class actions," the decision said, "because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity.

"On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question—the constitutionality of segregation in public education. We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

"In order," the decision continued, "that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument on Questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the court for the reargument this term.

"The attorney general of the United States is again invited to participate. The attorneys general of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as (friends of the court) upon request to do so by Sept. 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by Oct. 1, 1954."

Here are the Questions 4 and 5—which spell out the indecision now facing the court—that the nine justices want to hear discussed again some time next Fall before they decide how to make yesterday's ruling effective:

"4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment

"(a) would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

"(b) may this court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?

"5. On the assumption on which questions 4 (a) and (b) are based, and assuming further that this court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in Question 4 (b).

"(a) Should this court formulate detailed decrees in these cases;

"(b) If so, what specific issues should the decree reach;

"(c) Should this court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees;

"(d) Should this court remand to the courts of first instance with directions to frame decrees in these cases and if so, what general directions should the decree of this court include and what procedures should the courts of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?"

South May Zone White Schools

Move To Circumvent Court Ruling Talked

BY WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, May 18—Some Deep South areas may try to escape the impact of the Supreme Court anti-segregation decree by "zoning" schools in natural population patterns where the races live apart it appeared today.

But Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, the most outspoken of 17 heads of states affected by the sweeping decree, recalled that troops once were mustered in his state to defy the high court. He indicated he would not be averse to seeing them called up again as a last resort.

Recovers From Jitters

Elsewhere, the traditionally segregated South was recovering from its first jitters over the ruling. Pleas for calmness and deliberation of the problems came from newspapers and public figures with a few exceptions.

Negro leaders also appeared willing to wait for the "how and when" hearings next Fall to determine the actual end of segregation in schools. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People scheduled a meeting of its state directors in Atlanta Saturday with Thurgood Marshall, who argued the Negroes' cases before the high court, expected to preside.

Georgia and South Carolina leaders still spoke of abandoning their public school systems in favor of subsidized private systems. But elsewhere it was hoped segregation could be preserved by less drastic plans.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal said that the geography in that city should "forestall any sudden changes" because the separate school pattern of the community is fairly well fitted to population patterns.

Authority Disputed

In Louisiana Gov. Robert Kennon insisted that despite the high court ruling the authority to tell any student where he should go to school was still vested with local school boards.

Pulitzer Prize Winning Editor Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., who is closely attuned to Southern feeling on the issue, believed that some form of "zoning" system would be worked out without defiance of the court.

In one Tennessee county, Anderson, the home of the Oak Ridge Atomic Works, Negro students may be integrated into white high schools before action is taken in other areas. The Negroes' case is before a Federal appeals court, the plaintiffs contending that no Negro high school is available.

There was only scattered prediction that the ruling will lead to actual strife in the South. But Editor Frederick Sullens of The Jackson, Miss., Daily News wrote on the front page that "Human blood may stain Southern soil but the dark red stains of that blood will be on the marble steps of the United States Supreme Court."

Sullens and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia called the ruling the first step toward miscegenation or racial intermarriage with a consequent "mongrelization."

Boycott Planned

Cook and Talmadge both announced Georgia will boycott the October arguments on means to enforce anti-segregation. Talmadge said the court wants "us to help decide whether our heads will be cut off with a dull knife or a sharp one."

Recalling a case in the early 19th Century when Andrew Jackson was President, Talmadge said that the Cherokee Indians sued Georgia to regain their land and were upheld by the Supreme Court. The then Gov. John Troup called up the militia and when the Cherokees appealed to Jackson the President commented that the decision was Chief Justice John Marshall's "so let him enforce it." The Cherokees subsequently were driven out of Georgia.

Segregation Ruled Out As Trial Factor

MOBILE, May 18 (AP)—The defense lost a move today to continue a criminal assault trial for a 28-year-old Negro on grounds the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation case prejudiced jurors.

Circuit Judge David H. Edington overruled the motion, but announced the courtroom would be cleared of spectators during the trial of George D. Randall.

Randall went on trial on a charge of raping the wife of a serviceman last Feb. 23 near a government house project on the city's north side.

State Solicitor Carl M. Booth asked the jury to return the death penalty.

Randall's court appointed attorneys, Joe Hocklander and Walter Lee, objected to going to trial at this time. They claimed they needed more time to prepare their case, and contended the U. S. Supreme Court decision yesterday prejudiced the jurors against Randall.

Randall also has been charged with rape of a Negro woman, but this case will be tried later.

In Alabama

1875 Constitution OK'd Segregation

Segregation of the white and Negro races in public school first was written into the State Constitution of Alabama in 1875.

The question of segregation had not arisen before the Civil War because of a state act approved Jan. 16, 1832, providing that "any person" who attempted to teach "any free person of color, or slave, to spell, read or write" could be fined from $250 to $500.

The effect of this simply was to keep the Negro uneducated.

After the Civil War the State Constitution of 1868 was adopted. It made no provision for segregation in public schools. Segregation was practiced anyway.

The State Constitution of 1875 decreed that a free public school system should be established in Alabama "for the equal benefit of the children thereof between the ages of 7 and 21 years; but separate schools shall be provided for the children of citizens of African descent."

Alabama's 1901 Constitution put it this way:

"Separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children and no child of either race shall be permitted to attend the school of the other race."

Other provisions in State Constitutions here have prevented intermarriage and mixing of convicts.

Supreme Court Ruling 'Unwise,' Huddleston Says

The U. S. Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in public schools "is most unwise and unfortunate," Congressional Candidate George Huddleston Jr told a group of steelworkers last night.

"As a lawyer," Huddleston stated, "I cannot agree with this reading of the Constitution; it is a vast departure from the historic 'separate but equal' doctrine. As a Southerner, I deplore the ruling and feel that it is a disservice to the cause of better relations between the races."

He said Alabamians must begin work now to iron out "a real solution to this problem."

"To send down edicts from Washington, even from the highest court of the land, is not the way to deal with this very complex subject," Huddleston said. "Local problems must be handled by local people on the local people on the local level."

Educator Sees 'Breathing Time'

Dr. Hallie Farmer, professor of political science at Alabama College, Montevallo, said she could not comment on the segregation ruling until she read the court decision. She pointed out, however, that since Alabama apparently is not a party to the suit, "it gives us a little time to catch our breath."

Rep. J. B. Morgan, Birmingham, a leader for educational forces in the 1951-53 State Legislature, said an idea he proposed some months ago still holds. He suggested that the state try and borrow what it might need—possibly $300,000,000 to $400,000,000—from the federal government for 75 years at no interest.

Since it would cost so much to comply with the ruling, Morgan said, this system of borrowing would permit the state to meet requirements when necessary without imposing new taxes.

Young Herman Talmadge

By James Marlow

WASHINGTON—(AP)—When it comes time to step into the ring with the United States Supreme Court, Herman Talmadge, dark-haired governor of Georgia, may find he's overmatched.

He's itching, he says, for a kock-down-drag-out fight with the court which on Monday outlawed segregation in public schools. He says Georgia will defy the decision if it's the only Southern state which does.

Georgia defied the court in President Andrew Jackson's time. Jackson winked and let Georgia get away with it. No president nowadays is likely to follow suit.

DEFIANCE WOULD PUT Talmadge in the position of defying the nation and even undermining it since there can be no democratic society unless its members abide by the lawful processes, including the court, which they created.

If Talmadge could claim he was justified in disobeying the court ruling because he didn't like it, then anyone anywhere could claim with equal right the privilege of disobeying any court order.

Talmadge's determination to fight the court may be in direct proportion to the willingness of other Southern states to go along with him when the showdown comes. That's still months away.

On Monday the court said only segregation must end. It invited the attorneys general from the states with segregation to argue here in October on terms of a decree which will fixe a deadline.

What the government can do to make Georgia comply, if Talmadge balks, depends on how he tried to frustrate the court order. What the government might do is neither clear nor predictable. A few steps, however, appear obvious.

Talmadge could say the ruling did not apply to Georgia because Georgia was not one of the states involved in the cases on which the court ruled, although its ruling does apply to all st...

If Talmadge took this stand, nothing would happen until some Negro parents in Georgia asked a federal court to make Talmadge end segregation.

Told by a federal court, as he would be, that the Supreme Court decision applied to Georgia, Talmadge could be jailed for contempt if he then disobeyed. He could be jailed indefinitely, or until he ordered segregation in Georgia ended. This would take months.

If then individual school suerintendents in Georgia refused to follow the decision, they could be brought into federal court on contempt charges. More time. Or Georgia's disobedience might take some other turn.

In President Jackson's day the federal government, because of treaties with the Cherokee Indians, claimed exclusive jurisdiction over territory they occupied. Then Georgia claimed it.

When a Cherokee Indian named Corn Tassel killed another Indian, inside Cherokee territory, a Georgia state court, claiming jurisdiction, tried him and sentenced him to be hanged.

On an appeal, the Supreme Court ordered the execution stopped and told Georgia to explain why it had infringed on Cherokee territory. The Georgia state Legislature ordered local officers to ignore the Supreme Court.

CORN TASSEL was hanged. Then Georgia ordered two New England missionaries, living in the Indian territory, to swear allegiance to Georgia. The missionaries refused on the grounds they were in Cherokee territory, not in Georgia.

They were tried in a Georgia court and jailed. The Supreme Court ruled the federal government had jurisdiction and ordered the missionaries released. Georgia refused.

Jackson is reported to have stood back and said, "John Marshall (the chief justice) has made his decision: now let him enforce it."

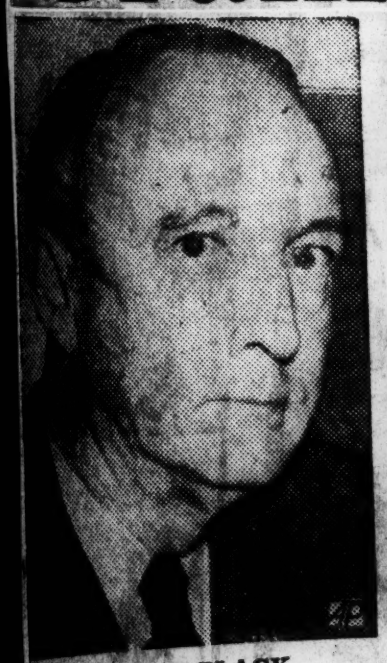
Unanimity Surprise To Editor McGill

LONDON, May 17 (U.P.)—Editor Ralph McGill of The Atlanta Constitution said tonight the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in the public schools was "not too surprising" except for the unanimity of the decision.

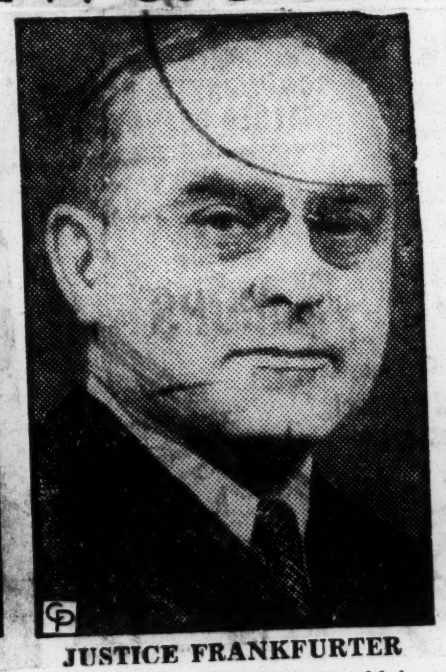
McGill, who is visiting England with a group of U. S. editors, said he would like to read the court's decision before making any further comment.

"The only thing surprising is the unanimous decision," the Georgia editor said. "But before commenting, I would like to read the decision. It is surprising that it is unanimous."

Eastland Charges High Court Brainwashed By Left-Wingers'



JUSTICE BLACK



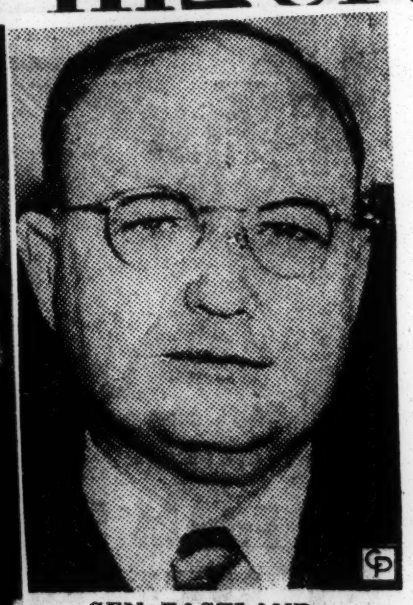
JUSTICE FRANKFURTER



JUSTICE DOUGLAS



JUSTICE REED



SEN. EASTLAND

Five Justices 'Tainted' Men, Senator Claims

Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Reed Hit By Mississippian

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP) — Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said today the south will never accept non-segregation in public schools and any attempt to force it will result in "stern resistance and lawlessness."

In a bitter speech, Eastland attacked both the Supreme Court's decision, outlawing segregation in public schools and five of the Justices who shared in the ruling. He declared:

"They (the south) have race consciousness and they are proud to possess this awareness of the significance of race. Had they not possessed it, the south would have been mongrellized and southern civilization destroyed long ago."

No Compromise

Addressing the Senate on the subject of the high court decision which has drawn the strongest kind of criticism from many southerners and mild comment from others, Eastland said:

"Let me make this very clear: The south will retain segregation . . . There will be no compromise . . . Southern people will not give an inch."

Hitting at five justices by name, Eastland said the court has been indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups."

He cited these instances: an award given Justice Black on April 14, 1945, by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which Eastland called a "notorious Communist-front organization"; a speech at the same affair by Justice Minton, who then was on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; acceptance by Justice Douglas of a $1,000 Sidney Hillman award from the CIO in December, 1952; character-witness testimony by Justices Reed and Frankfurter in behalf of Alger Hiss, later convicted of perjury.

That Hillman Award

Referring to the Sidney Hillman award given Douglas, Eastland said:

"That a Supreme Court justice empowered to pass on such questions (segregation) should accept a $1,000 emolument from a party belligerently interested in the outcome of these cases is indeed shocking in the extreme. A pre-

(Continued From Page 1)

sumption of tainted justice becomes inevitable."

Eastland said the Sidney Hillman Foundation and the Philip Murray Foundation, according to the CIO Nees, have contributed a total of $77,500 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "historical research" and an "educational campaign to eliminate segregation in the south."

Eastland said Justices Reed and Frankfurter "broke all precedents of the Supreme Court" when they testified to the good character of Hiss. Hiss was convicted of lying when he denied he ever passed stolen government secrets to Russian agents.

Grave Problem

The Mississippi senator said the school segregation decision, and two others of last Monday dealing with segregation in public housing projects and public golf courses, raise a problem which "in all of its ramifications is much graver than many Americans realize."

Court decrees are "worthless," he said, unless supported "by public opinion."

"This decision will fall of its own weight because it is opposed by the vast majority of our people. It will take force to bring compliance . . . where is that force'0 the court cannot supply it."

Eastland said the "only weapon possessed by the court is the citation for contempt, and that is an neffective weapon. It is an impractical weapon because the Supreme Court cannot operate the schools of the southern states."

Century Of Litigation

Eastland predicted a century of litigation, but said in the last analysis "private citizens" have the means at their disposal to forbid racial integration.

If private citizens refuse to carry out the Court's decision, when it is finally formalized by future decrees, the Justice Department could "attempt to prosecute" them "under the federal civil rights statute for denying the newly created court-legislated federal civil righs act — the right to attend an unsegregatel school," Eastland said. He continued:

"The indictment, however, must be returned by a grand jury in the state involved. The accused must be convicted by a trial jury in the federal courts in the state involved. For one to think that there would be indictments or convictions in most areas of the south is an absurdity.

Futile Fight

"In my opinion, no grand jury would indict, no trial jury would convict; the law would be a nullity. After a short time, the department of justice would recognize the futility of the whole thing."

Eastland noted he has introduced a proposed constitutional amendment in the Senate to prohibit any interference by the federal government with any state in regulation of "health, morals, education, marriage, and good order in the state."

The issue is, he said, "shall the white man and the Negro retain their racial identities" the future greatness of America, he said, "depends upon racial purity and the maintenance of Anglo-Saxon institutions, which still flourish in full flower in the south. Who says the south will not win?"

Moving Too Fast In D.C. Schools?

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

OFFICIALS of the District of Columbia have given the impression that segregation in the public schools of the District may be abolished at the opening of the next school session in September.

President Eisenhower has told the District commissioners that he hopes the nation's capital will be a model for other areas that have changeover problems growing out of the Supreme Court's ruling last Monday outlawing segregation in the public schools. However, there is nothing in the published accounts to indicate that the President insisted on complete integration by September.

Many who are familiar with the situation in Washington feel that the achievement of workable integration of the entire public school system there in the next few months will be virtually impossible. They feel that any attempt to move so rapidly is likely to encounter the gravest obstacles, and to bring extremely unsatisfactory results for both races.

It may not be generally known that there are more Negro children than white children in the public schools of Washington. The 800,000 people in the District were only 35% Negro in 1950, but the school population was 51% Negro. This is the largest proportion of colored public school children in any city in the United States with more than 100,000 population.

Yet, in the face of this delicate situation, there is serious talk of trying to integrate the schools of the District completely by next September. Any such scheme appears at this distance to be extremely unwise, and disruptive of good race relations.

Race relations in the District have revolved until recently about an almost rigid segregation pattern. Until a few years ago, Washington theaters, hotels, restaurants and recreation areas maintained a strict color bar, and there has been, and is now, considerable race feeling in the city.

It is conceivable, in view of this background, that the District commissioners, the board of education and the other responsible officials think that in a matter of months the 49% of white school children can be integrated with the 51% of Negro children?

It has been authoritatively estimated that Washington has less residential segregation than any American city with a sizable Negro population. This means that it is geographically difficult to send most Negro children to one school and most white children to another—an arrangement which has worked welll in New York, Chicago and other cities of the North. It would seem, therefore, that children of the two races, in almost equal numbers, may be thrown together in the schools this fall.

This appears to be a potentially dangerous plan, and one that has not had sufficient careful consideration from leaders of both races. If the earliest target date for integration were set for a year from September, there would be a great deal more opportunity for arriving at adjustments through planning and interracial conferences, and ultimate satisfaction with integration doubtless would be promoted. As a matter of fact, a year from September may be too soon.

All The News That's Useful To Print

WHATEVER the story of de-segregation in southern schools is to be, it is going to be told in great detail and probably with unexcelled accuracy. This is to say that Virginius Dabney, editor of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and other editorial luminaries have agreed to run a Southern Education Reporting Service to provide non-partisan accounts on the unfolding drama of a sociological experiment with 11,000,000 children.

Dabney will be chairman of a 11-member governing board, composed of whites and Negroes, to act as an editorial board for assembling and broadcasting news bulletins on the progress and stalling of the adjustment to the Supreme Court's decree.

The stated purpose of the Southern Education Reporting Service is not to hasten or slow the coming evolution, but to give to all the benefit of the experience of each.

"The South," said Editor Dabney, "is entering a very difficult period. School administrators . . . in each of the 17 states affected will stand to benefit by the experience of school administrators in the other 16 states. It will be the aim of the . . . Service to assist in filling the need for such information and providing it on a strictly factual, non-partisan basis."

The nature of this novel apparatus leads to curiosity concerning the newspaper people who will run it and who is supplying the big grants of dough required.

The money is from the Ford Foundation. It has proceeded in harmony with the discreet tradition that calls for an out-of-town lawyer retaining as associate counsel some local lawyer.

Dabney is, in our judgment, the most distinguished of the South's editors. Certainly he has more formal recognitions of editorial prowess plastered on his office walls than any other.

Dabney believes in segregation and condemned the decision of the court. Although the liberal can-can girls of the Fourth Estate like to claim Dabney as a "liberal," the fact is that he is a conservative but movable independent who agrees that the Byrd machine has given Virginia very good government and who supported Ike in 1952. He is flexible, moderate and quite independent of labels and cults.

Under Dabney's board will be a working newspaperman, C. A. (Pete) McKnight, editor of *The Charlotte* [N.C.] *News*. The youthful McKnight is a sound and keen newspaper executive who has won recognition in a short time. He has taken a year's leave of absence from his paper. Presumably the men covering the segregation beat will be first-rate reporters.

All of which is to say that the leadership of Dabney and McKnight is disarming. *The Advertiser's* confidence in them is unqualified.

Certainly no one can sensibly frown on the gathering and broadcasting of news about the working of the new Constitution handed down by the nine justices of the Supreme Court.

SEGREGATION IS OUTLAWED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

High Court Rules But Delays Formal Decree

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 17 — The supreme court of the United States, in the most momentous and far-reaching race relations decision since the War Between the States, Monday unanimously outlawed segregation in the public school system of this country.

Striking at the heart of the constitutionality of separate schools for white and Negro children, the sweeping decision, wipes out the "separate but equal facilities" doctrine that has stood since 1896. However it appeared that actual application of the ruling would be considerably delayed.

The cases passed upon by the nation's highest court were instituted under the equal protection law of the 14th Amendment of the constitution adopted in 1865. Under its provisions "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizen of the United States . . . nor deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The historic ruling will affect more than 8,650,000 white children and more than 2,750,000 Negro children in 17 states and the District of Columbia. Thus, it overturns the Constitutions of all states where segregation had been required under "states' rights."

Delivered by Warren

Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the unanimous decisions. The first was a consolidated opinion on the appeals of the cases of Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas, and the second one involved the District of Columbia, whose laws are written by Congress, rather than by Legislatures as is the case of the states.

The courtroom was jammed as the nine blacked-robbed justices filed in and took their seats. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, who had been absent from the bench for weeks due to an illness, was present. The first 45 minutes of the session was devoted to the admission of more than 125 attorneys from the US and territories, to the supreme court for practice. Then Associate Justices Tom Clark and William O. Douglas delivered opinions of the court before the chief justice began reading the school segregation cases.

The supreme court had taken the cases under advisement, first about 20 months ago. However, new argument were ordered last Dec. 7 after Chief Justice Warren was appointed by President Eisenhower to succeed the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson of Kentucky.

Reaction Divided

Immediate reaction to the high court's ruling was divided. Several Southern members of Congress flatly predicted that the South would not obey the decision. Others urged that the South proceed with deliberation and caution, hoping that some means might yet be worked out where the public school system might be salvaged.

Actually, it would appear that segregation would continue in the areas involved at the next academic school year, because the court did not issue a formal decree to carry out its order.

Instead, the court directed that the attorney generals of the states requiring or permitting segregation be permitted to appear as amici curiae (friends of the court) on Sept. 15, 1954, and to submit briefs by Oct. 1, 1954, in connection with the writing of the decrees. Some constitutional lawyers thought that this additional time would give leaders in the respective states considerable time in seeking to solve some of the grave problems that lie ahead. Some attorneys said that the decision obviously would result in far greater number of Negroes voting in the South in the years to come.

Perhaps Justice Jackson summed up what is to take place when he predicted from the bench, while the cases were being argued, a "generation of litigation." There are three Southerners on the bench, Associate Justice Clark of Texas; Stanley F. Reed of Kentucky and Hugh L. Black of Alabama. With the exception of Chief Justice Warren, all members of the tribunal were nominated by either President Roosevelt or President Truman.

17 States Listed

The 17 states that have strict segregation, in addition to the District of Columbia, are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The states of Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming have partial or "local option" segregation.

Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc of Louisiana and attorney general J. P. Coleman of Mississippi are expected to participate in the writing of the decrees and to submit briefs to the Supreme Court. In Louisiana more than 325,000 white children and more than 200,000 Negro children are affected by the supreme court decision. The 1952-53 enrollment in Mississippi showed 272,549 white children and 271,056 Negro children enrolled in the public schools.

50 Attorneys Participate

About 50 attorneys either verbally or through submission of briefs have participated in the school segregation cases either "pro" or "con" John W. Davis, the 1924 Democratic presidential nominee and one of the country's best known constitutional attorneys, assisted in presenting the cases of South Carolina and its governor, James F. Byrnes.

The lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their arguments assailed segregation on the ground that it placed an "inferiority label" on Negroes and deprives them of equality of education opportunity.

Perhaps the only major surprise of the decision was its unanimity. Most longtime observers of the court were predicting that it would be a split decision with a majority of the court favoring that segregation be eliminated.

Education 'Important'

Chief Justice Warren declared that education today is "perhaps the most important function of state and local government. Compulsory school laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment."

"In these days," the chief justice continued, "it is doubtful that any child may be reasonably expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education.

APPROVAL VOTED ON SEGREGATION

Legislature on Record Favoring System

BATON ROUGE, May 26 (AP) — The Louisiana Legislature, by a vote of both houses, went on record Wednesday as favoring the retention of segregation in public schools.

The Senate approved a House passed segregation resolution Wednesday 32-1. Sen. Charles Deichmann of New Orleans, a Senate newcomer, was the lone foe of the resolution.

Over the bitter objections of Sen. Charles Tooke, finance committee chairman, the Senate removed a bill granting teachers a $16 million pay raise from the finance committee and recommitted it to the education committee.

The segregation resolution breezed through the House last week 84-3, but was referred to committee when it reached the Senate.

Action was delayed on the resolution Tuesday when Sen. W. M. Rainach of Summerfield, Senate sponsor of the resolution supported by the administration, had trouble getting a full house.

"This is a strong resolution," said Rainach in the debate Wednesday, "and we need strength, not weakness."

An effort to weaken the resolution, which calls the supreme court segregation decision "unwarranted and unprecedented," failed in the education committee.

Rainach predicted "this is not the last the United States will hear from us on this subject. Our plans for a solution to this problem will be presented during this current session."

In explaining his opposition after the session, Deichmann said he "frankly . . . didn't understand" the resolution, and "I'm not going to vote for anything I don't understand."

Sen. Tooke charged state education superintendent Shelby Jackson and Rep. Lorris Wimberly of Bienville parish, floor leader in the administration of Earl Long, with putting pressure on senators to pry the teacher pay raise bill from his committee.

Wimberly was a sponsor of the bill in the House.

Both the bill granting the teacher pay raise and the bill financing it with a half-cent of the present two cent state sales tax were passed by the House last week.

Tooke said he resented "the implication these people can't receive a fair hearing in my committee—there can be no other interpretation.

"If we had been willing to indulge in the kind of politics that pressed Sen. (Guy) Sockrider into making this motion, there's a lot of people who wouldn't even be on the finance committee."

RULINGS LISTED ON SEGREGATION

Cases Date Back to 1887 in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP) — Here's how the supreme court ruled in previous major cases involving racial segregation:

Back in 1887, in the case of Hall vs. Decuir, the tribunal held constitutional a Louisiana law requiring steamboat operators to separate white and Negro passengers.

Next came the famous case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, decided in 1896. The supreme court said Louisiana could bar a Negro from a train seat in a coach reserved for white persons if it provided just as good a seat in a section reserved for Negroes. This established the "separate but equal" doctrine which was attacked by Negroes in the decisions announced Monday.

In Gong Lum vs. Rice in 1927, the court held valid a Mississippi law requiring separation of white and colored students. Chief Justice Taft said the question was in the power of the state Legislature to decide, "without intervention of the federal courts under the federal constitution."

In Gaines vs. Vanada, Chief Justice Hughes in 1938 said Missouri could not require a Negro to attend an out-of-state law school but had to provide him with equal facilities within its own borders.

More recently, the supreme court in 1948 in a case designated Sipuel vs. Oklahoma Board of Regents ordered the University of Oklahoma to admit a Negro girl who sought a legal education. The court's unsigned opinion said:

"The state must provide it (a legal education) for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

Chief Justice Vinson in 1950 said the University of Oklahoma could not require a Negro law student to sit apart from white students, eat at a special table

in the university cafeteria, or use a special table in the library.

The Negro, said Vinson, "having been admitted to a state-supported graduate school must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as students of other races." The ruling was in the case of McLaurin vs. Oklahoma.

The same day, Vinson said a new law school for Negroes set up by the University of Texas was not the equal of a school provided for whites. He ordered Marion Sweatt, a Negro, admitted to the white school.

Writing the court's opinion in this case, designated Sweatt vs. Painter, Vinson said: "Petitioner (Sweatt) may claim his full constitutional right: Legal education equivalent to that offered by the state to students of other races."

The 1948 and 1950 decisions were interpreted by proponents of segregation as reaffirming the supreme court's 1896 doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities.

But counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the 1948 and 1950 decisions made the "separate but equal" doctrine obsolete.

Segregation Decision

Imponderables raised by the supreme court antisegregation school decision throw doubt on its long-term effect. As to the immediate future, the decision will do no service either to education or racial accommodation.

In the states where most United States Negroes live, the public school systems face the prospect of considerable turmoil for some time to come. In the course of efforts to preserve some of the lines of separation, the ensuing strife probably will react unfavorably on public school support and multiply problems with which the schools are already faced. At the same time the upsurge of interest in private schools may result in increasing the total financial burden of education on the people.

The disappointment and frustration of a majority of Southerners at the revolutionary overturn of practice and usage cannot immediately result in the improvement of race relations. In the South the people must be concerned with concrete results of the antisegregation decision rather than the theory of the court that segregation has an undesirable effect on the psychological and mental attitude of the Negro children. Those results pose the need of a policy under which education can go forward rather than retreat. Probably no such policy can be enunciated but, rather, will just have to develop.

We think it will be hard for many people to follow the court's reasoning. It said educational conditions and needs had changed since the 1896 decision that "equal facilities" satisfied the 14th Amendment. Since facilities are now in fact approximately equal, it would seem that the conditions of the amendment would be more fully satisfied than ever before. The court resorted to the doctrine that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." This, no doubt, was the basis for Sen. Russell's statement that the court was abusing its judicial power by making law instead of passing upon the law.

But neither cavil nor just complaint at the court's action helps to solve our problem. The court ventured deliberately into this area of policy redetermination and acted unanimously. By deciding to call for briefs and arguments on when and how its decision should be effected, it indicates it is as much lost as anybody about how to achieve its purpose with the minimum possible damage to education and disturbance of the people.

All the South can do—all that the states and localities can do—is shoulder the burden the court has placed upon them and work soberly to redirect its educational effort along lines that will be acceptable to all and at the same time will preserve its vitality.

WASHINGTON PANORAMA

High Court Surprised by Reaction on Segregation

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The justices of the supreme court, who surprised many people by the unanimity of their epochal decision striking down racial segregation in the public schools, have come in for a surprise of their own.

A person close to the court, who is familiar with the working of the tribunal, said the members were surprised that more stormy reactions did not take place after the ruling.

Once the jurists stepped from the bench, returned to their respective offices and removed their black robes, they became observers of what was being said and done all over Dixie, said the qualified observer.

He said the judges, "who are just as human as your next door neighbor," have watched all the declarations including the statement made by President Eisenhower at his press conference and the various governors and the newspaper editorials.

Unanimity Effect

President Eisenhower told his news conference that he thought Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina had made a fine statement by advising people to be calm and reasonable. Gov. Byrnes also said that he was "shocked" that the court had reversed itself, meaning that the court as now constituted had reversed a decision of 1896.

Some observers in Washington maintained that the fact that the decision was unanimous, plus the fact that the attorneys general of the various states affected have been invited to help write the decree next fall, took a lot of sting out of the decision. The court permitted a delay in carrying out the nonsegregation ruling, apparently realizing the many great problems involved. Private schools are not affected by the ruling.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a professional organization with headquarters in New York and Washington, had spearheaded the attack on school segregation. Walter White, executive secretary of the association, has already declared that additional drives of the NAAC lie ahead. The next move, White says, is to eliminate "residential and job discrimination."

Board Split

At week's end it was evident that the District of Columbia, where the Negro public school population is 15,000 greater than the white, would apparently lead the way in carrying out the court decision.

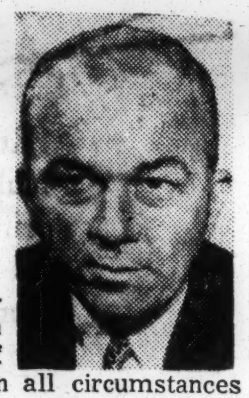
The district school board is badly split over the set of principles that is being tentatively drafted in an effort to make the district a model.

Just before Chief Justice Earl Warren and the eight associate justices filed into the courtroom at noon on the day of the decision, court marshals quietly went about the courtroom asking the male spectators who wore no vests to button their coats. It was a matter of dignity, the marshals explained later. If a male occupant of the courtroom wore a vest, it was not necessary that his coat be buttoned.

There was no advance public information, as is customary, that the segregation decision was to be issued that day. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. was in attendance as was Dean Acheson secretary of state under President Truman. Mrs. Warren, wife of the chief justice, occupied a seat in the courtroom where celebrities sit.

Thomas L. Stokes

Court Decision Is Signal for Work



WASHINGTON—Some meanings of the Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in our public schools deserve emphasis. Some of them flow from the comparative restraint—when all circumstances are considered—in the reaction from political spokesmen of the South. While many deplored the decision, only two closely paraphrased the famous outburst attributed to President Andrew Jackson over Chief Justice John Marshall's decision in the Georgia Cherokee cases: "John Marshall has made his decision—now let him enforce it."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss) swelled up and gave forth taking in a heap of territory with his blast that "the South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court." He is in a hot race for renomination.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia also recalled the Jackson defiance of John Marshall in the Georgia Cherokee cases.

The lack of fire-eating, snorting defiance from the South and the majority of its political leaders possibly is due in part to the great concern exhibited by the court itself about practical means of carrying its decision into effect and to its desire for plenty of time for conference and negotiation. The conference called by the court for next fall is expected to be only the beginning of similar community and neighborhood conferences and negotiations to try to work out solutions in hundreds of individual schools. They are likely to extend over many months, perhaps years.

It is surmised that most Southerners expected the kind of decision that was rendered, which may help to explain the restrained reaction. It is suggested that they foresaw it because, deep in their hearts, a great many must feel that it was the right decision.

Not to be overlooked in the reserve with which Southern politicians received the decision is the fact that, being politicians, they are conscious of the multitudes of Negroes—at least a million or more—who now are voting in the South. No longer is it wise to offend them with the wild demagoguery that once was the standard equipment of the run-of-the-mine Southern politician.

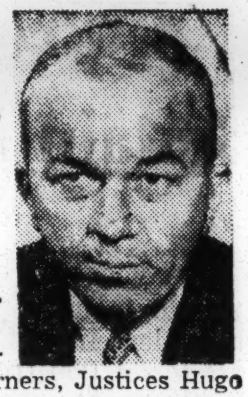
Recognizing this, we come to see that the anti-segregation decision of the Supreme Court is, itself, just another step in a process that began some time ago. It owes a good deal, it would appear, to something else that the Supreme Court did a few years back. This was its decision outlawing the "white primary" by which Negroes were disfranchised. That Supreme Court decision was followed by those admitting Negroes to law schools and graduate schools which, in turn, were influential in opening some colleges to Negro students at the undergraduate level.

While it is probably an accurate diagnosis that President Eisenhower and the Republicans will suffer politically in the South from this decision immediately, it is ventured that, for the long range, the series of events removing remaining bonds from the South's Negro citizens will have a cleansing effect on Southern politics that will benefit both political parties.

There is significance, especially in the critical state of world affairs, in the immediate broadcast of the decision by the Voice of America in 34 different languages. It was like a great, white light being beamed from the Statue of Liberty. The Supreme Court, thrusting aside legalism, had removed a blemish from our national shield, seeking to make us in spirit, as we are in fact, the leader of the free people of the world.

Thomas L. Stokes

Truman Paved Way For Court Decision



WASHINGTON—As far as the South is concerned, one thing seems important in connection with the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools. This is that two Southerners, Justices Hugo Black of Alabama and Tom Clark of Texas, as well as one member from a border state, Justice Stanley F. Reed of Kentucky, joined in the unanimous opinion.

For these three men are aware of the customs, manners and traditions of the South. They know how deeply rooted these are and what a break from the past the decision represents. They know that habits of feeling and thinking among Southern people cannot be cast off just by saying so, or even by desiring so.

The three men of Southern heritage on the court understand all that. For that reason, it is their judgment on the segregation issue that should mean something to the South, something special. It should, in fact, give courage and determination for the ordeal of adjustment ahead. More than the others, the three judges came to this particular issue with an understanding of the Southern attitude.

In resolving the issue, there was, first, the simple question of right and justice. But this, of itself, had a relation to a much bigger sphere than the South or the nation. The judges related it to our role of leadership in the world, and the example we have come to be to the rest of the world. The South must accept responsibility to remove the blot that tarnishes our leadership and which has been exploited by the Communists.

The South should be proud of its judges—and should be prepared to follow them.

Though the South perhaps will rise up and give no thanks for what is now to be said, it nevertheless seems appropriate to mention a stalwart campaigner for civil rights. His name now arouses bitterness among many people in the South. One day, when the passions and prejudices of this day are gone with the wind, it is possible—in fact, probable—that his name will be high on the list of pioneers for civil rights.

It seems important that he be considered in connection with the segregation decision, and for the South to consider him, however it feels toward him. For he, like the three judges, grew up in the Southern tradition in a border state.

But Harry S. Truman came to realize, after he entered the White House, that he was president of all the people—all kinds of people, all races, all colors, all creeds, either in themselves or in their heritages. So he was lifted from his background, or, better to say, lifted himself. It was up to him, he felt, to see that there were no discriminations, that all were treated the same, so far as was possible.

To this, Harry Truman came the hard way of the man steeped in Southern tradition. That seems important today.

People Should Be Allowed To Vote On Segregation

To the Editor:

When the Supreme Court made the ruling that segregation is unconstitutional in the specific case they were considering, why did so many people think that specific decision affects the Southern states?

Let's suppose they made a ruling to do away with segregation. (This is, of course, a government of, by, and for the people.) Would such a ruling be a decision of the people, if made by nine men on a court in Washington?

Whether we stand for or against segregation should be decided by the people of the states that have segregation. The only sensible way to reach a fair decision on segregation is to have a vote by the people that will be affected by the decision—the Southern people.

To let those nine men decide for us is unfair in itself; therefore we should fight to get a vote or something that is the result of the people's decision.

RUSSELL D. MILLER.,
1 North 63rd Street.

Supreme Court Ruling Called Illegal In Origin

To the Editor:

As for the results of the election on sports segregation, we do not like to have any person or persons assume the role of a dictator, and try to do something by mandate or ruling that you cannot do by legislation. The ruling of the Supreme Court is illegal from its origin. The 17 states involved in this ruling do not have to obey such a political decision. The states, according to the Constitution, have the right to govern themselves and should never relinquish this right at any cost. In the hands of the respective governors and legislators of the states lies the power to protect this right without any trouble whatsoever. And if this is not done, then the people have only the governor and state Legislature to blame. It is surprising how little intestinal fortitude some of the governors have shown in this respect.

I am in favor of the Negroes having the finest schools obtainable, so long as they have them by themselves and leave the white people out of them. 99.9 per cent of the white people do not want any mixing and co-mingling of the races and this is also the general opinion of most of the Negroes, except of the agitators here and in the North.

I have traveled over all of the South and most of the North and West, and every passing day gives me a better understanding of what the men in gray fought and died for, and in my humble opinion, we should do no less.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
East Lake.

13 Affected States Seem Ready To Accept Ending Of Racial Barriers In Schools

EDITOR'S NOTE: The South has had a chance to get its breath since the U. S. Supreme Court, more than a month ago, outlawed racial segregation in public schools. The United Press surveyed 17 states affected by the ruling to see how Southern leaders are facing up to their historic challenge.

BY AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, June 23 (U.P.)—All but four of the 17 states affected by the Supreme Court's segregation decision appear ready to accept — though reluctantly — the breaking down of racial barriers in their schools.

It has been more than a month since the court handed the South its most serious social problem since Reconstruction days. In the interim of hurried meetings and deliberation these developments have emerged:

1. Only Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina plan to defy the decision or try to get around it.

2. A number of states, mainly in border zones, are going ahead with integration plans immediately.

3. Dixie lawmakers are waiting anxiously for the Supreme Court's next move—further arguments in the Fall as to how and when the decision shall be enforced, followed by actual decrees.

The court's timetable for wiping out the South's traditional pattern of separate white and Negro schools looms as the major questions.

Florida plans to file a brief in the Fall asking the Supreme Court to grant an indefinite delay in enforcement of the segregation ban on grounds the state is "not yet ready." Some other states may do the same, pending on the terms of the decrees.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has told its local chapters to begin petitioning school boards to end segregation "without delay." It will strongly oppose any tactics to postpone compliance with the court decision.

One immediate problem arising from the decision concerns the South's multi-million-dollar school building program, which was under full steam in a number of states to equalize Negro and white school facilities at the time the decision was announced. South Carolina and Louisiana have halted their programs pending developments.

Another crisis to be faced in a non-segregated Dixie involves thousands of Negro school teachers. Even states falling readily in step with the court ruling are not anxious to hire Negroes to teach white pupils.

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of the state Negro university at Jefferson City, Mo., said he is concerned mainly for the welfare of rural Negro teachers. He estimated 600 would be jobless in Missouri.

Among areas where segregation is being ended without waiting for Supreme Court decrees, the nation's capital is taking the lead.

Washington officials are busy on an orderly integration plan starting in the Fall that will affect 57,716 Negro and 43,100 white children in 165 schools. The job is mapped out over a 15-month period.

In Baltimore, Md., the school board voted to end segregation at once. West Virginia school boards have been asked to work out integration details as soon as possible. At least six will do so in the Autumn, all in areas with relatively light Negro population.

Count on Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia to comply with the court's wishes although possibly with some gimmicks brought on by local conditions and laws that may not be acceptable to the Supreme Court.

Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida probably will fall in line after some delay.

In the stiff-opposition states — Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina — serious planning is under way to side-step the court or openly defy it.

Gov.-Nominate George Bell Timmerman, Jr., of South Carolina proposes a system that would result, in effect, in segregated schools but on a "voluntary" basis. A plan advanced by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia calls for abolishing all public schools and paying subsidies to individual pupils, who would attend private segregated schools.

Mrs. Thomas Clarifies Stand on Segregation

Atlanta—Leading Atlanta newspapers have "beamed" their writings on my candidacy for governor.

The news article Sunday July 25th, of my talk at a Macon conference of Georgia Negro leaders conveys the impression that I was the only candidate present. All gubernatorial candidates were invited. I understand all were present or represented,—in one case by the wife of the candidate.

Recent writings refer to me as the "anti-segregation candidate." I have made no such statement. The papers are not justified to identify or refer to me in such manner. I am not offering for office on a platform of segregation or anti-segregation. I have clearly stated, in writing and orally, that:

(a) The Constitution of the United States must be held inviolable. Maintain law and order.

(b) That each of the three branches of government must be respected.

Freedom of the press I respect. I have no objection to a newspaper endorsing openly, or otherwise, a candidate of their choice. But, I do insist, in respect to all candidates, that the editors instruct their writers to be fair, tell the truth, and cease "beaming" their political articles in a manner that is incorrect to say the least.

(MRS.) GRACE W. THOMAS.

He Thanks God For State Of Mississippi

To the Editor:

"Segregation, the great scandal in the church," so says the World Council of Churches.

Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, termed racial segregation the great scandal in the church in the United States and South Africa. It may be a scandal in Africa. I have never been there. These news items come from The Birmingham News.

Mississippi will maintain segregation in schools, as the Legislature knows that school integration can neither be accomplished nor promoted by the laws or court decisions which conflict with the general sentiment of the community involved.

Gov. White hopes that the legislators will get through as soon as possible at the special session, but we trust that they will not try to change the way that God spoke, and try to force the Negro into the white schools.

I thank God for Mississippi, a state that stands "pat" on what God says in his Holy Word in His creation, when he made the beasts after his kind and the birds after his kind. The white race and the Negro race are two separate and distinct races of people, and I trust that the members of the Legislature will read their Bibles and be sure that they don't add to or take from His word. W. A. WIGLEY, Durant, Miss.

Voice Of The People

Mixing Of Races In Schools Is Called Great Mistake

To the Editor:

The colored people, our neighbors and friends, are not enthusiastic about desegregation of the races. There are some radicals among them who are agitating and trying to stir up trouble. The whites and the Negroes in the South have lived together peaceably for many years under the present system of segregation. The colored folk are for the most part very religious, and they believe in and read the Holy Scriptures. They know that God himself believed in and practiced segregation, for He placed the Negro in Africa, the white in Europe, the yellow in Asia and the red in America.

Unfortunately Yankee ship owners invaded Africa and captured Negroes and made them slaves. They were first brought to New England but the severe climate of that section did not agree with them and many died, and they were then sold to cotton planters in the South where they were as a general thing treated well. A slave was valuable property and no owner of such property would mistreat him or abuse him.

I lived for a while on my grandfather's plantation in Georgia in the early 80's. His former slaves had remained with him on some basis of wages, housing, and food. I recall one tall black man known as Bill. While he was still a slave my grandfather personally taught him reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. Since he had nothing to read but the Bible, he soon wanted to preach. My grandfather set aside a plot of land and built a church for him, which was known as Barnett's Chapel. A colored church by that name still exists.

Mixing of the races in the schools will never work in the South. It is a great mistake to undertake it, and may destroy the friendship that now exists between the races. B. H. HARTSFIELD,
2516 15th Avenue. South.

Thinks Northerners Would Admire Segregation System

To the Editor:

What are we doing about segregation and education? We are talking, clamoring and have even had riots in some places. Are we finding a real solution?

Should the Negro be highly educated? Yes, provided he can use it for good purposes. The Negro should not remain in ignorance. It was not intended for any human being to do so.

The religious people of the old South did not mistreat slaves; it was only the new rich, rather coarse, without cultural background. The rich, cultural, religious people who helped the colored people were the best people. They took good care of the colored people too when they were sick.

If the Northern people really want their few colored students in a separate place, why not add a couple of rooms to the side of their school buildings? Lay off a playground for them and if they need a swimming pool, make one for them.

There are at least a dozen nice colored schools in the Birmingham district. If the Northern people could view this system and study it over they couldn't help but admire it. If they would consult a few good Southern business men, school trustees and, perhaps, a couple of leading lawyers, it could be settled. The Southern people are accustomed to handling those things and, strange as it may seem, they have really more patience, contrary to the popular belief.

We want others to know that our system is fine here. They could come and study it.

We never think of bothering each other; "each to his own" is our belief and desire.

We are fond of the colored race in many respects. We have a thousand colored students where the North has one dozen.

We need a colored division of the University here. We could have this in each state in the U. S. A. and it is hoped we will some day. . VERNON CRUMP,
2714 10th Avenue. South.

Why The Rush To Abolish Schools? Mississippian Asks The Public

To The Commercial Appeal:

Why should we Mississippians throw away our case before the Supreme Court makes its final decision?

What is to prevent the courts from declaring, segregation in private schools is unconstitutional?

How do we know that public schools can be abolished constitutionally?

How can communists be kept from setting up private schools?

What is to prevent some religious group from taking over our schools?

What is all the hurry about, when nothing can happen in six months?

Can it be that some want to lease the schools to themselves and thus pick our pockets?

Why have the needs of the children been ignored in all this?

How can we trust a Legislature which has refused to vote enough funds to support the present system?

How can we trust leaders who for 10 years have refused to equalize systems and who are responsible for the court decisions?

How silly will this look five years from now?

How can any honest American want to abolish the public schools which are the basis of Americanism?

CHARLES G. HAMILTON
Corinth, Miss.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Now Watch The Uproar

The Talladega Daily Home

EVEN though agitators for the NAACP and other radicals in favor of integration have long and openly used and advocated the use of the boycott and similar weapons to attain their end, you may expect a terrific uproar over development in the South of a movement to apply "stern economic pressure" to Negroes who advocate desegregation.

The program is under way here in Alabama. White Citizens Councils, the name of the implementing agency, have been formed in Dallas, Perry and Hale counties according to news reports, and others are in process of formation.

The complete objective is coldly and completely stated by spokesmen as yet unnamed:

"The white population in this county controls the money and that is an advantage the council will use in the fight.

"We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates de-segregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."

Long ago *The Daily Home* pointed out the obvious fact that economic weapons undoubtedly would be brought into play eventually in the deciding of the segregation issue. The white people of the South are deadly serious about this matter of preventing integration and they will use any honorable instrument at hand to prevent any type of social mingling of the races.

The situation but points up the heartbreaking folly of what the United States Supreme Court has done.

A little wise reflection on the court's part might have brought to the justices a clear realization of something entirely overlooked as they tossed constitutional law into the waste basket and wrote their decision on the basis of psychological speculation.

In the Southland, where segregation is practiced, the Negro largely lives and moves and has his being under the economic tolerance of a white civilization.

He is cared for and protected economically in the South by people who are and have been his friends, who themselves have been willing to face major economic risks in his behalf.

No such concern for his welfare exists in the North.

The justices of the Supreme Court who posed as psychologists had no right to believe that the shelter of the ancient covenant would be maintained over those Negroes in the South who refuse to conform to the ancient pattern . . . who spurn the hand of friendship in an agitator-inspired reach for the unattainable.

The attempt of the present administration to put the problem created by the Supreme Court decision upon lower federal courts is indeed passing the buck, a stark expression of realization that fools truly have rushed in where angels fear to tread.

A thing that was difficult enough and complex enough as it was has been churned into a tormenting maelstrom of doubt, uncertainty, suspicion and fear.

The greatest tragedy of it all lies in the fact that the old friendship between Southern white and Southern Negro quivers under the impact. And the responsibility for that lies squarely and unmistakably at the door of politicians —some of whom wear judicial robes— who played with fire.

Alabama Communities Vary Widely As To School Segregation Problem

Alabama in some respects has the gravest problem of all the states in regard to carrying out the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that segregation should be abolished in public schools. No other state has a wider range in the proportions of the races which live in various counties.

For example, 84 per cent of the population in Macon County, which contains Tuskegee, is Negro. No other county in the South has so high a proportion of non-white population. Alabama has also the second highest county in this respect, Greene, with 83 per cent. And this state's Lowndes County shares with Mississippi's Tunica County the third place, with 82 per cent. (All figures are from the 1950 census.)

Georgia's highest county Negro percentage is 73; South Carolina's, 72; Tennessee's, 71; Louisiana's, 71; Arkansas', 67; Virginia's, 66; North Carolina's, 64; Florida's, 62; Texas', 57; Kentucky's, 37; Oklahoma's, 29.

But Alabama is found on the other extreme, also. It has Winston County, with less than 1 per cent non-white population, and Cullman, with 1 per cent. There are five other counties, all in North Alabama, with 5 per cent or less Negro population. Mississippi, which comes closest to Alabama in counties with high percentage of non-white population, has no counties with less than 5 per cent such population. The lowest figure in Louisiana is 9, in South Carolina 19, in Florida 4.

Easily, therefore, Alabama has the widest spread in its racial population ratios. There are communities in which school segregation is not a problem because there are few Negroes and some where no problem exists because there are no whites. And there are all kinds of communities in between.

These simple figures provide strong argument that the school problems growing out of the court's de-segregation decision can best be regarded as local with methods and timing in dealing with the situation having regard for the make-up of population. The situation surely is one that the Supreme Court recognizes and will consider in making its order of last May 17 effective.

Know The Amendments

Daily World p. 4

In the coming November election there will be as usual the long ballot, contingent to the voting for or against certain amendments For the most these amendments represent changes or additions to the answers of local authorities. Many of these localities are far from the person doing the voting and while a measure might not seem interesting to him, it nevertheless might be of vast importance to the community affected. From this condition, prominence is given to that amendment affording "Home Rule" to be voted on in the coming election. This amendment would confine the issues to be settled by the voters in the particular area affected and who have first-hand knowledge of the regulations prayed for. That is a good amendment and is rightly titled Number 1.

Number 2 provides for annual sessions of the General Assembly. Here such compulsory sessions of the General Assembly would be felt heaviest at the taxpayers' till, and would meet the challenge of Thomas Jefferson, who once said, "the best governed people are the least governed people." Too, it must be borne in mind that the General Assembly, in case of emergencies is always subject to extraordinary calls at the discretion of the governor.

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-10-54

Number 3, deals with Tax Exemption of Church property.

Number 4 — The Private School Amendment is probably the one meeting the hottest opposition. It has been proved on several occasions to be highly ambiguous and inconsistent with its own theories. It is a move attempted to call the schools "private" while operating in a house purchased and owned by the public, supported by public funds, diverted for private paying of upkeep and teachers, and shot to pieces otherwise as to whether the directive of the court would permit indirectly, what it has denied directly. These questions of vast importance cannot themselves be brushed aside when "private" takes over "public."

Would our schools be accredited? What would happen to the school bus transportation? What would happen to the federal funds now administered by the state educational agencies?

What would happen to the teacher retirement fund? What safeguard will taxpayers have if their property is handed over to private individuals? Who is to choose these unknown individuals to whom millions of dollars worth of school property is to be handed over?

How will the money for tuition be apportioned? Will it be granted to parents, on the basis of each child now in public school? What guarantees will there be that the money will be spent for education and not just added to the family income?

There are special financial aids, such as vocational education and the school lunch program, enacted by Congress and totaling over six million dollars in Georgia in 1953. There are decisions on questions of constitutionality by the Supreme Court. There are all-important settings of uniform standards in such matters of space, pupil load per teacher ,and teacher qualifications by national research bodies and by regional accrediting boards.

It stands to reason that the people of Georgia are in no mood to gamble with something that at the same time and on its face affirms and denies itself; shot to pieces with ambiguities and questionable constitutionality, with no assurance of accrediting requirements, teachers' pensions and with the whole thing sending the state back into the business of education, when it upon its own authority, assumes to implement the truancy law.

By all means kill this amendment.

Number 5, which deals with the Firemen's pension Fund, would fall into the category of class legislation. In that its merit is lost.

Number 6 deals with the Slum Clearance, but it extends the right to take private property and resell it for private use. Under present law, a city, town or housing authority may take property for only public use.

We register our protest against such a hidden measure which may be implemented to take away through the power of eminent domain, the private property of an individual and sell it to another individual. We take the position that relocation by force is an interference with the personal liberties and rights of the individual and is at variance with the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Number 7 affects tax limitations for education. It provides that a county may remove or increase the fifteen mill limitation on taxation for education. This amendment would to an extent, be a — kin to the "Home Rule" version cited above.

Our greatest concern is the preservation of our public school system which it took so long to build. The citizens of this state realize the unsoundness of any such measure, its heavy overhead, its wild overslapping and inevitable duplicities that would seek to make a wild deer chase look like a game of checkers.

Let us not remove the ancient landmark, adding many fruitless years to be lived over again and paid for in hard dollars and cents and the futures of our children.

Charlottesville Council Sane Approach To Segregation Ruling

(From Charlottesville, Va., News)

Advocate p. 4

Unlike a number of its sister cities and other local governing bodies, our City Fathers have taken a sane approach to the controversial Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools.

At its November 1st meeting, Council adopted a resolution urging Virginia's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond to appear before the High Court and ask for the maximum possible time for conformance to the school segregation ruling. This action, while putting Council on record with those governing bodies in other localities in the state as believing that "the time isn't right" for integration of the races in our public schools, is at least a welcomed departure from the line followed by so many similar governing bodies in that it failed to voice any desire to have the state seek to circumvent the Supreme Courts edict or use every "legal means" to duck the law. Of course the average layman knows there is no such thing as "legal means' 'to violate any law of the land. Just plain "horse-sense" tells us that. But it isn't illegal to seek postponement of judgment. So Council is acting within its full legal rights to recommend it.

Jackson, Miss 11-5-54

While we are not at all enthusiastic over Council's suggestion that the "maximum possible time for conformance" be granted by the court—because it could mean a year or two, or decades—we admire its spirit which indicates that it wishes to conform to the law rather than defy it. That is democratic and it will be through the medium of genuine democracy only that this vexing problem will ever be solved.

Undue delay in meeting a problem is as bad as thoughtless haste. In the segregated school issue, more ill feelings have been gendered by the threat of delaying tactics on the one hand, and equally improper amount of "hot air" on the other in which threats have been voiced to "force the issue" rather than await the Supreme Court's final decree in the case. All of the time spent in these ill-advised maneuvers could have been better spent by the citizens of both races meeting face to face around the council tables in every hamlet and town in the affected areas in a spirit of goodwill and a genuine desire to cooperate and learn more of each others problems so that when the High Court hands down its final ruling in its historic decision, the people will be better prepared to cope with the situation to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

MORE THAN LIKELY MISQUOTED

Washington, D. C. (AP) Attorneys for Negro parents told the Supreme Court yesterday they would accept delay in wiping out of racially segregated public schools, but only until next September, the start of next school year.

The above, it can be believed is a mis-quotation of what the attorneys said to the Supreme Court on Monday, November 15. Otherwise it would be a silly expression to make even by the parents of the Negro children involved, not to mention attorneys representing the children.

It is more than probable the attorneys for the Negro children said something like this:

"Your Honors, we are willing to go along on a proposition that desegregation take place not later than next September, but we urge this Honorable Court not to delay the matter any longer than that."

The Associated Press report of what the attorneys said would make them a bunch of radical and impudent persons and probably subject to censure for their impudence. Most certainly it would make them appear as ridiculous as the "Scottsboro Boy" who reported as saying he had been in jail five years and he was 'D— tired of it."

There might have been something or the other the "Scottsboro Boy" could do about the way he was being inconvenienced, but what can attorneys in the desegregation case do to hasten desegregation until the Supreme Court itself desides the formula for implementing its decision, saying separate public schools by compulsion violates the Constitution of the United States?

The whole history of the behavior of attorneys fighting cases or racial discrimination before the Supreme Court shows it has been ethical to the highest decree. That is one reason, it can be believed, why these attorneys have won victory after victory before the Supreme Court.

The old, stodgy old, Associated Press has been guilty time and time again of putting the wrong slant on news involving Negroes and it is fair to believe it did just that in reporting what our attorneys said in their appearance before the Supreme Court on November 15.

Meeting Looms Important

School Board Faces Segregation Issues

Some problems possibly affecting the entire future of the school system may come up for discussion today at the meeting of the county school board.

It is the first regular session since the segregation ruling handed down by the Supreme court. It is also the first meeting since the Dade grand jury threw stinging criticism at four aspects of the school activities.

Segregation is principally a state problem, though Dade county may be the first in Florida to feel the effects of the new ruling.

But the issues raised by the grand jury are directly the concern of the school board.

The grand jury, after an investigation of the school administration, made this report:

At least one school building inspector was receiving outside compensation from a contractor whose work he had to inspect and approve.

Accounting in the office of the school architect is lax, and in one instance "fraudulent" bills were submitted.

Board members' association with persons who do business with the school department "might give the wrong impression."

Operation of the school lunch program and central commissary is incompetent and should be placed in more qualified hands.

School Segregation Certain As Grits in Georgia

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Of Our Washington Bureau

ATLANTA — In the early days of our republic, the United States Supreme court issued a writ to stay the execution of an Indian named Corn Tassel, whom the state of Georgia was fixing to hang.

Old Corn Tassel didn't even get an extra breakfast out of the deal. The state of Georgia went right ahead and hanged him anyway, and pooh on the Supreme court of the United States.

Public manners are better today, and the state of Georgia doesn't come right out and say pooh on the Supreme court. But they'll run out the grits in Georgia before the white politicians pay heed to the court's declaration that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional.



LAHEY

The Democrats of Georgia, like those in South Carolina, are in the middle of a primary campaign in which nomination is the equivalent to election to state office and to Congress.

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IF ANY candidate for the governorship or a seat in the state legislature has so much as hinted that he is ready to accept "integration" of the races in schools, the fact has been well suppressed.

The main rivalry between the candidates is in their proposed and widely varied plans for bringing about the nullification of the Supreme court mandate in Georgia.

The plans range from Gov. Herman Talmadge's proposal to set up a "private school" system, to proposals for "zoning" school districts to include only members of the same race.

The substance of the dominant white thought in Georgia was well expressed at a ground breaking for a Negro high school in Dekalb county, when the county school superintendent, Jim Cherry, assured his audience that the Supreme court's ruling against segregation would remain "an abstraction" in this state.

The Georgia education commission is expected to meet some time next week to canvass possible ways to nullify the Supreme court edict.

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THERE IS ONE ominous fly in the ointment for the whites in Georgia. That is the real militancy of the organized Negroes, who insist that they will not take less than what the Supreme court has said is their right under the Constitution.

A meeting of state directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Atlanta Saturday to make that militancy clear.

The NAACP leaders will discuss the kind of directive they want the Supreme court to issue next October, after final hearings are held by the court to determine how its decision shall be made effective.

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RIGHT NOW, in the heat of an election campaign, the attitude of the white politicians is hostile to the acceptance of the Supreme court ruling," said Dr. C. L. Harper of Atlanta, a former high school principal, who is state director in Georgia for the NAACP.

"The resistance to the Supreme court is stronger in Georgia than in any other Southern state," said Harper. "But the Negroes are not going to back off in this case, and it's not going to be another situation the way the Fourteenth amendment was nullified down here 75 years ago.

"We might have to go back to the Supreme court to get this order enforced in Georgia, but if we have to do that, we certainly shall."

A New Non-Segregation Policy May Speed U.S. Aid to Schools

KENTUCKIANS who argued in Washington this week for federal aid in building or renovating public schools were eloquent and persuasive enough. They were so on the basis of present conditions, system and outlook. They were more so in light of the Supreme Court ruling against separation of the races in public schools.

One of the incidental results of this ruling seems now likely to be stronger pressures and larger support for programs of federal aid to education generally.

For a long time many Southern members of Congress have opposed the idea, although the South more than any other region would be helped by it. They were against it for fear of its intrusion on the traditional system of separate schools for white and dark children. Now that the Supreme Court comes out against the system on constitutional principle, the fears become pointless.

It is no longer necessary to stand constantly alerted against anti-segregation provisions which almost certainly would be offered as a condition for help, and probably with success. Now it appears likely that Negro forces on one hand will be content for a while with the principle itself, and champions of segregation on the other hand will be resigned to it, so the tension on that point is lessened. The cause of federal aid looks up.

In the states where school segregation was ordered by law, this aid will be needed. For a beginning, a new and single system of schools will cost more. Southern states have been spending more for Negro schools in the last few years than ever before, with the thought that bringing the latter more nearly up to an equality with white schools would stave off the very conclusion which the Supreme Court came to.

For example, Georgia in 1940 spent for capital outlay for Negro schools 17 per cent of the spending on white schools: in 1950 the percentage had risen to 53. Mississippi laid out in 1950 for Negro school building 138 per cent of its spending for white schools; North Carolina's proportion rose from 30 per cent in 1940 to 93 per cent in 1950. This trend was recorded everywhere, as pointed out in the Ashmore study, *The Negro and the Schools*, published last Sunday.

Still the gaps continued. For the Southern states generally, per pupil spending in city districts as of the 1950 record was $166.45 for white childen, $126.45 for Negroes; in rural areas, $133.24 to $85. Now, with children of both races sooner or later coming to be taught together, the differences will be automatically removed. The only alternative would be reduction of the white standard or an increase of the Negro school standard. Without more resources than are now available, a levelling downward might be the result.

The case for federal aid in the South is stronger. There is a service to this case in recalling that the nation has been committed from its earliest days to helping education. The first federal grant came in 1785, two years before the Constitution was written. It was a gift of public land as an endowment for setting up schools in the Northwest Territory. Along with it went a solemn dedication in the Northwest Ordinance: "Schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

To be sure, the Kentucky delegation to Washington this week spoke without reference to the Supreme Court decision and the needs of adjustment to a one-race system. The petitioners before Senator COOPER'S Senate subcommittee spoke in general terms. Even without the anti-segregation decision the need of Kentucky schools for new buildings and renovations in 1960 will be great—nearly three times as much as the utmost of local taxation (the added 50 cents) in every school district would amortize. The necessities of racial integration make it greater.

Southerner Says Kentucky Sets 'Field-Regional-Education Pattern'

Believes Others Could Copy It

Frankfort, Ky., May 26 (AP)—Kentucky was credited by a Southern official today with "leading the way and setting a pattern in the field of regional education which other states may well emulate."

Dr. Robert Anderson, Atlanta, executive associate of the Southern Regional Education Board, told members of Kentucky's new Council on Regional Education this today as they held their first organizational meeting.

Governor Wetherby recently named the council under terms of a 1954 legislative act, designating Dr. Philip G. Davidson, president of the University of Louisville, as chairman.

Explains Its Aims

The council represents Kentucky in its participation in the Southern-regional-education program. Trustees of the University of Kentucky formerly performed this function.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Atlanta, director of the Southern regional board, explained its aims and purposes and how the program to be conducted by the council might be integrated with it.

The council decided that its staff should do research on the educational needs of students in Kentucky to determine facilities available in Kentucky, those available within the region and not in this state, and what facilities are available in Kentucky and what steps might be taken to attract students from outside the state to come to Kentucky for such courses as might be offered here.

Fourteen states are members of the Southern Regional Educational Compact. Under it, students of a state who are unable to obtain certain courses in institutions within their state may do so in another state in the compact. Kentucky, for instance, has no school teaching veterinary medicine, but sends students to other states in the region which do.

The council named a committee to handle certification of students for the veterinary-medicine courses under the Southern program. Members are Dr. F. E. Hull, University of Kentucky; Dr. Charles Taylor, Western Kentucky State College; Dr. Richard Rush, Centre College; Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, and Dr. Adron Doran, secretary. Doran also is council secretary.

Other Council Members

Other council members are Dr. Paul S. Stauffer, Louisville, trustee of The College of The Bible, Lexington; State Senator James M. Lassiter, Murray; Representative Charles W. Burnley, Paducah, Speaker of the Kentucky House; Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, vice-president of the University of Kentucky; Dr. Lyman Ginger, Lexington, former president of the Kentucky Education Association, and Mrs. James Sheehan, Danville, of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Meeting with the council were Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky, both members of the Southern Regional Educational Board, and Miss Louise Combs, assistant director of the division of teachers' education and certification

Long Planning Reflected

County's Schools In Good Shape to End Segregation

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Dade county and Florida are faced with the most far-reaching change in an established way of life because of the Supreme court decision ordering an end to segregation in the schools.

But after several days of mulling over the momentous ruling, there was a growing belief that Florida, and particularly the Gold Coast, is better prepared to make the adjustment than any other part of the South.

The reasons are that Florida has made more progress in raising the standards of Negro education in the past decade, and that leaders, both official and lay, have been quietly planning for many months to meet the situation which they felt was inevitable.

The Supreme court decision was explicit in setting forth the new conditions:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"Therefore we hold that the plaintiffs, and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought, are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

Knocked out by this ruling is a provision of the Florida Constitution (Article 12, Section 12) which says: "White and Colored children shall not be taught in the same school but impartial provision shall be made for both."

No state may enact laws or adopt constitutional provisions contrary to the federal Constitution.

Because of the complexity of the problems raised, the Supreme court has called for further arguments after Oct 1 on implementation of its far-reaching decision.

But the basic principle that school segregation is at an end has been laid down with the classic finality of al Supreme court decisions: "It is so ordered."

Therefore, the questions remaining to states and local communities is: What now?

This is the situation in Dade.

There are about 14,000 Negro children here, attending 17 schools with some 550 teachers.

Some buildings provided in the recent construction program are equal to anything in the state, if not in the country, in physical equipment.

But that question is now academic with the death of "separate but equal" philosophy.

What matters is that with the assignment of pupils on a geographic basis, there is hardly a school in the county which does not have Negro children living in its area.

In the case of some elementary schools, this may be only a family or two living on the property of their employers. In other sections adjacent to large congregations of Negro housing, Negro pupils may even be in the majority.

In the case of high schools, there is no possible chance of an all-White or all-Negro student body, under the Supreme court ruling.

Dade county school officials are hard at work to find some plan to abide by the court decision. Superintendent W. R. Thomas said recommendations will be made to the school board before any deadline the court may set.

On a state level, School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey has called for "sober and careful planning untainted by hysteria."

Such planning has been quietly under way for months, and while it cannot be conclusive until the Supreme court sets the final pattern, it has already brought out tremendous strides made in Negro education in Florida.

State High Court Waits U.S. Order

Chief Justice Noncommittal On UF Segregation Ruling

TALLAHASSEE—(UP)—Chief Justice B. K. Roberts of Florida said Monday he would make no comment until he has read the United States Supreme Court order returning to this state the case of four Negroes seeking entrance to the state university.

The suit has been in the courts since the Negroes first sought admission to the all-white University of Florida on April 4, 1949.

The suit in the state courts was not concerned with segregation in particular, but with the broad federal guarantee of equal educational facilities for both races.

The Negroes said they wanted to take courses offered at the University of Florida which were not then available at the College for Negroes, Florida A & M, at Tallahassee. Since then, and as a result of the suit, graduate courses in law, pharmacy, chemical engineering and agriculture have been established at the college for Negroes at a cost of more than $500,000.

The case was taken to court after the Board of Control of State Universities refused to admit them to the University of Florida.

The State Supreme court ordered the board to admit the Negroes to White universities on a segregated basis or establish the desired courses at Florida A & M.

The Negroes took this ruling to the United States Supreme Court, but it was sent back because the state court had not issued a final ruling and still had jurisdiction.

Later, the Negroes went back to the state court for a final decision and the court ruled unanimously they were not entitled to enter White universities because the courses they wanted had been made available at Florida A & M.

The Negroes appealed again, and it was this decision the high court sent back Monday for further study in the light of last week's decision on segregation in the schools.

"We have received no official notice of the action and the court is in no position here to make an order until it has examined the mandate and opinion of the United States court," Justice Roberts said. "Therefore, the action of this court now is necessarily no comment.' "

Segregation Rule Voids State Law

New Court Action Eases Entrance of Negroes to UF

See story Page 12-A

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Negroes won new victories before the Supreme Court Monday on appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, municipal golf courses and a city-owned theater.

In none of the cases did the high court actually rule out segregation, as it did in last week's historic decision which held unconstitutional any system of separate public grade and high schools for Whites and Negroes.

However, in three of the six cases ruled on Monday, the Tribunal ordered the lower courts to reconsider their decisions "in the light of" last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

These three cases involved the admission of Negroes to the University of Florida and Louisiana State University, and to a city-owned Louisville, Ky., amphitheater.

In the other three segregation cases acted on Monday the court by denying hearings, in effect let stand lower court decisions which:

1 — Banned segregation in low rent housing projects in San Francisco city and county.

2 — Banned segregation at Hardin Junior College of Wichita Falls, Tex.

3 — Ordered the city of Houston, Tex., to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses on a segregated basis. This appeal by the city has been before the high court since June, 1952.

There was no immediate word on when the Florida Supreme court will act on the order from the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to require admission of four Negroes to the University of Florida.

The question of just how far the school decision extended into other fields of racial segregation was not made clear by Chief Justice Earl Warren's opinion last week. Monday's action on the cases involving Louisiana State University, the University of Florida and Louisville Amphitheater put the problem in the laps of the lower courts at least for the present.

The decisions, on top of last Monday's opinion, gave a clear indication that the high court believes the unconstitutionality

of segregation extends beyond the school issue.

Warren himself left no doubt that in the field of education the justices believe their decision was not confined to grade schools and high schools. He said:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Segregation Will Not End in Florida Schools Overnight

(Fourth of a series)

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

The end of segregation in the Florida pbulic schools will not come overnight, despite the decision of the United States Supreme Court that separate schools for White and Negro children are unconstitutional.

Educational leaders who have been mapping possible action in anticipation of the ruling say it will take "from five to 10 years."

But the process will have to begin immediately if only in the planning stage.

This was made clear when the state cabinet met a few days ago to consider what Florida can do in the light of the decision.

Attorney General Richard W. Ervin said he will submit a brief to the Supreme Court before the Oct. 1 deadline, explaining the situation in this state. He will ask time for a "gradual adjustment."

Before he presents Florida's position to the Supreme Court, however, Ervin said he would like to have "surveys, ideas and suggestions from all interested persons."

The brief probably will be a blueprint by which Florida will move to abolish segregation.

The cabinet agreed that long and careful thinking is necessary.

Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns instructed attorneys on his own staff to study the question and suggest steps that Florida might take.

One step the state cabinet did approve, however, is to continue the $120,000,000 school building program under a full head of steam.

This program was prepared on the basis of "separate but equal" facilities, which was the policy before the Supreme Court decision. Because Negro schools generally are less adequate, a larger share of the money was earmarked for them.

The cabinet decided to continue the program because every class room will be needed, regardless of the segregation issue.

Dade county school officials have made the same decision, and there will be no change in the present schedule for the construction and enlargement of schools.

Studies of the segregation issue have been under way for some time in the Dade county school system on an administrative level. Supt W. R. Thomas told the school board last week that he will have definite recommendations to made in the near future.

Meanwhile, the Greater Miami area has been getting a glimpse of the future through the work of the Dade County Council on Community Relations, which has been sponsoring a series of forums on the segregation issue.

Taking part in these talks have been Hollis Rinehart, chairman of the State Board of Control; State Rep. Dante Fascell, Democratic nominee for Congress; Circuit Judge Grady Crawford, Dr. J. Franklin Williams, vice president, University of Miami; Mrs. Mayme Williams, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School, who is president of the national organization of Negro parents and teachers; Dr. Baker Hindman, assistant superintendent for Negro education, and a number of others.

Some 30 civic and educational leaders are available to present facts and answer questions.

These programs, which have been dealing with possibilities in the past, will how become factual with the end of school segregation. Any civic club may invite this panel to explain what the public schools of our area face in the near future.

Capital Schools Move to Comply

Ike Spurs De-Segregation In Hopes of Setting Pattern

WASHINGTON, —(AP)— The District of Columbia board of education pledged itself Tuesday to erase racial segregation in public schools in the nation's capital. But it postponed action on a time table for doing so.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, submitted a plan to begin the desegregation process next September, carry it on gradually through the following school years and complete it by September, 1955 — in compliance with last week's Supreme Court decision that separate schools for white and Negro children are unconstitutional.

The school board adjourned without acting on Corning's proposal. But it set another meeting for June 2 to consider the plan.

President Eisenhower has taken a personal interest in the segregation issue in Washington. Aides have said he hopes the capital can put through a successful program that will point the way for 17 Southern and border states to establish mixed white and Negro schools.

Separate white and Negro schools have been compulsory in those states. And while some Southerners have said they will go along with the Supreme Court decision, others have shouted defiance and said there never will be an end to school segregation.

The Supreme Court called for new arguments next fall on when and how its anti-segregation ruling should be made effective. There have been predictions it may take years even in some states willing to go along with the court's ruling.

Corning said that parts of his schedule for Washington "are in advance of any present requirement of the Supreme Court."

'Segregation Stays'

Mississippi Senator Defies High Court

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Sen. John C. Stennis, Mississippi Democrat, said Sunday that there are natural differences between Whites and Negroes in aptitude and morality and they will not go to school together in Mississippi.

Interviewed on a television program, Stennis was asked whether his state will comply with the Supreme court ruling that separate schools for Whites and Negroes are illegal.

"We have separate schools and those schools will continue to be separate," he said.

Asked what was "so horrible to contemplate" about White and Negro children going to school together, Stennis replied:

"There are certain natural differences according to natural laws. Their general social habits are different. There are great differences in the scale of morality. In natural aptitude there's a great difference."

Asked if some of the differences did not result from differences in education, Stennis replied: "Not altogether."

He said through education the differences might be lost over a long period of time, adding:

"And when they are lost you have neither a White race nor a Black race—they're both lost."

Asked if Mississippi might set up private schools for White children, as has been threatened elsewhere in the South, Stennis replied:

"If driven to that—why, we might have to do that in Mississippi."

He added, however, that this would "create additional problems rather than solve them."

He said he believed that despite the Supreme court order, which he said merely prevented a state from setting up separate schools by law, the White and Negro people of Mississippi will co-operate in keeping the schools separate.

He said a high percentage of the Negroes of his state want separate schools, and the Negroes must have the help of the Whites.

Long Hunt for Plan To Keep Segregation Seen for State; Ike Asks Mixed Schools Data

Cook Asserts He'll Spurn Court Debate

Public hearings and months of study of plans offered by anyone interested in attending were foreseen Tuesday for the Georgia Education Commission, which will make recommendations for preserving segregation in Georgia's schools.

This was forecast by House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Camilla, after Gov. Talmadge summoned the commission's subcommittee to his office for a meeting at 3 p.m. Tuesday, May 25.

Reports Tuesday by some county school superintendents visiting the State Capitol indicated that Georgians generally were receiving calmly, but bitterly, the ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The ruling was on cases involving five states other than Georgia. It wasn't made final, pending further hearing on one of two points next October.

RAP MIXING

A resident of a county which has more Negroes than whites, Rep. Twitty said he found that a great majority of Georgians want segregation continued.

"They want it continued within the law, however," he added. "They do not want chaos or anarchy."

Twitty, a member of the five-member subcommittee, anticipated that the subcommittee will first hear a report from Durwood Pye, executive secretary, next Tuesday. He likewise expected remarks from Gov. Talmadge and B. D. Murphy, the commission's attorney. The subcommittee then is expected to outline a plan of procedure for the 21-member commission.

TAX PATTERN

"I would think the procedure would be somewhat like that followed by the Tax Revision Commission," Twitty said. "This would include hearings to invite plans from the public as well as from professional school people and state officials. Then the commission undoubtedly would spend months studying the plans and formulating recommendations for the Legislature."

Members of the subcommittee include Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta schools; Atty. Gen. Cook; W. S. Mann, McRae attorney, and Charlie Bloch of Macon, member of the Board of Regents.

Other reactions to the Supreme Court's decision holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional included:

1. Fred Hand, chairman of the State School Building Authority, said it would not affect the school building program. Buildings will be needed for school children regardless of what happens, he said. Hand likewise, did not think the decision would interfere with the sale of certificates to finance the buildings.

OCTOBER TERM

2. Atty. Gen. Cook declared he would not appear at the Supreme Court session in October when it hears further arguments involving segregation in five states. Georgia is not involved in the suits, he pointed out. He said he would not commit Georgia to any proposition that might suggest an unconstitutional invasion of legislative prerogatives by the judiciary.

Gov. Talmadge, sharing Cook's views, said the court was simply "inviting us to tell them whether we want our heads cut off with a sharp knife or a dull knife."



SEES LONG STUDY
Rep. Frank Twitty

4. The Georgia League of Women Voters reiterated its opposition to the proposed private school constitutional amendment.

5. State School Supt. M. D. Collins said it could be a half-century before segregated schools are abolished in Georgia.

PHONE TALKS

Cook said he had conferred by telephone with attorneys general of seven other states who said they also will decline to appear as friends of the court in the segregation suits next October. He did not name them.

Florida, however, became the first state other than those directly involved in the decision to make plans to take part in the hearing next fall.

Reports from over the South indicated some areas may try to escape the impact of the anti-segregation decree by "zoning" schools in natural population patterns where the races live apart.

LOCAL RIGHT

Louisiana Gov. Robert Kennon insisted that despite the court ruling the authority to tell any student where he should go to school was still vested with local school boards.

Pulitzer prize winning editor Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., said he believed some zoning system would be worked out without defiance of the court.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal said the geography of that city should "forestall any sudden changes" because the separate school pattern of the community is fairly well fitted to population patterns.

CITY HALL

School Suit May Never Be Pushed

By HERMAN HANCOCK

A pending federal court suit to abolish segregation in Atlanta schools may never be pressed, it was indicated Tuesday.

A. T. Walden, Negro member of the City Executive Committee and attorney for litigants, said he will recommend that the court action be held up until the Supreme Court further clarifies its decision. He said the suit may never be pursued.

In the meantime, Asst. City Atty. J. Charlie Murphy, one of the attorneys designated to defend Atlanta and school officials against the suit, said "defendants are ready and have been ready for the trial."

Murphy said the defense has not attempted to delay the trial at any time and now stand ready to proceed.

Walden said he will recommend no precipitious action on the pending suit, especially until it is known how the Supreme Court decision is to be implemented and until sufficient time has elapsed to study the whole situation.

The pending suit was filed against the Atlanta Board of Education in 1950 in behalf of Mattie Jean and Fannie A. Aaron, Negro children, by their mother and next of kin, Willie R. Aaron. Scores of other Negroes joined the suit which Walden said was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Segregation To Survive, Cherry Says

DeKalb School Superintendent Jim Cherry Tuesday predicted the U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation could "remain largely an abstraction." He spoke at one of the first ground breakings of a DeKalb building program that by September 1955 will put every Negro pupil in the county in a new classroom.

Cherry, speaking to a group of county leaders and Negro residents and educators at ground breaking of a new Negro high school plant at Avondale, said he was confident that Negro citizens in DeKalb "will understand and not under discharged their responsibilities to the Negro pupils "under the Georgia constitution and 50 years of 'equal but separte' rulings by the Supreme Court."

HAILS SCHOOL

Cherry called the beginning of the Negro school building program this week "a milestone" in DeKalb education and said he felt county school authorities had

RACE CUSTOM

"The ruling of the Supreme Court will remain largely an abstraction due to custom and the began in 1947 for adequate edu- less the Negro race fails to dis-

The DeKalb educator, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for state school superintendent, said education of Negroes, the Negro teaching profession and Negro cultural advances all depend on the "equal but separate" doctrine.

A new Negro elementary school was begun at Stone Mountain Monday, and bids for the Lynwood Park Elementary and high school for Negroes will be received May 29, Cherry said.

Observing Changeover In Capital

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 18—President Eisenhower Tuesday called for progress reports on coming moves to end public school segregation in the District of Columbia as Southern congressional leaders continued to protest the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision.

Officials said the capital's school system may be made a sort of pilot model to help guide the states in the switchover.

URGES BOARD

Sen. Russell of Georgia, charging that the court was guided by psychology rather than law, Tuesday told the Senate it might be advisable for Congress to provide the high tribunal with a board of expert psychologists for guidance in its future rulings.

His quip followed a speech by Sen. Daniel (D-Tex.), predicting "some intimidation" in parts of the South over the segregation issue.

"The reason for segregation," Daniel said, "is to keep the peace. In some areas where we have hot-headed individuals of both races, we may have some intimidation."

Russell, who joined a half dozen other Southern senators in denouncing the decision, asked how there could be any misconception of the 14th Amendment when the same state legislatures that ratified the amendment also passed laws calling for segregation.

He said, however, it was too early to say whether any legislation will be introduced to clarify the rights of the states in public education.

STUDY EDICTS

"We will have to wait and see what decrees are issued by the court to carry out its edict," he told The Constitution. "The situation is still too nebulous to say what legislation may be offered in Congress. I anticipate, however, that need for some legislative action will arise."

Eisenhower talked at the White House Tuesday with the Board of Commissioners from the District of Columbia. Afterwards Samuel Spencer, president of the board, reported that the President asked to be kept in touch with the progress made towards an integrated system in the District.

Presidential aides notes that Eisenhower feels that if successful plans are made for the District's schools they could serve to smooth the changeovers elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Rep. Forrester of Leesburg, Ga., lambasted the segregation decision in a speech to the House asserting the court made a "completely political decision which wiped out every vestige of states' rights."

"The old-fashioned Yankee and the old - fashioned Southerner, whose ancestors won this country, are completely without rights," he said.

Rep. W. D. (Don) Wheeler of Alma, Ga., charged that the court "amended the dictionary" in order to change the meaning of the Constitution in rendering its decision.

"To hold that language embodied in the 14th Amendment no longer retains definite meaning of a few years ago," he said, "is to hold that meaning of all language of the Constitution can lose its established meaning. . . to attainment of ends sought by whatever crusaders fate might place upon the bench of the Supreme Court."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), a Negro member of the House, called the decision "communism's worst defeat" and urged "measured seriousness" on the part of whites and Negroes.

Meanwhile, the Voice of America beamed news of the new national policy around the world. Several British newspapers applauded the decision, some comparing it with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Pardon Us, Suh! The Guv'nor's Busy

The phone at the Executive Mansion rang far into the night after Gov. Talmadge had commented on the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on segregation. Many would-be hecklers telephoned from distant places. Finally, Talmadge wearily turned over the phone-answering chore to his wife with this facetious message:

"Tell those Yankees the governor isn't here. Tell them he's busy reviewing troops."

AFL Asks Billion To Mix Schools

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

CHICAGO, May 18—The AFL called on Congress today to set up a $1,000,000,000 fund to help the South build new schools to carry out the U.S. Supreme Court's no-segregation order.

The federation's executive council, holding its quarterly meeting here, asserted that implementation of the court order would require not only broad social changes but also a vast expansion of school facilities.

Creation of a federal fund to assist localities in putting up additional schools would keep any state from pleading poverty as "an excuse" for failure to comply with the "mandate" to wipe out racial separation in the schools, the AFL said.

In a separate action, the council protested against moves in the House ways and means committee to block President Eisenhower's plea for a rise in the Social Security tax base to $4,200 of annual earnings. The present law limits the Social Security payroll tax to the first $3,600 of wages.

GEORGIA NEWS

Keep Schools Separate, Gibson Negroes Urge

GIBSON, May 18 (AP)—Negro trustees and 300 Negro patrons of the Glascock County Training School have passed a resolution asking continued separation of schools, T. G. Kent, school superintendent, said today.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, was drawn up by Negro citizens. It expressed thanks for



a new, county-wide consolidated school building, and said in part:

"We go on record publicly as favoring separate schools for the white and colored races and especially request that our schools be kept separate from the whites and that our children be taught by colored teachers in keeping with the traditions which have existed in Glascock County throughout all these years."

It was signed by D. Washington, chairman, and Lamar Sims, Jim Burnett, Julian Chapman and Philip McAfee, trustees.

Kent was the only white person present.

Court Out Of Bounds, Griffin Says

SEA ISLAND, May 23 (AP)—The U. S. Supreme Court "usurped authority and abandoned its judicial functions" in its decision outlawing school segregation, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin declared Sunday night.

Griffin told a nationwide radio audience that the ruling "strikes at the very roots of the fundamental principles of democracy," a decision based on the findings of a group of psychologists.

He said the court "called in a select group of sociologists and psychologists on the question and evidently based its decision on the opinions of this group."

Griffin appeared on "Sounding Board," a Mutual Broadcasting System program broadcast from Sea Island.

The lieutenant governor added: "Things have come to a state of affairs when the highest court of the land abandons its

Talmadge Receives 1,000 Telegrams; Only 5 Opposed to Separate Schools

Gov. Talmadge said Wednesday night he has received more than 1,000 telegrams concerning segregation and only five disagreed with his advocacy of separate schools for white persons and Negroes.

He reported four of the five dissenting messages came from sources outside of Georgia.

Scores of telephone calls from within the state have been received and not a single one of them objected to his views, the governor added.

However, the governor said, he has received several calls from out-of-state hecklers who were critical of his position.

Pulse of the Public

Negro Father Asks About Court's Decision: 'Is Anybody Thinking About the Negroes?'

Atlanta—In all this talk about segregation, is anybody thinking about the Negroes themselves? It won't happen here in the South for a very long time, I am convinced, and one reason it will not is because the Negro does not want it. Not, at least, in the schools.

Let me explain by an example. I have three children. The oldest boy will soon graduate from high school; the girl has two more years there; the youngest is still in grammar school. All three are bright, promising, attractive youngsters.

The two older children are leaders in their group. They have many friends, they are constantly getting elected to offices, they make fine grades. They seem to need many more things than their mother and I did at their age, they are always being asked to take part in plays and needing special costumes, and there are the school parties and proms, and so forth. It keeps their mother and me humping to supply it all.

But do you think we mind that? Hardly. We are so proud we nearly burst, so happy over their busy and happy young lives which are so full and interesting. They will both go to college, of course. We have fine Negro colleges in Atlanta, and we know they will be prominent and popular there, too.

Well, sir, maybe 500 years from now children like mine could have this sort of life in a school with white children. I don't know and I can't much care, because I am concerned with the here and the now. In my life-time or theirs they can't have it and this I know. They would be at a disadvantage.

You can't legislate that disadvantage away. Maybe I ought to be willing for my children to be martyrs for the sake of complete equality for a future generation. I'm not. I shiver to think that for this happy, fulfilled, wholesome experience where their abilities and their attractive personalities get the place to which they are entitled in their own pattern, with their own group, there would ever be substituted a situation where they would feel unwanted and at a disadvantage and develop, instead of the happy confidence they now have in their own environment, a defiant attitude of inferiority.

Our children are entirely satisfied in their own society group, I cannot see that they feel any badge of inferiority save at one place; they resent being made to sit at the back of the bus. If that were removed and if they could sit in the better sections at concerts, not the same sections necessarily for they prefer to go with their friends, but better ones, there would be no trace of race-resentment.

Even so these are rather small matters in lives as full and as interesting, with fun, friends, study, good teachers, trips, as my children's are. I shall fight to the last gasp against having my children attend a white school.

A NEGRO FATHER.

Pulse of the Public

Second 'Negro Father' Declares That First Did Not Express True Sentiment of Race

Atlanta—I ask the privilege of commenting upon the letter signed "A Negro Father." I feel that our group will concur when I say that he by no means expresses the true sentiment of our race.

His mention of the progress of his children is no indication of the advantages of segregated education. I have four children, all of whom have completed high school with good records, all receiving scholarships to college.

Three have completed their college work and one completing two years was drafted and is now serving in a nonsegregated unit with a good record. Two have completed graduate work, one in a nonsegregated university and neither having a portion of his expenses paid by the taxpayers of our state rather than to be allowed to attend a school here whose curriculum afforded the courses he desired.

I do not feel that the records which they have made have been due to the fact that they were confined to a certain type of school. Rather I feel that they might have done better if they had been able to feel that they were human beings with privileges equal to any others.

The other writer says in maybe 500 years the present condition may be changed. Can he not realize the many changes which have come about in the short span of his life, even? There has been a gradual realization and acknowledgment of the fact that there is no great racial problem which cannot be solved by sound thinking.

By circumstance, I have been able to work and associate on a nonsegregated basis most of my life and I can say truthfully that it has not hurt me or my associates. Rather I feel that all have been benefited in being able to understand each other better.

Discrimination weakens our defense of democracy in our fight against communism, for the doubtful races of the world may wonder when they see some undemocratic practices.

The other father said that he would fight to the last against his children attending a white school. I feel, to the contrary, that he will do as all law-abiding citizens will do, finally, that is, he will be governed by whatever decision is made. That is inevitable.

ANOTHER NEGRO FATHER

Segregation Moves Made In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22 (AP)—Arkansas' lawmakers and educators moved on three fronts Friday to become perhaps the first in the South to take concrete action in abolishing segregation in the public schools.

In rapid-fire order these developments occurred:

1. The Arkansas Legislative Council's committee on education voted to recommend setting up of a statewide committee of citizens to study the problems involved.

2. Trustees of the Arkansas State Schools for the Deaf and Blind voted partial integration of classes of Negro and white vocational students.

3. The Sheridan, Ark., school board voted unanimously to admit 21 Negro students along with 600 white pupils to the September term at Grant High School.

Local School Supp... Ranks Low in Geor...

Only three state governments b... great a percentage cost of support ... public school system as does Georg... survey by the Congressional Quar... shows.

Georgia provided 71.5 per cent of ... penditures of $159.21 per pupil in the l... school year. The State of Delaware, whi... spends $315 per pupil, bears 92 per cent of the cost. New Mexico, which spends $230 per pupil, bears 86 per cent of the total, while Louisiana, with a per pupil expenditure of $235, bears 76 per cent of the bill.

The contrast comes when you examine those states that bear a much lower percentage cost of the load. Massachusetts, for example, which spends $260 per pupil, gets only 15.5 per cent of school funds from state sources. New Jersey, with per pupil expenditures of $329, provides only 18 per cent of pupil cost.

There are many factors that enter into the picture. Georgia, which had 826,362 pupils enrolled in 1952-53, is among the lowest in per capita expenditures per pupil and in teachers' pay. Variations are noted also in the economic conditions and per capita incomes of the various states.

The outstanding difference, however, is the amount of local support given schools in the various states. Obviously, Georgia is among the lowest. States which spend more per pupil make up the difference at the local level.

School authorities and local communities might well study what is being done in these states to improve the level of local education and act accordingly. The state is doing just about all it can.

Pulse of the Public

'Governor Wisely Urged All Georgians To Remain Calm, Resist Fear or Hysteria'

Bowdon—We feel sure many persons all over Georgia, and the Southland, will commend and appreciate your splendid editorial, "The Supreme Court Has Given Us Time."

As you so clearly stated, "It is a time for Georgia to think clearly." And our own Governor Talmadge has wisely urged, "all Georgians to remain calm and resist any attempt to arouse fear or hysteria."

We believe Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee gives a key by which a satisfactory and permanent plan could be worked out. He said "A concentrated and intensive study of the decision and conferences with white and Negro leaders would be the course."

With mutual respect and consideration, there is little doubt as to the outcome. It seems to us our colored friends are more concerned with the "equal rights" than the question of segregation, and certainly that is a matter given every consideration by our educational leaders of today.

MRS. HENRY M. BIRD.

* * *

Negro Parent Poll On Segregation Urged

Atlanta—It would be interesting, instructive and doubtless surprising to learn how the parents of Negro school children feel about segregation. If southern Negroes would poll themselves, state by state, on that question the result should provide factual data as a basis for mutual cooperation in the best interest of all citizens in each polled state.

Such a poll should be prepared and made by resident Negroes with no out-of-state pressure or interference. It should be an honest, efficient determination of parent opinion as to whether their children would be better served and prepared for the future in their own schools or as a minority group in mixed schools.

ARDY KAYE.

* * *

'Support Governor In Segregation Plans'

Atlanta—The United States Supreme Court, composed of nine "politically appointed justices," rescinded the precedent under which we of the sovereign state of Georgia, together with our sister states, have calmly and thoughtfully evolved our present day form of segregation which has been a program designed for the protection and privacy of both races.

This program has been appreciated by all thinking members of both races. Of recent times there have been several attacks upon the right of any state to direct its own affairs.

The Supreme Court evidently must regard the rights of our separate states as civiliter mortuus. Nothing could be more untrue. We have just suffered some loss of national rights. we have in no way lost one speck of Georgia's cause.

All that is necessary for us to do is to drop our petty differences and give our united support to Georgia's cabinet, Georgia's governor and Georgia's legislature.

R.J.L.

Hold Off for Court Order, Walden Advises NAACP

An Atlanta Negro attorney Friday advised members of his race to move slowly toward ending segregation in public schools, as leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared for a meeting here to discuss the issue.

Austin T. Walden, Atlanta lawyer and a member of the legal staff of the NAACP, said Negroes in states maintaining segregation in schools should wait until the Supreme Court decides how separation of the races should be ended.

"DISCOURAGE"

Walden said state NAACP leaders should be warned to "discourage" any moves aimed at bringing a sudden end to segregation before the Supreme Court meets this fall.

Leaders of the NAACP from 17 states affected by the high court's ruling are here to discuss taking up the problem with local education leaders.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, chairman of the NAACP national board of directors; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, attorney who argued the Negroes' cases against segregation; William Boyd, state president, and Roy Wilkins, national administrator for the NAACP, are here for the two-day conference.

CLOSED MEETING

The first session will be a closed meeting at 11 a.m. Saturday at Waluhaje Hotel on West Lake avenue. A press conference will be held there at 11 a.m. Sunday. A pubic meeting is scheduled for 3 p.m. at Friendship Baptist Church on West Mitchell street.

Walden Friday recommended that suits seeking admittance of Negro students to white colleges and universities in the South be "held in abeyance" until the fall meeting of the Supreme Court. At that time the court is expected to set a deadline for compliance with the segregation ban, along with providing general rules for carrying it out.

"We don't want to add to the emotional instability of those supporting segregation," Walden said. "But, on the other hand, we don't want to take the position that we have to apologize for the court's decision."

GEORGIA NEWS

GFL Urged To Back Court on Segregation

The Georgia Federation of Labor was asked Thursday to oppose any plan to abolish the state's present school system.

Henry W. Chandler, an outgoing official of the GFL, offered a resolution to the group, meeting in Columbus, asking it to "oppose any plan to destroy the public school system." It also asked that the state "meet the demands of the (U.S.) Supreme Court" in its segregation ruling.



GFL President J. B. Pate referred the resolution to the resolutions committee.

The group heard another labor official suggest that the federal government may be slanting its unemployment figures in a way favorable to the administration.

J. L. Rhodes, Southern regional organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said the organization's national office "may have to go back to making surveys on unemployment on local levels." He said the national AFL office feels "there may be some slanting" of the federal unemployment figures.

Delegates to the convention here also decided to pass the hat for $1 donations to "Labor's League for Political Education," an AFL group aimed at helping to elect congressmen favorable to labor.

Charles M. Houk, Southern area director and secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was one of those who spoke in support of the labor league. He criticized President Eisenhower's proposal to cut $1.8 billion from the income tax on stock dividends.

Thursday's afternoon's session was spent principally at a barbecue in Phenix City, Ala., just across the Chattahoochee River.

Gov. Herman Talmadge is to address the group Friday morning.

Georgian's Open Letter to Gov. Talmadge Proposes Plan for Maintainina Seareaation

Editor's Note: Following—in the form of an open letter to Governor Talmadge — is a Letter to the Editors suggesting a "course of action" for the South on the segregation question. The letter, written by Edison Marshall, noted Georgia novelist, is printed here in the belief it will be of interest to those concerned with the recent Supreme Court decision.

AN OPEN letter to Governor Talmadge: In this period of national peril, Georgia cannot, morally or honorably, defy the Supreme Court. Nor can we afford to do away with our public schools. Finally, we must not make a spectacle of ourselves before friendly nations who wish to defend American democracy, or before enemy nations who attack it.

None of these intemperate actions is necessary to preserve our Southern way of life.

No governor for many decades has been afforded a greater opportunity than has come to you at this moment. The call is for real statesmanship and courageous service to your state. Our people are hoping that you can meet this call with high-mindedness and intelligence.

Judging by your utterances so far, it seems you have overlooked or underestimated the main, saving fact of the situation—which the Supreme Court does not understand. That fact is that our Negro citizens, like white citizens, do not want integration in the public schools. If given half a chance, they will continue to conform with our ancient custom of segregation.

Over and above so-called Jim Crow laws, some of which are outworn, there has come into being in our South a natural segregation of races, springing from the desire of the members of each race to associate with their own kind. The white and Negro races in Georgia have many bonds with each other, but each has peculiarities of manner and custom, habit and thought, that the other does not share.

These begin when a white or colored baby is born. They profoundly shape the life of every person reared in the South. The white and colored people can work together for the common good, they can help each other, white and colored soldiers may serve in the same rank against a common foe, but they do not wish to mix socially or, except in very rare instances, to intermarry.

The plain fact is, no radicals or law of the land can enforce integration in the South, because neither race wants it or will practice it.

SOLUTION OFFERED

Let me propose a simple course of action whereby this fact can operate without violation of law or the taking of radical measures. Let the various boards of education employ only colored teachers for those schools intended and handy for the use of colored children. Let them employ only white teachers for the schools intended for white children. Make sure these schools are as nearly equal as is possible to achieve. Then, invite the parents, white and colored, to send their children to any convenient school.

How can any southerner doubt that, with the exception of a few agitators, professional integrationists, and nonconformists, colored parents will send their children to be taught by colored teachers, and vice versa?

These exceptions will not change in the least degree the Southern way of life.

COLLEGE SITUATION

True, a good many intelligent Negro youths will attend our state universities. But they and the white students will have graduated from high school before they can enter; a standard of study must be maintained to stay there; and the idea that either will take any harm from sitting in the same classrooms is too silly to talk about. It would have been silly enough 20 years ago.

In the national magazines we see pictures illustrating integration in Northern colleges—scenes not in accord with Southern custom. But it is folly to assume that the same scenes will occur in our colleges in any visible future. Integration begins in early childhood in many Northern cities and towns. There is no ancient tradition and experience in segregation as is true here.

So we need not be afraid of giving parents their free choice between segregation and integration in our primary and high schools, provided the schools are as nearly equal as we can make them.

What we must fear is hasty action, intemperate talk, political opportunism, and the turning away from democracy and our Christian faith.

EDISON MARSHALL.

Augusta.

Thomaston Free Press

Integration Seen As Disadvantageous

The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court last Monday against segregation in schools was an unwise decision in the minds of thinking white and colored Georgians alike. But even so it was taken calmly and without incident in the South which in itself, is an indication of good race relations.

Left alone the South could solve its own race relation problems, but the Supreme Court has handed down this antisegregation ruling at several generations too early. We believe the Supreme Court justices felt the ruling was aimed at the heart of the South. What they probably haven't realized yet is the fact that more race problems exist north of the Mason-Dixon Line than south.

If the Supreme Court justices feel they passed a ruling to help the Negroes they are wrong, from where we sit. Forced segregation will put the Negro in the uncomfortable position of being a legal interloper. The disadvantages to the Negro will far outweigh the advantages of mixed races in school.

Segregation Is Godless, Price Says

Presbyterians Hear Retiring Moderator

By GEORGE DUGAN

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

MONTREAT, N.C., May 27—The retiring moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) declared here tonight that racial segregation can never be "justified before God."

In an address opening the 94th General Assembly of the denomination, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Price of Lexington, Va., told the 460 commissioners, or delegates, that discrimination based on color "is certain to pass away as slavery passed nearly a century ago."

RACE DEBATE

The Southern church leader's words had special significance since the General Assembly will be called upon during its seven-day meeting to debate a resolution urging the church throughout the South to open its doors to all persons regardlesss of color.

In his speech tonight the churchman declared, "No artificial, man-made class or caste can be justified before God."

PAGAN WORLD

"Let us Christians today see race relations not as a painful problem and grievous burden, but as a God-given opportunity, a chance to demonstrate before a frightful and pagan world our high Christian faith about man, about all men," he said.

On Monday, the assembly will be facing an issue as controversial as the segregation problem when a proposal to merge with two other Presbyterian bodies comes to the floor.

The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern) approved the three-way merger in Detroit earlier this week. The United Presbyterian Church is expected to act on the union plan in Akron on Saturday.

"The court a week ago ruled that the county board of education, the supreme school authorities in a county, cannot assign students to schools by color. If the supreme authority in a county can't do it, I don't see how you could expect a lesser authority, the county school superintendent, to be able to do it."

Gowen has proposed that the Legislature authorize local school superintendents to use their own discretion in assigning students to schools they must attend.

SURPRISED

The governor commented briefly on the Supreme Court's latest segregation decisions Monday.

He said he was surprised that the court permitted segregation on the Houston, Tex., golf course after ruling against segregation in schools and in a city-operated amphitheater.

The five-member subcommittee of the state segregation study commission will meet at 3 p.m. Tuesday at the State Capitol to draft procedure plans for the full commission.

Court Killed Gowen Plan --Talmadge

Gov. Talmadge said Monday that the U.S. Supreme Court, in effect, already has ruled the Gowen school plan unconstitutional.

Talmadge said he hopes someone will present a workable plan to the segregation study commission for preservation of public schools on a segregated basis.

"I would not want to abolish public schools and go on a private basis except as a last resort," the governor said.

"COURT HAS RULED"

Asked if the plan proposed by Rep. Charlie Gowen of Brunswick, a gubernatorial candidate, would solve the problem, Talmadge replied:

Talmadge Rips Court At Stephens Unveiling

By ALBERT RILEY

Gov. Talmadge declared here Friday that there is a need for an arousal of Southerners against "the tyranny over the minds and souls of Southern people the highest court of our land now seeks to force upon us."

For his latest blast at the U.S. Supreme Court and its decision outlawing school segregation, Talmadge chose the occasion of the unveiling at the State Capitol of a bust of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, the brilliant little Georgian who was vice president of the Confederacy.

Talmadge noted that Stephens was frail of stature but was an intellectual giant of his day whose fight "for states' rights should be an inspiration to the citizens of Georgia and the people of the entire South."

"REBEL" BAND PLAYS

The Stars and Bars stood alongside the Stars and Stripes at the unveiling exercises just off the rotunda on the main floor of the Capitol. And the high, vaulted ceiling resounded with "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the gray-clad Joe E. Brown High School "Rebel" band.

About 250 members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans, legislators, statehouse officials and workers were in attendance.

"As signs of another period where the ills of reconstruction may again be inflicted loom ahead of us today," Talmadge said, "we need more than ever to follow the advice and counsel of such a great leader as "Little Ellick' Stephens."

The bust of Stephens, carved in white Italian marble by Bryant Baker and mounted on a pedestal of Georgia marble, was unveiled by two of his great-grandnieces, Betty Lucille Holden and Harriet Pierce Avary.

Presiding was Rep. Robert G. Stephens Jr., of Clarke County, a great-grandnephew of the statesman of the 1860s.

PARTICIPANTS

Participating in the exercises were Mrs. Forrest E. Kibler, chairman of the bust committee of the Georgia UDC; Mrs. Belmont Dennis, president general of the UDC; Baker, and Edward Allen Moulthrop, acting chairman of the Art Commission of Georgia.

Mrs. Ernest R. Harris, Georgia president of the UDC, presented the bust to the State of Georgia and it was accepted by Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr. Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder laid a wreath on the pedestal as state commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Mrs. James A. Rounsaville of Rome, oldest former president general of the UDC, was introduced.

Brig. Gen. Alex Cunningham, deputy adjutant general of Georgia, led the gathering in a pledge of allegiance to the American flag, and Mrs. L. Cary Bittick of the UDC led in a salute of affection to the flag of the Confederacy. The invocation and benediction was by the Rev. Richard A. Dodds of Crawfordville, Stephens' home town.

Thomaston Free Press

Integration Seen As Disadvantageous

The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court last Monday against segregation in schools was an unwise decision in the minds of thinking white and colored Georgians alike. But even so it was taken calmly and without incident in the South which, in itself, is an indication of good race relations.

Left alone the South could solve its own race relation problems, but the Supreme Court has handed down the desegregation ruling at several generations too early. We believe the Supreme Court justices felt the ruling was aimed at the heart of the South. What they probably haven't realized yet is the fact that more race problems exist north of the Mason-Dixon Line than south.

If the Supreme Court justices feel they passed a ruling to help the Negroes they are wrong, from where we sit. Forced segregation will put the Negro in the uncomfortable position of being a legal interloper. The disadvantages to the Negro will far outweigh the advantages of mixed races in school.

Political Effect of Desegregation

Eisenhower Likely to Get Some Blame, Democrats to Profit

By ERNEST K. LINDLEY

Political effects from the supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public education will be felt for a long time to come. Means of carrying out the decision, or of evading it, probably will be a dominant issue in 10 or 12 of the states affected by the decision.

The eventual political effects of the decision cannot be foreseen. Nor can they be separated from the effects of other changes in the status of the Negro. When the supreme court determined that separate school facilities are inherently unequal it foreshadowed the application of the same doctrine to other practices within the public domain. Its decision was not narrowly legal but moral and sociological. It was a manifesto.

A few political effects of the decision are immediately visible, however—at least seasoned politicians in both parties think they are. The first conclusion in the wake of the decision is that Republican hopes of strengthening or establishing their party in the Southern states have been set back. Democrats who left their party in 1952 to support Eisenhower are embarrassed.

Only one member of this supreme court is an Eisenhower appointee. Five are Roosevelt appointees and three are Truman appointees. Only two members of the court are Republicans. Yet it is the consensus among politicians in Washington that the Eisenhower administration and the Republicans will get the "blame" for the decision in the South. The chief justice, who delivered the decision on behalf of a unanimous court, is an Eisenhower appointee. Attorney General Brownell was active in the case. And the decision has come down while Eisenhower is President.

Whether the Republicans and the Eisenhower administration will receive corresponding credit among Negroes and elsewhere is regarded as a doubtful point. Democrats in the North will emphasize that eight of the nine members of the court are Roosevelt and Truman appointees. The decision does not affect established customs in a large majority of the states. It is not expected to cause any disturbance in the four states which have segregation at the option of local authorities. Indeed, one of them, Wyoming, has no segregated schools. The real impact of the decision will be felt in the Southern states and in sections of the border states.

In a general way politicans of both parties think the decision will further the overall Republican strategy of trying to win back the Negro voters who were weaned away from their traditional Republican allegiance during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Although opposed to compulsory federal employment practices legislation, the Eisenhower administration has thrown its influence on the side of Negro rights. The successive steps taken under the Eisenhower administration to eliminate segregation in the armed forces and in all facilities under their control have been applauded by Negro leaders and their friends.

Democrats—especially from the North—assert, however, that their social welfare programs and President Truman's strong position on civil rights will not be forgotten by Negro voters.

DURING THE PAST YEAR the Southern and Northern wings of the Democratic party have been drawn back together, partly by laying aside the questions of federal civil rights legislation. Will the Northern Democrats now violate this tacit truce by reviving old proposals or offering new ones designed to win the Negro vote? Rapid and steady increase in the number of Negro voters in the Southern states is a factor recognized by the national political leaders of both parties. Democrats believe that Negro voters saved South Carolina and Louisiana for Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

It is generally felt in Washington that Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia took himself out of the 1956 presidential contest, except as a purely sectional candidate, by his attack on the supreme court decision. Of course, between now and 1956 Russell may exert his influence on behalf of calm acceptance of the decision and the others which the supreme court will adopt in due course to enforce it. But many politicians felt that if Russell intended to be a serious candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1956 he should have couched his initial statement on the decision in more moderate terms.

PARLEY PLANNED ON SEGREGATION

Attorneys General Invited to Atlanta Meeting

ATLANTA, May 19 (AP)—Attorneys general of 17 states Wednesday were invited here next week to discuss means of resisting the US supreme court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Eugene Cook, Georgia attorney general, asked his colleagues in the states having segregation to a conference next Wednesday.

An emergency meeting of the Southern governors' conference to study the segregation ruling also was suggested by Gov. Charley Johns of Florida to Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, the conference chairman.

Such a meeting of Southern governors quickly won the approval of Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge. He said it might be of benefit to some of the other states.

Georgia to Resist

But as for Georgia, he said, "we have already decided what we will do. Georgia will resist the decision if it is the only state in the nation to do so."

As president of the National Association of Attorneys General, Cook is to confer in Washington Thursday with attorneys general of the four states directly involved in the segregation suits—Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina and Kansas.

But his invitation to the legal officials of states with public school segration was issued as an individual state official.

He called the meeting for the purpose of "exploring the legal problems and possible legal courses of action that might be followed to preserve segregation in the public schools of our respective states within the framework of the federal and state constitutions."

Closed Meeting

He said it was his idea that the meeting should be closed, with the individual officials free to issue statements as to their views at its conclusion.

Gov. Murray said he is giving consideration to an emergency session of the Southern governors after receiving the request from Gov. Johns.

Frankly saying he could see no justification for it, Murray said he might change his mind after talking with other governors.

Atlanta will be host to another segregation conference Saturday—a meeting of officials of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. It, too, will be a closed meeting.

CLEARER SCHOOL PICTURE WAITED

Leaders Withhold Action on Segregation

Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent of Orleans public schools, said Thursday he awaits instruction from the parish school board on what action to take, if any, in the light of a supreme court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

And Dr. Clarence Scheps, president of the school board, said the board is part of the state educational system and must withhold its own action until the picture becomes clearer as to what the state is going to do.

As they made their comments Thursday, the House of Representatives of the state legislature adopted a resolution urging positive action to retain segregation in the state. The vote was decisive 84-3.

The parish school board holds its meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the school board office, 703 ...t, its first since the supreme court decision. Dr. Redmond said the decision was a likely subject of discussion at this meeting.

"I don't think we're going to do anything for awhile," said Dr. Scheps. "We can't do much planning until we see the final decree of the supreme court and also until we see what the state is going to do. Otherwise we'd be shooting in the dark."

The possibility that school boards in some affected states might re-district their schools in an effort to keep "mixed" schools at a minimum has been discussed in a number of quarters since the high court verdict was announced.

On this score Dr. Scheps said:

"We don't have too much leeway in setting up districts. The idea is to set a school up in the middle of each district, with a radius of about three quarters of a mile. At least that's the ideal radius. Bussing of pupils should be kept at a minimum.

"We have known for years that this decision was a possibility, and we kept this in mind when we were building all these new schools. There is not a single one of those schools which we would have built somewhere else had they been planned after the court ruling.

"The building program just worked out that way. Where we have built these new schools, they will be needed to full capacity—and primarily for the race for which the school was originally built, because the neighborhood they're in is the neighborhood for which they were built."

If there is any effort to re-arrange school districts in the city, it will have to start from scratch, according to Dr. Redmond, who said that the school board has "the raw material" of charts, graphs and maps on population distribution but has never issued any special instructions to study this material with a veiw of determining the best arrangement for "mixed" school districts. At present the school board has two sets of districts—one for white and one for Negro—for all public schools, junior high and high schools as well as elementary.

SCHOOL SYSTEM 'WILL CONTINUE'

Kennon Indicates Attitude on Court Ruling

By CHARLES D. PIERCE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 19—Gov. Robert F. Kennon predicted here Wednesday after a conference with top state officials that Louisiana will continue segregation in its public schools.

It was the first time Gov. Kennon has indicated what the official state attitude would be on the ruling by the United States Supreme Court banning segregation in the public schools.

"I believe this legislature is going to provide more schools and direct segregation be continued in fact," the governor said.

"Louisiana has already furnished the bulk of the money to maintain a double-barreled school system.

"I think the legislature will consider carefully what it can do to give the state and local school boards every legal authority to maintain a satisfactory school system which will include segregation as it has been over the years.

"Louisiana has done a great deal in the past few years to develop a good parallel school system."

The governor said there is a possibility that the Legislature may take steps to raise the millage limit permitted local school boards for school construction.

Asked if a committee would be appointed to study the problems posed by the supreme court decision, Gov. Kennon said that "it's possible the Legislature may consider giving legal status to the present advisory committee on higher education to study over-all education problems.

"The big problem in Louisiana is to provide more and better schools," the governor said, "and that is already being done."

Gov. Kennon made these remarks after a conference at the mansion believed to have been attended by the following:

Lt. Gov. C. E. "Cap" Barham,

Shelby M. Jackson, state superintendent of education; George T. Madison, Bastrop, member of the state education board; Leander Perez, district attorney for St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes; Rep. E. W. Gravolet Jr., Plaquemines parish; A. P. Tugwell, state treasurer:

SOLONS PROTEST SCHOOLS RULING

Eastland Predicts South Won't Abide by Edict

(The Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi Monday predicted that the South will not abide by the supreme court decision doing away with segregation in the public school system.

"The South will not abide or obey," said the Mississippian, "by this legislative decision by a political court. "Integrated schools are not desired by either race in the South. An attempt to intergrate our schools would cause great strife and turmoil. The preservation of public order and the promotion of tranquility is the first duty of a state. In fact education cannot thrive in a climate such as would result from a mixture of the races in the public school.

A state has the police power to take those steps necessary to prevent disorder and riots. We will take whatever steps that are necessary to retain segregation in the public schools."

Long Urges Caution

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana said:

"The decision against segregation in public schools announced by the supreme court Monday is in violation of the precedent established by the court throughout its history. The decision results from the tendency on the part of the court to assume legislative powers.

"It may result in bitter strife and feelings which many of us have fought for years to prevent. The court apparently assumed, and I believe correctly, that it will have difficulty in enforcing its decree on this subject. Unless a great amount of sympathetic discretion is used in the enforcement of the decree, it undoubtedly will cause an enormous dislocation of the education system in the Southern states.

"Although I completely disagree with the decision, my oath of office requires me to accept it as the law. Every citizen is likewise bound by his oath of allegiance to his country.

"I urge all Southern officials to avoid any sort of rash or hasty action. We should await the decree of the court and study its full effects before finally deciding upon a course of action.

"Whatever course we decide upon, our purpose should be to continue the great progress we have been making in the education of the children of all races."

Called 'For-Reaching'

Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi said:

"The opinion of the supreme court is sweeping and leaves us with a problem as far-reaching as any have seen since the War Between the States. In view of the facts in the cases decided and the legal precedents on the subject which have existed many years and been re-affirmed, the justices abandoned their role as judges of the law and organized themselves into a group of social engineers. Before we abolish our public school system in Mississippi, I hope that all our leaders and thinking people will fully confer and study all phases of the problem and all possibilities of a solution.

"I believe that in many counties in Mississippi the leaders of the two races can work out satisfactory separate arrangements for many years to come, within the pattern of the public school system. To abolish our public school system should be the last resort after all other efforts have failed, and not the first step in a plan. I urge that all proceed with deliberation and caution. There is plenty of time and I believe there are several ways in which to seek a solution."

Precedent Cited

Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi said:

"The court's ruling amounts to an overt usurpation of legislative powers properly belonging to the Congress. The court has far overstepped its constitutional prerogatives in order to create new law through judicial legislation. They have established a precedent which conceivably could bring about an eventual end to the constitutional division of powers among the three branches of government. I view the court's action as a serious threat to our tri-parte system of government.

"The school segregation decision will throw into reverse the gears of orderly progress in Southern racial relations. Heretofore Southern Negroes have had the help and co-operation of Southern whites in raising standards of Negro education. The court's ruling will leave the Southern Negro to go it alone and will probably mean the end of public school systems in several states. The causes of Negro education and inter-racial comity suffered their most damaging setback since the War Between the States. This day will be remembered as the saddest in the history of American jurisprudence."

Rep. Arthur Winstead of Mississippi:

"The decision made by the supreme court is tragic indeed. This is a clearcut indication of the calibre of the men who have been appointed to the supreme court of the United States by the present as well as previous administrations. The great majority of the justices had no judicial experience whatsoever previous to their appointment to the supreme court. Apparently many of these appointments were made solely for political expediency.

Top Mississippi Officials Plan Way to Bypass Schools Ruling

Leaders Vow Duel System To Continue on Some Level

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., June 5—Top state officials are blueprinting plans Mississippi will use in an effort to bypass the United States Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

They insist even though the plans fail to meet the test, Mississippi's dual system "will continue" on some level.

Chief architect in the program drafting is Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of the Mississippi Supreme Court. He drew the assignment from a 25-member Educational Legal Advisory Committee setup at the 1954 legislative session for the purpose of devising means of meeting the then anticipated adverse court ruling.

The committee, headed by Gov. Hugh White, met this week for its organization. As vice chairman, it elected House Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County, an advocate of public education abolition, if that is necessary to prevent mixing the races in the classrooms.

Would Assign Pupils

Secretary of the group is Repr. Ney Gore of Quitman County, author of a 1954 law for "assignment" of students which is expected to serve as a legal buffer for years against a breakdown in school segregation. The Gore Act requires students to apply for admission to school, and then authorizes school boards to "assign" them on a basis of the general welfare, social and otherwise.

Taking the lead in formulation of the committee course was Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin of Laurel, opponent of U.S. Sen. James O. Eastland in the summer campaign. He insisted that the committee state definitely its actions will be eye-single to maintenance of segregation, the Supreme Court decision notwithstanding.

A terse, but definite, one sentence statement of policy was unanimously adopted by the group of state officials, legislators, constitutional lawyers, school authorities and business leaders. It states:

"The committee conceives its duty to be to devise the means and methods by which separate schools for the races shall be maintained in this state and to submit such plan to the legislature for its action thereon."

With that course charted, the committee then set up sub-groups to work the various angles. However, it instructed the "constitutional amendment" group immediately to draft proposed changes and have them ready for full committee action June 22.

Special Election

At that time, Governor White is to decide just how soon he will call a special legislative session to consider the proposals for submission to the voters for ratification. To gain adoption of whatever amendments are adopted, the plan is to have them voted on in a special election when no other issues are on the ballot.

That was decided since their inclusion on the November general election ticket could see them gain a majority vote of those voting on them, yet lack a majority of those voting on all issues on the ballot. Failure to vote on an amendment, while checking off other items, such as candidates for office, is a vote against.

A major difference of opinion, however, was registered among the members on the public education abolition proposal. Speaker Sillers said segregation can not be maintained if the constitutional provision for public education remains in effect. However, he said that might be accomplished through use of the state's police powers in enforcing segregation.

Local Option

Attorney General J. P. Coleman voiced opposition to state level abolition of public education. He favors a local option statute to permit a county or municipal separate school district to vote on whether to continue public schools and its use as a "threat" in event Negroes seek integration.

Either plan would leave the way open for the legislature to vote funds directly to the students for attendance at private schools.

At the 1954 legislative session, Speaker Sillers gained House adoption of a proposed amendment which would have authorized the legislature to abolish

MISSISSIPPI

public education. It was defeated in the Senate where leaders termed it "premature" in advance of the court's ruling.

Governor White, one of those branding the Sillers proposal "premature," told the committee "we are now faced with one of our most serious problems" which finds "all of us in the same boat."

Voluntary Approach

Although he heads the constitutional amendment drafting subCommittee, Chief Justice McGeHee feels that the problem can be solved through "voluntary" agreements with Negro leaders. He said 95 per cent of the Negroes favor continuance of segregation, provided their schools are equalized with the whites.

With no assurance as to how long that 95 per cent will favor segregation, and whether the chief justice's estimate is too high, state officials have little hope that the legislature will vote funds for new Negro buildings and then face a deluge of suits attacking the separate but equal operations.

Chief Justice McGeHee also feels that when "it dawns" on Negroes that integration would almost "completely eliminate the Negro teaching profession," they will not seek a change. He said that would come about by the all-white school boards refusing to hire Negro teachers for mixed classes.

Next S.C. Governor To Play Key Role In Sidestep of Segregation Ruling

By TOM PRICE

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 6 (UP)—South Carolina Democrats vote in a primary election Tuesday to nominate a governor who will play a key role in the South's bid to sidestep the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools.

Both candidates to succeed Gov. James F. Byrnes, Lester L. Bates and George Bell Timmerman Jr. have pledged to find a way to comply legally with the ruling without actually putting Negroes and whites in the same classrooms.

STRATEGY

The fate of the attempt depends primarily on action by the State Legislature, but the next governor will plot the strategy to be followed after the high court hands down specific "de-segregation" decrees this fall.

Byrnes, along with Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge, heretofore has called the signals for Southern advocates of white supremacy. Byrnes' successor will be expected to assume a similar role.

Political observers here predict that only 350,000 to 400,000 of the state's 701,079 registered Democrats will vote in the primary, tantamount to election in this virtual one-party state.

Timmerman has proposed a plan which he says will comply with the decision by removing the compulsory aspect of segregation, but also maintain separate schools.

His "dual" schools plan would provide one school system designated as "mixed." On petition of a specified percentage of white—or Negro—parents in individual school districts, an additional school, either all white or all Negro, would be provided.

"HASTY" PLAN

Bates has scored Timmerman's proposal as a "hastily devised" plan that would bankrupt the state. He says the problem is too big for one man and would set up a special committee to study it and make recommendations.

The 75-year-old Byrnes, who stepped out of political retirement to become chief strategist in the state's long battle to maintain separate schools, announced he would retire again when his term ends in January.

As governor, he originated the state's school improvement program which has allocated $100,000,000 for construction in three years to provide "separate but equal facilities" for Negroes and whites.

Raymond Duncan

Schley County Educator Proposes School Plan

Editor's Note: The following is from The Ellaville Sun of Thursday, May 20. The author, Raymond Duncan, is both publisher of the paper and Schley County school superintendent, a position which he has held for several years.

It is twilight time now for Georgia's public schools. The United States Supreme Court has spoken at last the fateful words that segregation of the white and Negro races cannot be maintained in a public school. For years we have known that one day these words likely would be said.

To a Southern white man the decision means that public schools as we have known them must go. It is ironical that the death warrant comes as Georgia is on the threshold of a bright new era in public school education.

From all levels of authority there are and will be appeals for calmness and thoughtful study before action. Even the Supreme Court does not expect these changes to take place immediately.

But day is almost done for our public schools. As we linger in the troubled sunset there shall be time to recall how we cherished them and to review their contributions to the state's history. There shall be time, too, for going back over the by-gone years and digging up lost opportunities and saying that "if" other generations had faced the problem the present calamity need never have happened.

Already there are many voices telling us what to do. There will be many more. It is to be hoped that those yet to speak will make more sense than those already heard.

First, there are those who say we can continue to operate separate public schools despite the court's ruling. Mostly they talk about the worth of the public school and its meaning to America. All this is true. But since it is to be the law of the land that public schools cannot be segregated, then a true Southerner has no choice but to discard the system as we know it. Talk of "voluntary" segregation is wishful thinking. It is absurd to assume that the leadership that has successfully fought segregation would be content to see its practice continued on a "voluntary" basis.

Second, there are those who contend that we should abolish all public schools and substitute a system of "private" schools to be financed by subsidizing the child instead of the school. Advocates of this plan disregard the basic principles of the laws of the nation upon which public school education has developed. The federal government will not sit by and permit us to abolish this system any more than we could eliminate freedom of speech.

A compromise between the positions offers an answer, a solution that should stand the test of the courts. It is quite simple. (1) Each county would operate a given number of public schools to which any child might go regardless of his race or color. There would be no evasion about it at all. The facilities would be adequate and the doors would be open to all. It would be operated under the laws now governing our schools. (2) Remaining facilities would be leased or sold to private interests for operation of private schools.

In practice, the Negroes would go to the public schools and the whites to the private schools, and the Supreme Court could not object to that.

What Georgians must remember during the long and heated arguments ahead is this: No substitute system of schools that does not provide some schools that are open to everybody cannot possibly endure. After much shouting and raving and cussing we must return at last to this fact,

Obey School Ruling, GFL Urges State

Labor Group Calls on Georgia to Meet Demands for End of Segregation

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 22 (AP)—The Georgia Federation of Labor has called on state officials to meet the demands of the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

The federation adopted a resolution Friday pointing out its position and said the decision should be adhered to "within the present school framework."

Delegates acted on the resolution less than half an hour before Gov. Herman Talmadge addressed the convention and renewed his pledge to maintain segregation through his term.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades offered the resolution and said Talmadge's proposed "private school" amendment fails to account for teachers' pensions, the possibility of losing federal funds for vocational training, and funds for school lunches. It was read by Henry W. Chandler of Atlanta as convention secretary.

* * *

A FEDERATION spokesman said the resolution "does not reflect a break or breach with public officials of the state" but simply stands as what the labor federation thinks is right.

Chandler was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor meeting later this year. F. H. King of Atlanta was named alternate.

W. M. Crim, a member of the carpenter's union in Atlanta, was named financial secretary-treasurer to replace Chandler, who has resigned to become a member of the executive board of the Carpenters' Union International.

ELECTED vice presidents for the GFL's eight districts were:

Ralph A. Elliott, Atlanta; W. W. Green, Albany; W. W. Holley, Augusta; C. K. Curry, Brunswick; J. D. Lundy, Columbus; Frank Jones, Macon; H. M. Vickers, Rome, and J. W. Cain, Savannah.

Augusta was chosen as the site of next year's meeting.

* * *

LEGISLATIVE representatives and organizers for the eight districts include:

T. D. Johnson and H. I. Ortwein, Rome district; E. C. Davis and W. G. Joiner, Brunswick district; J. H. Atkins and L. B. Fertict, Augusta; W. V. Walker and W. B. Gammage, Macon; C.K. Murphy and R. A. Greene, Columbus; Harry Baxley and H. V. Joiner, Atlanta, and Marguerite Barbour and L. R. Langdale, Savannah.

The delegates approved resolutions calling for popular election of school board members and for higher salaries for public school teachers.

Segregation Ruling Eyed By Church

By LAURA BARRE

Abolition of segregation within the church, a new ruling on remarriage following divorce and a plan of union of the three major Presbyterian bodies will be among controversial issues to be considered by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. (Southern) when it meets at Montreat, N.C., May 27.

The segregation proposal, believed the most far-reaching yet to be considered by any Protestant denomination, asks that the General Assembly "lead rather than follow the general trend toward ending segregation in this country."

DIRECTED STUDY

The proposal is the result of a study directed by the 1953 General Assembly.

The proposal, if approved, would not be compulsory on local congregations. The General Assembly can urge but not direct, changes in educational and cultural patterns.

The proposal would provide that persons be admitted to membership and fellowship in the local churches "on the scriptural basis of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, without reference to race," and that the doors of church-supported educational institutions be opened to people of all races.

The proposed ruling on remarriage following divorce would permit ministers to remarry not only the innocent party to a divorce as they do at present, but the guilty party as well if the minister is sufficiently assured of that person's sincere desire to build a lasting Christian marriage.

PRESENTED, APPROVED

The proposal was presented to and approved by the 1953 assembly. According to church custom, such a matter, once approved by an assembly, is sent to each of the 84 local presbyteries for approval. If approved by two-thirds of the presbyteries, it is returned to the next assembly session for re-approval.

The proposed plan for union of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.; the the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (Northern) and the United Presbyterian Church, long a hotly debated issue within the Southern church, is the result of 15 years' study by a specially appointed committee. This is the first time the plan has been presented officially to the General Assembly.

Other matters to be considered by this year's assembly are an all-time record budget of $6,174,075 for General Assembly benevolences and a proposed three-year program of expansion and development of the entire church.

The benevolences budget was approved by the denomination's General Council at a meeting in Atlanta last March.

Dixie's Legal Chiefs Called to Segregation Talks Here by Cook

Johns Urges Conference Of Governors

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Georgia Atty. Gen. Cook Wednesday invited attorneys general of states which have mandatory public school segregation laws to convene in Atlanta May 26 to seek legal means of preserving segregation in the public schools.

At the same time, Florida's Acting Gov. Charley Johns urged that the Southern Governors Conference be called into special session for a similar discussion.

HE'S READY

Georgia's Gov. Talmadge said he will attend such a conference if it is called but that he already has decided what he plans to do about the U.S. Supreme Court's decision declaring segregation unconstitutional.

"So far as I am concerned, Georgia is going to resist mixing the races in the schools if it is the sole state in the nation to do so," Talmadge declared. "An exchange of ideas might be beneficial to some of the Southern governors, so I will attend a meeting if it is called."

WOULD BOW

Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, who plans to follow the court's decision, said he didn't see that the conference could serve any purpose. As chairman of the organization, however, he said he would call the conference if the governors want it.

Gov. Murray said he has cancelled an inspection tour of Korea, scheduled at the invitation of President Eisenhower, because of the possibility of the conference.

And, in Washington, President Eisenhower pleaded for "calm and reason" in the South over the Supreme Court decision. Eisenhower endorsed the statement of Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina urging all citizens, white and Negro to "exercise restraint and preserve order," A fine statement, said the President.

CLOSED TALK

Cook invited attorneys general of 17 states to meet with him in a closed session, not as members of the National Association of Attorneys General, which Cook heads.

They would explore the legal problems and possible legal courses that might be followed to preserve segregation in the public schools of their states within the framework of the federal and state constitutions, notwithstanding the court's adverse decision, Cook said.

COURT DEBATE

They also would consider the question of whether they should appear as "friends of the court" at the further arguments of the Supreme Court in October. Some attorneys general — Cook among them—have indicated they would not make an effort to appear at the court, while others indicated they might be helpful to the Southern view by appearing, he said.

The meeting called by Cook would be held at the State Capitol at noon May 26.

"It is my idea that the meeting should not be open to the press," Cook said. "However, each attorney general should feel free to release a statement after adjournment expressing his personal views."

Cook asked the attorneys general to wire him whether they favored such a conference, and whether they can attend.

CAPITAL TALK

Cook will be in Washington Thursday, conferring with a group of attorneys general involved in the segregation suits.

The attorney general told newsmen Wednesday that he, personally, has taken no public stand on the proposed constitutional amendment to make it possible for Georgia to abandone its public schools. As a member of the study commission, he said, he wants to keep an open mind on plans. He expressed hope that some means can be found for preserving segregated public schools, and added that "only as a last resort" should Georgia scrap her public schools.

Fred Hand, candidate for governor and a member of the 21-member Georgia Segregation Study Commission, Wednesday invited 12 professional and political groups to submit suggestions to him on how Georgia may preserve segregated public schools.

BACKS BID

This invitation was immediately endorsed by Zach Arnold, head of the Georgia Municipal Association.

"This shows that Mr. Hand really wants the opinion of organizations most interested in public schools," Arnold said. "Since the cities operate 40 or 50 independent school systems, we are definitely interested in seeking a solution to the problem. I hope my organization will submit a plan. I will take the matter up with the board of directors."

Zade Kenimer, retiring president of the Georgia Association of School Board Members and Superintendents, said it is his personal opinion that every school superintendent should be ready to give suggestions on the problem.

Harold Saxon, secretary of the Georgia Education Association, and Mrs. H. M. Kandell of Savannah, president of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, said they would refer Hand's letter to their boards of directors.

Of the groups invited to give their views by Hand, the GEA, PTA and League of Women Voters are opposed to the "private school" amendment, while the Georgia Association of County Commissioners favors it.

SPUR MIXING

In Arkansas, Ed McCuiston, director of Negro education, said some Arkansas communities may end racial segregation in their schools long before they are required to do so.

"A day after the decision was handed down, a man asked if the Arkansas Department of Education would object if his school district started right away sending the few Negro pupils they have to the white school," McCuiston reported. "I told him I didn't think there would be any objection, and he said he thought it could be done without any trouble."

Read 'Average Man's,' Editors' Reaction to School Decision

Just how did Georgia's "man on the street react to last Monday's Supreme Court ruling abolishing racial segregation and changing a pattern of living three centuries old? What change does the man on the street look for in the foreseeable future? What course should Georgia take from here on?

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, in order to find these answers, went to the editors of 27 of the state's smaller cities, asked them to sound out their citizens and supply the answers.

Today, in The Journal-Constitution's Views of the News Section, are the results of this survey. There, covering two full pages, you will find the answers supplied by mayors and legislators, doctors and judges, merchants and barbers, parents and teachers, white and Negro: the Supreme Court's decision as they see it.

Also in the Views (F) section there are special stories summarizing the reaction of the Southeastern Empire (the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee) and a keen analysis of the court's action written by the New York Times' Washington reporter, James Reston. It is all interesting reading—and important reading.

MAY 17, 1954
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WHITE PRESS-SOUTHERN

Top Court Readying Segregation Ruling?

Justices Return to Bench Today for Final 4 Weeks

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 16—The eyes of the country will be focused intently upon the Supreme Court when the court returns to the bench tomorrow and heads into the home-stretch of the October term.

Millions throughout the nation will be watching for the court's ruling in cases involving the constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools. Only four weeks remain, unless the term is unexpectedly extended, for the court to announce its decision in this momentous issue that has been before it for two years.

The decision might be announced tomorrow but even the highest officials of the court do not know whether it will be. The time of announcement and the nature of a decision is known only to the nine justices, and is never revealed to the public in advance. Even at the last moment justices sometimes change their minds.

NORMAL RULE

In the normal course of procedure, the segregation decision would be announced before the scheduled end of the term on June 7. There is no law of the land or rule of the court, however, that requires the cases to be decided at this term.

In the realm of purest speculation, there is conjecture that the illness of Justice Robert H. Jackson might cause the issues to be put over. Jackson suffered a mild heart attack on March 30. Although he left the hospital late last week, it is not expected that necessarily bar a ruling at this term.

An evenly divided court cannot settle a constitutional question. Should the eight justices on duty be split 4-to-4, Jackson's vote would be needed for verdict.

TAKES ROLE

Court officials point out, however, that Jackson has participated in the consideration of the cases since their inception. He may already have voted, or could vote even from a hospital bed. His absence would not necessarily bar to a ruling at this term.

For reasons of its own, however, the court could postpone a decision until the next term. It even set the cases down for reargument, an unusual but not unprecedented procedure.

There are five cases to be decided, challenging the constitutionality of segregated schools in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Seventeen other states that have mandatory or permissive segregation laws would be affected by the court's ruling.

GET CASES

The cases first came to the court in the 1952 term but were not decided. Last year the court ordered reargument in the current term. These arguments were heard in December and the cases have been under advisement since then.

The main question at issue in each of the cases is whether racial segregation in the schools is of itself a violation of the federal Constitution or whether powers reserved to the states endow each state with authority to provide separate school facilities for the white and Negro races if it so desires.

The five segregation cases are among 23 that the court is considering and in which opinions are expected before the term ends.

Segregation Won't Expire Suddenly

THE United States Supreme Court has done precisely that which was expected—it has nullified state laws and held segregation unlawful.

The court has so ruled with an impressive unanimity among the nine justices. The decision is one of the major ones in the court's history and we shall be hearing it reverberate for years to come.

But while the decision itself is dramatic and revolutionary, the results of the decision may be undramatic and merely evolutionary.

It is not a signal for the firebrands and hotspurs to do their stuff.

Alabama's segregation system is not to be suddenly upended and rent.

Reform will not come at a bound. Neither the court nor the plaintiffs demand that.

The "law's delay" will hold the reform at bay in Alabama until there is at least time to brace and prepare for its operation.

Justice Robert Jackson said it well during arguments before the court: "I foresee a generation of litigation."

★

THE court itself has studiedly stalled application of the de-segregation ruling. For not until next fall will it even hear arguments on the manner in which the ruling will be given effect.

It should be well understood that in the case of school segregation (and presumably also that in parks, ball parks, etc.) the "law's delay" can be employed effectively as a holding action.

Alabama was not involved in the litigation. This is to say that, to force race mingling in Alabama, a separate suit would have to go up from Alabama, county by county.

There will be those who will say as Andrew Jackson said of Chief Justice Marshall: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

★

THE *ADVERTISER* anticipates that we shall see neither any widespread mingling nor any "blood in the streets."

No less an authority than Thurgood Marshall, the Negro lawyer who argued the case successfully before the court, told *The Advertiser* some months ago that segregation would go on in some Alabama counties for "another 30 years."

★

THERE is less shock in the decision because the public mind has been conditioned to the inevitable.

Ever since 1948 there has been a ferocious clamor over civil rights legislation and court action. The public mind commenced to be dulled to the clang and clatter.

¶ Meanwhile, President Truman commenced and President Eisenhower has followed up, assaults on segregation through administrative decrees. An example of this has been de-segregation in the armed services and in schools on army posts.

The armed service mingling has brought no violence, or indeed, anything more spectacular than an uneventful parade of mixed companies of white and colored soldiers, male and female, up Dexter Avenue, on the last Armistice Day.

¶ More and more our churches, in the South the same as the North, have become aggressive in attacking segregation, being ever more uneasy of conscience in the preposterous effort to reconcile segregation with the teachings of Christ Jesus.

¶ Other forces have been weakening the foundations of segregation, and not the least of these is the fact that each new generation has a more liberal viewpoint towards segregation than the one before.

¶ Throughout the Southern states, Negroes are attending white colleges on a basis of equality. A poll of students on Alabama campuses concerning their willingness to grant admittance would reveal a liberality not typical of the population, as did the poll at Auburn several years ago.

All such things have been at work to relieve the rigidity of the white Alabamian's attitude toward what, to mod-

ernize Calhoun's tactful phrase, may be called our "peculiar institution."

★

AND finally, the dreaded decision at a time when Alabama is being widely congratulated for ignoring race issues and reelecting Senator Sparkman a decisive victory.

★

MAY it come to pass that, in the period of adjustment to the law of the land written by *The Advertiser*, Alabama will be spared the impolitically praised potent wheezing and hoarse croaking of overwhelmingly.

The Democratic platform promised more segregation in its wind bags and demagogs.

Senator Sparkman specifically Let's give ear to the cool and matter-of-fact among our leadership.

past assaults on school segregation. make that ob-

the courts and solemnly promised more

court attacks on school segregation.

The Advertiser does not

Talmadge Quashes 'Draft' Movement

Governor Says 'No Man Indispensable' In Putting Brakes on Friends' Drive

By CHARLES POU

Saying "no man is indispensable," Governor Talmadge Saturday stepped in and stopped the movement under way by friends to re-elect him governor.

The governor, who officially had neither encouraged nor discouraged the project, made it plain that he wants it stopped. He said:

"I am deeply grateful to the people of Georgia for twice electing me to the highest office within their gift.

"That many Georgians and legislators think that I could be of service as governor during this (segregation) crisis is a memory that I shall always treasure.

"IT IS MY desire that the General Assembly not meet in extraordinary session for the purpose of amending the constitution to permit me to run for governor again.

"While the crisis is grave, no man is indispensable."

Before the governor made his statement, a "draft Talmadge committee" had collected more than 100 pledges from solons who wanted to call themselves into extra session to clear the way for the governor to run again.

THIS COULD have been done only by amending the state's constitution. It prevents governors from succeeding themselves.

Informed of Gov. Talmadge's statement, spokesmen for the committee said they were closing shop at headquarters which had been set up earlier in a downtown hotel.

Rep. John Sheffield, a director of the movement, issued this statement for the committee:

* * *

"THE DRAFT Talmadge committee was fighting for a principle in which we sincerely believed. That principle will live.

"The people of Georgia have indicated that they are alarmed by the U.S. Supreme Court's abolishment of segregation. We believe that Gov. Herman Talmadge is the man to lead the people of the nation and our state in this fight.

"The draft Talmadge committee received more than 100 pledges requesting convening of the legislature for the purpose of amending the constitution in order that Gov. Talmadge might succeed himself.

* * *

"THE MANY CALLS, telegrams, and letters that we were receiving from the people of Georgia indicated that this was the people's wish.

"Now that the governor has publicly stated that this movement does not comply with his wishes, the draft Talmadge committee has completed its work. This issue now rests with the people of Georgia."

Some 156 solons—123 House members and 33 senators—would have had to request the special session without such a summon from the governor. He said when the move got under way last Tuesday that he would not call the session on his own.

* * *

HIS ATTITUDE obviously was to sit back and watch. But there was little doubt that he could have brought on the special session—which probably would have been hectic—had he wanted to put on some real personal pressure.

Some of the committee members privately admitted the drive hit a snag when it came to getting pledges from senators. Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, presiding officer of the Senate, announces his candidacy Tuesday and a number of senators reportedly are pledged to him.

* * *

HOWEVER, apparently irked by newspaper reports that he was taking a personal stand in stopping the drive, Mr. Griffin issued a statement earlier aSturday which said:

"I have made no comment. I will do my own talking. No one is authorized to speak for me."

Rep. L. G. Lifsey suggested the "draft Talmadge" move — last Tuesday. It caught on almost immediately and, the next day, some of the governor's front-line supporters moved in to set up the headquarters.

* * *

THE MOVE was going well, too, until Gov. Talmadge moved in to stop it Saturday.

Thus he has removed himself from two possible races within a week. He took himself out of contention for the post of agriclture commissioner Tuesday.

When he said he wouldn't be a candidate for commissioner, he explained that he wanted to step out of politics for a while to tend to his farming and spend more time with his family.

And, as one observer said, apparently he means it.

Warns Troops Couldn't End Segregation

Gov. Talmadge declared Sunday that Negroes and whites will not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops are sent in to enforced the U.S. Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

'We're not going to secede from the union," Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they woudn't be able to enforce it," he said.

"We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

RADIO SHOW

Talmadge's statements came in a recorded interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio program, "The World Today." A team of CBS men, led by Edward P. Morgan, made the recording here.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was in Atlanta Sunday, labeled Gov. Talmadge's statement that troops could not enforce the Supreme Court's segregation decision as "nonsense."

Talmadge's sentiments on the Supreme Court's ruling were supported on the program by Georgia Attorney General Cook, who took particular issue with the court's argument that to separate Negroes from whites of similar age and qualifications because of their race "generates a feeling of inferiority."

DON'T SUFFER

"Segregation does not present to the Negroes that we know in Georgia an inferiority complex," the attorney general said. "The Negroes in this state don't suffer that.

"I think perhaps they will suffer it more if they're forced to integrate with white children because complex and psychological factors will be a constant reminder that they are not up to par with the average white person."

Cook contended that the decision "even opens the door to a constitutional attack on our laws prohibiting intermarriage of the Negroes and white people."

CAN'T MARRY

"Now, if it can be shown by a Negro or Negroes that they suffer an inferiority complex because they can't intermarry with white people," Cook said, "by the same token the court would have to strike down these (laws against intermarriage)."

Talmadge and Cook said Negroes in the state do not want an unsegregated school system.

"The people of Georgia want our school system left alone and left like it is," Talmadge declared. "That is true of 98 per cent of the white people of Georgia and 98 per cent of the colored people of Georgia."

DEFIES FORCE

Talmadge said force cannot make people "do things that they are inherently opposed to."

"You can't change ideas, thoughts, thinking and the customs of people by decisions of the Supreme Court," he said, "that is not unless you line them up against a wall and shoot them. And I don't think they'll be able to do that in our republican form of government."

Another Georgian interviewed by the CBS team, President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College for Negroes, said, "The back of segregation has been broken."

George Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, said the decision gives every child an equal opportunity to get an education. He said the resulting increased skills of the region's population would "enrich this and every other Southern community."

Talmadge's Decision Is a Sensible One

Few indeed would not be overcome by the flattery of a draft movement for another term in the state's highest office.

That Gov. Talmadge was not so affected is a tribute to his wisdom and sense of propriety.

"It is my desire," the Governor said late Saturday, "that the General Assembly not meet in extraordinary session for the purpose of amending the Constitution to permit me to run for governor again.

"While the crisis is grave, no man is indispensible."

The Governor thus has effectively halted efforts to draft him for another term.

It is a commendable decision and a fine, sensible statement of which both the Governor and the people of Georgia can be proud.

ON NO-SEGREGATION RULE—

First stirrings toward tackling problem noted

WASHINGTON, May 18—(AP)—Against a background of world interest, there were the first stirrings today toward grappling with the vast social and economic problems raised by the Supreme Court's holding against race segregation in the public schools.

President Eisenhower asked that he be kept informed on progress toward putting the edict into effect in the District of Columbia.

In Congress, Sen. Clements (D., Ky.) said the court decision that separation of whites and Negroes in public schools is unconstitutional makes it "even more imperative" for the federal govern-

Read Marlowe, Page 23

ment to appropriate money to build schools. He addressed a Senate labor subcommittee considering various proposals for federal school aid.

Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.), Negro, called in a statement for a conference of Southern leaders of both races "to work out an effective plan to put this decision into operation with a minimum of friction."

And even as some white Southerners voyed segregation would never end, leaders of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People set a meeting in Atlanta Saturday to draft a program for Negroes to follow in the 17 states with school segregation laws.

THE HIGH COURT, while holding school segregation violated the basic law of the land, called for arguments next Fall on the mechanics of making its decision effective.

Thus it may be months before the ground rules are established for carrying out the court's findings. It could be years if legal snags pop up.

In Georgia, State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he wasn't going to participate in the court's sessions for framing these rules. Gov. Herman Talmadge hinted at open defiance of the basic ruling and announced a meeting May 25 of a state commission created to devise legal means of side-stepping an anti-segregation ruling.

The Voice of America beamed news of the court's action around the world. British newspapers gave prominent display to stories about it. Many had applauding editorials.

NEGRO LEADERS in this country predicted it would weigh heavily in the "cold war" with Russia. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said on a CBS-TV interview that it would prove to be "one of the most effective ways of answering Communist lies about the decadence of democracy."

Congr. Powell pronounced: "In the fight against the slave world of communism, this decision more than counter-balances the military defeat in China."

Some comments from whites and Negroes reflected a shadow of apprehension there may be bitter strife in some areas although it was a point all touched gingerly.

NEGRO LEADER WHITE saying "the South is law-abiding," forecast the decision would be accepted quietly "unless there is deliberately fomented trouble."

Sen. Price Daniel (D., Tex.), also speaking on a CBS-TV interview said: "The reason for segregation is to keep the peace. In some areas where we have hot-headed individuals of both races we may have some intimidation."

The nation's highest tribunal declared unanimously yesterday that segregation "solely on the basis of race" violates the Constitution, regardless of whether schools for Negroes appear to be as good as those for whites.

THE COURT SAID segregation of itself deprives Negro children of equal opportunities.

The justices tempered the impact of their ruling by holding off a formal decree to put the decision into effect. More arguments were ordered for next Fall on how and when the decision should be carried out.

So, pressing down on the 17 Southern and border states where segregation is compulsory are weighty problems of remodeling school systems, reorganizing school districts, readjusting and reassigning teachers, changing school bus routes, and building more schools.

If some states or communities or school districts should balk at complying with the Supreme Court's ruling, more legal tangles are in prospect. Associate Justice Jackson has predicted "a generation of litigation."

Sen. Sparkman (D., Ala.) and Holland (D., Fla.) said it may be years before school segregation ends in the South.

THE STATES MOST directly affected are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—plus the District of Columbia. Something like two-thirds of the nation's Negroes live in the 17 states.

FOUR OTHER STATES—Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Kansas—permit but do not require segregation. The Supreme Court ruling affects them too. Arizona's law, however, has been shaken by two recent superior court decisions—which have efvact until appealed only in its most populous county—holding segregation illegal.

For purposes of yesterday's decision, cases involving Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia were lumped together in arguments that began in 1952 and were repeated last December.

SEGREGATION IN THE SCHOOLS was the one big issue at this term of court. And when the decision came, reaction ran the range from mild to acid, within Congress and within the states involved.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a former Supreme Court justice, said he was shocked by the decision but urged "all our people, white and colored, to exercise restraint and preserve order" until the final Supreme Court decree on mechanics. Then, he said, it will be up to the state legislature to fix the course for South Carolina.

Some Northerners hailed the decision as sound and a triumph for democracy.

IN THE SOUTH, there were some who urged caution, patience and moderation. Others took the ruling grudgingly or even bitterly.

Said Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.): "The South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court . . . we will take whatever steps are necessary to retain segregation in education."

Rep. Winstead (D., Miss.) called it a "tragic ruling" but not too surprising in view of "the caliber of men" on the court. Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), said the court has become a "pliant tool" of the executive branch of the government —the Eisenhower administration as did the Truman administration before it, had urged the the court to outlaw segregation. The decision, Russell said, was a "flagrant abuse of judicial power." All the present court members except Chief Justic Warren were appointed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said the decision made The Constitution a scrap of paper, 'blatantly ignored all law and precedent," usurped from Congress and the people the power to change The Constitution and from Congress the power to make laws, and raised "a grave question as to the future course of this nation."

But Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) lauded the decision as "another step in the forward march of democracy." Rep. Keating (R., N.Y.) called it "sound."

Thurgood Marshall, New York Negro who was special counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the segregation arguments before the Supreme Court, predicted the South will abide by the decision and "the people will get together for the first time and work this thing out."

SOUTH CAROLINA, Georgia and Mississippi already have made preliminary maneuvers toward abolishing their public school systems as they now exist, in anticipation of the Supreme Court's ruling.

Capitol Hill—

Broad powers of school boards may hold segregation solution

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19—Although the U. S. Supreme Court's far-reaching decision banning racial segregation in public schools left many largely flabbergasted, there were signs today of a return to normalcy on Capitol Hill.

While Gov. Persons remained silent as to what he plans to recommend, the court's ruling continued to be the foremost topic of discussion in Capitol lobbies and corridors. Belief was expressed by many that a satisfactory solution can be worked out.

A few Capitol Hill figures who took time out to delve into the legal aspects of public education in Alabama apparently found assurance in the fact that school boards and superintendents — state and local — still have wide discretionary powers.



SPARROW

Out of those powers, some held, could come a solution.

Sec. 242 of the Constitution, it was pointed out, permits school boards to establish school districts. Not only do they have that power, but boards also have authority to designate the schools to be attended by residents of each district.

School boards also have powers to reshuffle the courses of study. They could designate certain schools for special types of training, such as vocational education, for instance. And, to prevent a slowdown in instruction, boards also could authorize special classes for the superior students and others for the retarded ones. It would all depend, however, on aptitude and not on race.

If some schools in the district are crowded, the superintendent and school boards could authorize attendance in other schools. And that, too, could be done without being called racial discrimination.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES under the court ruling cannot segregate according to races. But there is nothing to prevent school boards from abolishing the co-educational system and setting up separate schools for boys and girls. That, at least, might possibly solve some of the objections to unsegregated schools.

Boards could specify, moreover, that no person can be forced—against his will—to attend a school where a majority of the pupils are of another race. And that, it is believed, might partly answer the problems in certain areas, such as the Black Belt where the population is predominantly Negro.

It also might work to the special advantage of the Negro school teacher whose position could be endangered by excessive "integration" of the races.

At the same time, however, no pupil apparently could be prevented from attending a school where the majority was of another race, if he or she so desired.

IT IS BELIEVED, too, that teacher contracts could specify that no teacher could be compelled to teach a class wnere the majority of students are of another race. Nor could they be prevented from teaching such classes if they see fit.

That, too, might work to the advantage of the Negro teacher in helping to safeguard her position.

There are other powers at the discretion of school authorities.

To mention at least one more, there's the power of requiring incidental and matriculating fees of students entering certain schools.

ACCORDING TO estimates by some Capitol Hill authorities, it is believed that at least 90 per cent of the Negro children would prefer to attend schools where they are taught by Negro teachers and where their associates are Negroes.

If that is a correct estimate, then the solving of at least most of the difficulties brought on by the court decision might not be too difficult.

THOSE WHO are in position to know say Gov. Persons is taking a sound position in not acting too hastily on the question.

The governor, several months ago, invited suggestions from various Alabama residents as to possible solutions of problems resulting from a court decision adverse to the South.

He received answers from "several hundred." But he has not indicated, publicly at least, whether he received much help from those suggestions.

Gov. Persons has indicated he wants all the facts, if possible, before recommending a course of action. He is said to be unwilling to call a special legislative session until he knows there will be a workable plan at hand.

A while back the governor indicated he did not look with favor on the plan to abolish public schools and substitute "free private" schools. He expressed an opinion that the U. S. Supreme Court would outlaw such a move as unconstitutional.

Segregation decision aftermath *By Doris Fleeson*

WASHINGTON—Republicans in Congress believe they will be helped this Fall by the historic Supreme Court decision read by the Eisenhower Chief Justice, Earl Warren, outlawing segregation. They expect it to be especially useful in such Senate races as Illinois, Minnesota and New Mexico, where they hope to beat Democratic liberals, and in Michigan and Massachusetts, where Republican incumbents will be strongly challenged.

Democrats reply that, in all states outside the South where there are important contests, their candidates have civil-rights records that will make it impossible for their Republican opponents to profit from the Warren decision. This generally appears to be the case.

It is conceded by Democratic political managers that Sen. Sparkman might have been hurt in the Alabama primary by the decision had it come earlier. Sparkman has just defeated a vigorous States' Rights candidate.

ACTUALLY, ANY CONCRETE political results are hard to find or even to predict except one: the blow to the Dixiecrats who made up the bulk of the big Eisenhower vote in the South. It was the "black counties" of the South that went for the Republican president; but their Dixiecrat leaders are not in a position to follow him on the Warren decision.

Even this represents no sudden alteration in the political currents. The Eisenhower administration has failed to follow up its Southern triumphs. Even in a promising state like Florida, the old-line Republicans who like to keep their club small and select are back in control.

Sen. Russell of Georgia surprised the capital by the vehemence of his denunciation of the court —an act which could be fatal to any further aspirations he might have for the presidency. He has denied those aspirations firmly. He also has Gov. Herman Talmadge breathing down his neck and the filing date in his primary is not yet past.

Washington is also asking how the nine justices who usually divide so vocally and vehemently, managed to hand down a unanimous opinion on segregation. Those who have long watched them consider it a reflection of their political awareness and experience in social problems before they reached the court.

With the exception of Justice Frankfurter, who was a professor, all of them came to the court from politics. And Justice Frankfurter had held various and important political posts, such as assistant to the secretaries of war and labor.

Only two years ago, the chief justice was a candidate for president. Justices Minton and Black were senators prominent in shaping the New Deal. Justices Jackson and Clark were attorneys general. Justice Burton was a senator, too. Justice Douglas was the first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and a leading Roosevelt brain-truster.

SEN. STENNIS of Mississippi has a point when he says that "members of the court abandoned their role as judges of the law and organized themselves into a group of social engineers."

Outside the South, however, the court will seem to many to have acted with both political awareness and social responsibility. It was politically aware when it postponed the decision beyond a presidential year. It was socially responsible when it delayed the execution of its ruling.

Mr. Dooley long ago pointed out: "The Constitution follows the flag and the Supreme Court follows the election returns." It also has followed the changing conditions of the social and economic life of the country with more or less alacrity.—©



Court order would end this—A class of first grade white pupils at Jere Wells Elementary School in Atlanta held a reading session yesterday shortly after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled out segregation in public schools. The teacher is Mrs. Dorothy Unabnet. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

From white, Negro leaders—

Statements of outrage, optimism greet ruling

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 18—(AP)—Statements reflecting sharp contrasts of outrage and optimism have been issued by Alabama white and Negro leaders in the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Although not completely unexpected, the ruling stunned the state. The general reaction after the initial shock was "what do we do next?"

Gov. Gordon Persons declined comment until the Supreme Court ruling can be studied carefully and its "final decree" announced.

But at Washington, Alabama's two U. S. senators denounced the history-making decision. Sen Lister Hill said it was "a shocking thing," and Sen. John Sparkman rapped the Supreme Court for "upsetting the long-established rule of separate but equal school facilities."

ON THE OTHER HAND, Negro educators and officials hailed the ruling. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney and member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called it "a great boost to democracy."

Not only will it deprive the Communists of a great propaganda tool, Shores said, but it will also be of value from a practical standpoint in school operations.

The Negro attorney also said that it may be necessary to file suit against each city and county school board in the state to make the Supreme Court decision applicable in Alabama.

That point had been brought out by State School Supt. W. J. Terry. As he understands it, Dr. Terry said, the Supreme Court ruling applies directly only to the states actually involved — South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Negroes will probably have to go to court to make the decision stick in Alabama, Terry said, and that will take time.

Incoming Gov. James E. Folsom was not reached immediately for comment. He has already said he will call a special session of the Legislature immediately after he is inaugurated next Jan. 11, but only to smooth the way for a constitutional convention leading to legislative reapportionment.

Lt. Gov. James B. Allen said he was "disappointed" by the Supreme Court ruling, adding that "I don't believe the people of Alabama will end segregation in our schools. I favor providing equal facilities for the two races but maintaining them always on a separate basis."

Some form of private school was called a "probability now" by Rep. Edward B. Miller of Etowah County. "In my opinion, the people of Alabama will not submit to this decision. It will take a lot of force to make us submit."

Miller is chairman of the House education committee in the present Legislature but did not seek reelection and will not be back next year.

But Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, said:

"This unaimous decision confirms the morality and vitality of the democracy upon which this country was founded." The famed Negro college is a private institution but receives $290,000 a year from the state.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, chairman of a six man legislative interim committee named to study the problem of a decision outlawing segregation, said he will call a meeting shortly with members of the Alabama State Bar Association "and make our recommendation as soon as possible."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, regional secretary of the NAACP, said she hopes both whites and Negroes will "accept the decision sanely."

Asked about the Ku Klux Klan, Mrs. Hurley said "it will probably come back, but I don't think it will get much of a foothold.

"There are too many people who will resent the kind of action that has come from the Klan. Besides, we have state laws to take care of them."

Mrs. Hurley said some people predicted "blood would flow in the streets when the Negro began to vote, but it didn't happen and neither will it happen this time."

Will hurt schools, says Rains—

State congressmen deplore court ruling

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 18—Alabama members of Congress today appeared stunned by the unanimous and sweeping nature of the Supreme Court decision that, in time, will ban segregation in public schools.

Several of them, however, said that they were not surprised at the general nature of the ruling.

Rep. Laurie Battle of Birmingham said:

"I have felt, and still feel strongly, tht states can handle such problems better than the federal government. The Supreme Court decision could be a major setback in race relations, which had been improving steadily.

"In fact, it will take cool heads to avoid bloodshed in some areas.

"This verdict was to be expected, however, since leaders from all sections of our country, including the South, have been driving toward measures on the federal level. Statesmanship on a state and federal level is badly needed.

SENIOR Sen. Lister Hill had this to say: "The 14th Amendment has been in the Constitution 85 years and the court has consistently upheld the doctrine of separate and equal facilities.

"Under this doctrine, we have made tremendous progress in Alabama and throughout the South in the education and advancement of both races. It is shocking that the court should now reverse the able judges of the past and overrule their decisions. I deplore this action by the court."

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN also "deplored" the decision. He said it would create distressing situations and tough problems that Alabama and other states will have to meet. The senator noted that Alabama has made great strides under the present system of striving for "separate but equal" school facilities.

This progress, he said, has been accomplished without friction. In many areas, he said, there will be no problem for the children are either all white or all colored.

REP. ALBERT M. RAINS of Gadsden said the ruling was not unexpected, but that its impact stunned him. "I do not believe," he said, "that a Supreme Court decision can change overnight the whole way of life for the people of the Southern states. It appears that the court has overstepped its judicial prerogative and invaded the rights of the legislative branch of government.

"The end result," Rains continued, "will mean less education for children of the South, both white and colored. If carried out, this decision means that Negro teachers will be eliminated and that the public school system, which we have been building up over 150 years, will suffer its most damaging blow."

TO REP. George Andrews of Union Springs, the decision of the high court has been in the making the last 20 years. "It has been written for the past six weeks," he continued, "according to a recent speech by Negro Congr. Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

'I don't know what others will do, but I will not send my children to a non-segregated school. I cannot express my opinion of the court, as now constituted, because to do so would be contempt of court."

REP. KENNETH Roberts of Piedmont said:

"I think the decision is unfortunate. It may endanger progress toward better relations that has been made in the last 20 years. I hope that the Christian leaders of both races will find some way that we can live within this decision. I am sure Gov. Persons and the Legislature will meet soon to find ways.

"The school leaders of Alabama have been doing their best to give separate and equal facilities, particularly in my district."

REP. CARL ELLIOTT of Jasper commented as follows:

"Many communities in Alabama, including several in my district, have worked hard to equalize school facilities for colored and white. Real progress had been made and is being made.

"I am fearful that the decision might have the effect of interrupting this progress.

"I hope we can preserve our Southern traditions and continue to make progress. The time requires cool heads and clear thinking."

How, the only question—

Mississippians agreed: ruling will be sidestepped

JACKSON, Miss., May 22—(AP)—Mississippians soon will be spectators at a historic scene: the deliberate evasion of a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The result will shape Mississippi's education program for years. The Supreme Court in ruling racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, struck down Section 207 of Mississippi's constitution:

"Separate schools shall be maintained for children of the white and colored races."

ALTHOUGH NOT A PARTY to the segregation cases on which the court ruled, state officials realized it would apply to Mississippi if any case from this state were taken into Federal Court.

Not a voice among state and legislative leaders suggested obeying the decision. All agreed the problem is how best to dodge it.

Mississippi's Legal Educational Advisory Committee was created by the 1954 Legislature and directed to find ways of sidestepping any adverse ruling. Gov. Hugh White said he probably would call it into session on June 2.

State officials predicted it would be a long time, if ever, before Negroes are mixed with whites in Mississippi's schools. One official, in a position to have a good opinion but declining to be identified, said segregation could be maintained by various methods "50 to 75 years."

SEVERAL MEMBERS of the advisory committee favor abolishing public schools as the surest method. Similar to the Georgia and South Carolina proposals, the state would pay tuition to operators of private, segregated schools.

White, critical of the idea, said "it wouldn't last six months" after citizens saw graft and corruption spoil the school system.

Several legislators expressed fear that private schools would mean no schools for many children.

THE "ATTENDANCE CENTER" plan enacted by the 1954 Legislature probably would work for a time, the state official said. It allows boards of education to assign students to particular "attendance centers" or schools. Students—especially Negroes—could be assigned to schools outside their normal school district if necessary to maintain segregation.

Hottest argument against the bill during legislative debate was that it was unconstitutional on its face, an obvious effort to evade any Supreme Court decision that segregation was unconstitutional.

Rep. Ney Gore, author of the bill, conceded it was meant to maintain segregation and might be held unconstitutional at some time, but probably would give "six to 10 more years of segregation."

Talmadge Vows Segregation Despite Court 'Brain Wash'; Will Meet Dixie Governors

Stanley Calls Conference In Richmond

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia Thursday invited Southern governors to meet in Richmond early in June for exploratory talks on the school segregation question and Gov. Talmadge said he "probably will attend."

Simultaneously, two attorneys general said they would attend a conference called by Georgia's Atty. Gen. Cook to discuss the same problem here next Wednesday. Three others said they would decline the invitation.

COURT RULING

In a telegram to Dixie governors Thursday, Gov. Stanley said:

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in the public schools, it appears a meeting of governors of the 16 Southern states concerned could serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views."

Gov. Stanley disclosed the invitations shortly after Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference, announced no special meeting of the group now is planned to consider the Supreme Court's decision.

BIDS SENT

Gov. Stanley's invitation went to governors of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Mississippi.

Gov. Talmadge said Thursday that while he had not received the Virginia governor's telegram he probably will accept the invitation to exchange ideas with other Southern chief executives.

But he made it clear that any action taken at the conference would not alter his previously announced stand against the Supreme Court's decision.

"We in Georgia are going to continue to resist an effort to mix schools," he declared. "That action will be taken regardless of what other states do."

He added: "I welcome any opportunity to exchange ideas with other governors of the nation. In view of this fact I will probably accept the invitation of Gov. Stanley."

Meanwhile, the invitation of Atty. Gen. Cook to other Dixie attorneys general to "explore the legal problems that might be followed to preserve segregation" was meeting with lukewarm reception.

Atty. Gen. Harold R. Fatzer of Kansas said he would not attend the parley.

"Kansas has no further concern regarding school segregation," he said, "and we are following out the purpose of the decision. Our office will make no effort to be present at the Atlanta meeting."

The same stand was taken by Atty. Gen. John G. Fox of West Virginia and Atty. Gen. J. B. Buckman Jr. of Kentucky.

"I would not attend any conference designed to circumvent a decision by this nation's highest court," Fox said.

Pledges Help To Negroes in Own Schools

By ALBERT RILEY

GLENNVILLE, May 20—Voicing bitter defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in the schools, Gov. Talmadge declared here Thursday, "No amount of judicial brain washing is going to change Georgia's customs."

Renewing his campaign vows of 1948 and 1950 to preserve segregation in Georgia as long as he is governor, Talmadge also told Negroes in his audience that the white people of this state will continue to help them progress so long as Negroes remain in their own schools, churches and other institutions.

HIS PROMISE

"And I am going to see that exactly that is done", he declared.

In one of his first major speeches since the Supreme Court decision was announced a few days ago, Talmadge addressed several thousand persons at Glennville's 10th annual tomato festival.

His fiery attack on the anti-segregation ruling was made in the presence of five gubernatorial candidates and against a backdrop of renewed rumors of a legislative move to amend the state constitution to permit Talmadge to seek another term as governor.

QUEEN REIGNS

Carolyn Durrence, a beautiful, blue-eyed brunette, reigned as queen of the festival and blushed prettily when Talmadge crowned her at the speaking exercises and someone in the crowd called on her to kiss the governor. She didn't kiss him, however, and the governor was content with an admiring glance and a handshake.

There were political overtones to the festival in a sort of prelude to this summer's gubernatorial campaign. All of the announced and prospective candidates were on hand except Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder.

All of them, including Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, House Speaker Fred Hand, Rep. Charles Gowen, former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson and Ben Garland, were introduced at the speaking exercises and all promised to be back this summer seeking votes.

Among the candidates, however, only Hand mentioned the Supreme Court decision on segregation in brief remarks to the crowd. Promising to uphold segregation, Hand assured the audience that a peaceful solution will be found to the problem in Georgia schools.

Other politicos on the platform included W. K. (Billy) Barrett, William T. Dean, Adj. Gen. Ernest Vandiver and John Greer, all candidates for lieutenant governor; Garland Byrd, a candidate for commissioner of agriculture; Commissioner of Labor Ben T. Huiet, and Comptroller General Zack Cravey.

Talmadge's speech unquestionably was the highlight, however. He advocated adequate parity price support for farm commodities and then launched into his attack on the segregation ruling.

The governor said the Supreme Court's "shocking and amazing" decision has made the 10th Amendment to the Constitution "meaningless" and has brushed aside past opinions of such learned justices as Holmes, Brandeis, Cardoza, William Howard Taft and others.

The anti-segregation ruling, he said, attempts to make mere "interlopers" of Georgia school authorities, the Legislature and the governor.

He delared the decision was based on "psychology" and asked: "Who ever heard of the organic law of our federal Constitution being changed by psychology?"

"If we are going to determine law on the basis of psychology," Talmadge said, "we don't need lawyers on our benches but we need psychologists."

Among the speakers was Brig. Gen. Richard W. Mayo of nearby Camp Stewart, who was applauded when he told the crowd he believed that huge military installation will never again be deactivated.

Baptist Minister Says Atlanta Pastor Wrote Wisely and Kindly on Voluntary Segregation

Alma — I have before me the popular Atlanta pastor's article of June 20 on voluntary segregation. I also have before me the reply of one O. H. Strong of June 29 in which he accused the Atlanta minister of "twisting the Scriptures to prove his point."

Many of the minister's friends and admirers could have accused him of twisting the history of the human race to compliment the Negroes for being "part of one of the finest and oldest cultures the world has ever known," a compliment which every member of the colored race should grasp and cherish.

Not only that, but the many fine things the minister said about them in his Sunday article—their rise to their present standing, their culture and their achievements which have been unparalleled in history, these were great tributes paid by a great preacher.

Then the minister says so wisely and so kindly as if he were sitting where they sat, that he would be afraid, not because of what others could do to them, but that he would be mortally afraid that if the Negroes and the whites become freely mixed some day, then their race would be swallowed up.

The Scripture verse quoted by both writers with their different interpretations is as follows: "Wherefore come ye out from among them, and be ye separate." (2 Cor. 6:17). Paul had in mind more than the separation of heathen worshippers and Christian believers for that particular time and place.

The fine Atlanta minister is gentle in his exhortations for the Negro race to choose from within whether they wish to continue their own racial identity or not. Will the Negro race heed the wise exhortation of the minister of Christ?

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Baptist Minister.

* * *

Allen's Stand Futile On Segregation Issue?

Atlanta—After reading Dr. Allen's column of June 20th and thinking it over, I now try to show him the futility of his stand on the issue of segregation.

I can forgive him for being mixed up on his statistics and mathematics, for that is not his field. But I cannot forgive the pastor of the great Grace Methodist Church for a poor attempt at contrasting the meaning of the words "segregation" and "separation."

Mostly, I find it impossible for me to forgive him for taking what I feel is a weak-kneed stand in contrast to that taken by the women of his faith, and then seeking to justify it with one verse from the Bible.

How can he, a minister, do this when I am sure he knows that it is our duty to live by all of the word?

In closing, I say to him, in the words of an old Negro spiritual, "Open yo mouth, tell de truth and let the church roll on."

JOSEPH GREEN JR.

Stennis Declares Negroes Favor Separate Schools

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Sen. Stennis (D-Miss) said a high percentage of Mississippi Negroes want separate schools, but need the help of the whites to achieve that end.

Stennis was interviewed on CBS "Man of the Week" television program yesterday and said Mississippi now has "separate schools and those schools will continue to be separate."

Stennis said there are natural differences between whites and Negroes in aptitude and morality and those differences are not compatible in Mississippi.

During the program, Stennis was asked whether Mississippi would comply with the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Stennis said he thought the separation of races would continue in the state's public schools and said Mississippi might have to establish private schools for white children if it were driven to that point.

Stennis said he believed that despite the Supreme Court ruling, which he said merely prevented a state from setting up separate schools by law, the white and Negro people of Mississippi would cooperate in maintaining separate schools.

He said Negroes do not own a proportionate share of the property of the state and "the property owners are the ones who are generally going to vote money out of the state treasury . . . as a practical matter, the people who own property and carry on the business are going to have the greatest influence."

GEORGIA SEEKING SCHOOL SOLUTION

Rule Can Be Overcome, Attorney General Says

ATLANTA, June 7 (AP)—Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook said Monday Congress at least twice has circumvented rulings of the United States supreme court, once upon recommendation of President Eisenhower.

Defending Georgia's efforts to devise judicial and legislative means to get around the decision striking down public school segregation, Cook declared:

"Circumvention within the framework of the constitution under proper and appropriate judicial procedure is not defiance of the court, as some reporters and commentators have indicated."

Elsewhere on the segregation front, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People readied a plan it will attempt to present to the Georgia education commission; and a referendum on the segregation issue was suggested as a means of showing the attitude of Georgia citizens on the issue.

Answers Editor

Cook's latest declaration on segregation was in a letter to the editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph). It was in reply to an editorial of May 20 in which the paper suggested that Cook appear before the supreme court to argue that Georgia "is not ready for mixed schools."

Only four states were directly involved in the cases on which the court made its school segregation ruling.

Defending the propriety of "legislative and judicial means to circumvent a supreme court decision," he cited the income tax and tidelands cases.

After the court struck down an income tax law of Congress, he said, the people adopted the 16th Amendment. And, he added when the court held that minerals under submerged lands were property of the federal government, President Eisenhower had Congress pass an act "quitclaiming the title to this property into the states where it had been previously deposited."

NAACP Asks Hearing

The Georgia education commission, created to find a way to get around an adverse school segregation decision, will meet Wednesday. Its executive secretary Durwood Pye, said the NAACP which sponsored the suits in which segregation was struck down, asked to be heard.

Pye said the session Wednesday would be devoted to hearing gubernatorial candidates, but that he had advised the NAACP a request to appear later along with "organizations" would be considered.

The suggestion for a referendum on segregation has been made in several letters to Gov. Herman Talmadge, his executive secretary, James Bentley, said.

No Segregation Session

White Indicates Special Conference 'Doubtful'

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., June 7—Gov. Hugh White indicated Monday it is doubtful he will call the Legislature in special session this summer to consider constitutional amendments regarding the school segregation issue.

If he does call the lawmakers in a summer session, he said, "it will have to be known in advance that the proposals will not be controversial." He said that he would not call the session if there were danger it would resolve into a prolonged session.

"As a matter of fact," the governor continued, "it is going to be difficult to know what to do until we get a final decision from the supreme court."

The governor's 25-member legal educational advisory committee which was created by the Legislature to plan a course for continuing school segregation indicated in a meeting here last week they would urge an early session of the Legislature to consider constitutional amendments which could be submitted to the voters in November.

Any amendments must be approved by the Legislature and published for 90 days prior to the election in which they are submitted for ratification.

White said Monday, however, that Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman had advised him that it is not necessary to submit the constitutional amendments at the general election and that the Legislature can fix the time for voting on the amendments.

Some of the constitutional changes suggested in the 25-member reducational advisory committee would merely be to "clear the books" of constitutional provisions regarding separate school systems for the races which were striken down by the United States supreme court ruling on May 17.

A majority issue in the special committee is expected to be over a constitutional proposal urged by one faction headed by House speaker Walter Sillers that would give the Legislature power to abolish the public school system and make direct tuition payments to school children to go to "private" schools.

Meanwhile Monday, Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of the state supreme court, who was named by the committee last week to head a subgroup on constitutional changes, said his committee would meet on June 14 to begin preparation of material for the full committee to consider when it meets again June 22.

Gov. White leaves Wednesday to attend the meeting of Southern governors at Richmond to discuss Southrn strategy in the face of the antisegregation school decision. Atty. Gen. Coleman, Sillers, and state Rep. Ney Gore, Quitman county, will attend as observers for the committee along with Gov. White.

Desegregation Comments

Miscegenation

Ruston, La.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

The United States supreme court's ruling against segregation will, if not overcome, ultimately make the South a miscegenate race of people. This ruling has thrown the advancement of the white people in reverse. It will eventually break down the Eurafrican (white) race and the Austafrican (black) race. Ancient history warns us that every miscegenate civilization has fallen to conquerors, or been destroyed.

Soviet Russia was squarely behind this drive to break down segregation. She still has hopes for a revolution. The following is part of the Kremlin's plan: "We can and must write in a language that sows among the masses hate, revulsion, scorn and the like toward those who disagree with us." All this can be condensed into: "Divide and conquer."

THOMAS A. HILTON.

'Reds Want It'

Greenwood, S. C.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

It has been written that Nero fiddled while Rome burned.

The supreme court order to stop segregation in our schools could well have come from Moscow. Communist agents, Russian or American (it does not matter), are the same all over the world. They have been trying to find a way to destroy the Southern states for more than 20 years for no other reason except that nearly all the white people in the Southern states are 100 per cent American, who still believe in the Declaration of Independence and the original constitution of the United States.

Why did the court hand down a decision that if equal facilities were provided in the white and Negro schools, the question would be settled; and then four years later, hand down a decision that white and Negroes must go to the same schools?

S. J. THOMPSON.

For Desegregation

Baton Rouge, La.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Several feel that one race should be separated from all the others and denied some of the rights that make America the "land of the free."

One person felt that Negroes (Americans) should rejoice in the "marvelous opportunities and advantages they enjoy." If Negroes ought to be doing that much rejoicing, why doesn't that writer renounce her race and become one of them? Of course Negroes do have marvelous opportunity of paying equal taxes, which go in the same money box no matter who pays them.

All men have an immortal soul made to the image and likeness of God. America is composed of peoples of all races and nationalities who have come here to enjoy the rights that America, through its constitution, has promised its citizens. Why must the Negro be singled out under a "separate but equal" doctrine?

As to intermarriage, most people have always married whom they have chosen, according to individual tastes, no matter what the law may have stated.

If different sections of the world were identical, there would be no changes, no need for exchange of resources, ideas or culture, less need for inventiveness, imagination or intelligence. Each individual, as each area, has something different to offer to all the others.

Weigh carefully what the Negro has, and compare it to what he should have.

C. A. LEWIS.

Limitations

Donaldsonville.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

The Negro certainly is entitled in America to an equal opportunity. We ought to judge folks on merit.

The Negro pays taxes but is denied some of the things his taxes pay for. Let him have them; we can still have our homes, family, business, clubs, colleges. We can, according to the supreme court, have our restricted areas, as long as those in the area agree to remain restricted. (Anyone can, however, break the agreement, which releases all). And the breaking has almost always originated when a man was offered by a Negro more than the true price, and he sold.

The Negro needs to learn to stay in his place as I do in mine. They never invite me to sit on the platform with the governor, and I don't scream. I never stood by the mayor in the receiving line. They won't let me build my modest home on Buckingham blvd.; I don't get the top table at the restaurant—I sit at the counter. White servants don't eat with the owner and his wife. Folks should remain, and be happier, among their own kind.

GEORGIA PEACH.

'Industrial Need'

New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

In reference to the letter, "Segregation Edict," the high tribunal reacted in accordance with the principles of democracy and integrity.

The industrial prosperity of the South will not remain at the present high level if it is burdened by expensive and outmoded traditions. Integrated schools will surely produce a higher percentage of qualified men and women to meet the growing demands of modern industry.

Americans of objective, perspective, and vision have freed themselves from social pressures to rid this great land of ours of a double political status.

WILLIAM B. MAGNARD.

May 1954
WHITE PRESS- SOUTHERN

On segregation—

U of A trustees back no policy change now

BY ALICE MURPHY
News staff writer

UNIVERSITY, Ala., May 29 — University of Alabama President O. C. Carmichael said Saturday that no change of policy in the University's operations may be expected, at least until the Supreme Court formulates decrees to carry out its ruling abolishing segregation in the schools.

The University's board of trustees unanimously approved and adopted the statement issued by Dr. Carmichael on the segregation issue.

DR. CARMICHAEL said the Supreme Court's ruling "suggests the need for consideration of its immediate and long-range effect upon the historic policy of the University with respect to the co-education of the races."

"The changes foreshadowed by the decision will involve many problems the nature of which is not yet clear," the statement said. "Their solution will require intelligence, wisdom and patience. It is assumed that the board of trustees will expect the administration of the University to study all aspects of the situation with a view toward working out the best possible solution of this problem. It is our conviction that the University community has the qualities necessary for the task and the ingenuity to find the answer to the manifold questions that may be raised.

"The University of Alabama has encountered many crises in 123 years of history and has met them all with courage and fortitude and has grown stronger and stronger from decade to decade. I have no doubt that the impending issue will be resolved somehow in the spirit of the historic tradition."

EARLIER IN THE MEETING, the board cleared the way for construction of two new dormitories to house 265 students, borrowing $612,000 for the purpose.

It also cleared the way for construction of apartments on Northington campus to house 72 married students and their families.

Predicting a "tremendous bulge" in student enrollment in coming years, Dr. Carmichael reported a 19 per cent increase in freshmen applications for next year and a 17 per cent increase in transfer applications for next year.

HE SAID REGISTRATION of married students is expected to increase by 150 next year.

University Comptroller William T. Pickens reported, however, a decrease in student fees of $48,000 which is due to a drop-off in veterans' enrollment. In light of this fact, trustees approved a carry-over of $100,000 from the 1953-54 budget to the 1954-55 budget. Trustee Gordon Palmer, Tuscaloosa said this is "the closest we have run in many years."

In other action, the board voted to convert University heating furnaces from coal to natural gas, a move which Dr. Carmichael said would save the University approximately $10,000 a year.

THE 74-UNIT apartment project approved by the board will be financed through a loan of $144,000. Dr. Carmichael said the project should pay for itself in a few years.

The board adopted resolutions in memory of Trustees Dr. Paul P. Salter, Eufaula, and William Henry Mitchell, Florence, who died in the past year. It adopted a resolution of appreciation to Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, who has offered his entire medical library to the board for use at the Medical College of Alabama.

Representatives of the press were admitted in full harmony to the first portion of the traditionally closed trustee meeting. Reporters were asked to leave when the board went into executive session to nominate two new trustees, select a name for the new University Center Building in Birmingham, consider names for honorary degrees and elect its executive committee and its president pro-tem.

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"We two together, come what may . . .'

* * *

Whatever our own "unanimous decision,' we of the South are a lot fonder of colored people than the Supreme Court is, or any given politician or paid advancer. Let us stop and remember.

* * *

And they need us as of old and more, no matter how many distant laws, decisions, deliverers and sentimentalists call them their own. For full advance the colored people of the South must continue to have the white people of the South on their side.



* * *

We white and colored have been here together a long time and are going to be.

It's our home and we love it even if it is no marble palace like the Supreme Court's.

* * *

One constructive thing the South can do about the decision and its fore and aft of advanced colored people is contribute to their qualification. That's why the golden anniversary of famous Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter, Ala., is an occasion for looking 50 years ahead as well as 50 back.

This school, under Emmanuel Brown, has come to stand for many more things than manual training. It stands for character, patriotism, Christianity. It stands for love of Alabama, love of America, love of fellow men.

Superintendent Brown, an honor graduate of Harvard, "could have won homage and remuneration in many places," Ed Field reminds us in The Selma Times-Journal, but has chosen to give his life to a hand-to-mouth existence with his school, depending on annual gifts to keep going.

Now the board of trustees is sponsoring a campaign for $200,000 for new construction and to put the school on a sounder basis.

They are handicapped in this effort by the Supreme Court decision.

It is one of many ways in which the decision hurts Negro education.

But thinking and foreseeing Alabamians know that more than ever now the ideal and practice of Emmanuel Brown need implementing.

Character, competence and good will alone will not solve the race problem, but they are things without which there can be no solution.

Talmadge Says Troops Couldn't Enforce Ruling

Declares Georgia Won't Permit Negroes And Whites To Attend The Same Schools

NEW YORK, May 23 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge declared today that Negroes and whites will not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops are sent in to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the Union," Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

"We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

Talmadge's statements came in a recorded interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio program, "The World Today." A team of CBS men led by Edward P. Morgan, made the recording in Atlanta.

Term Ends In January

Talmadge's current term as governor expires in January and he is prevented by law from seeking re-election. A move to change the Georgia Constitution and draft him to lead a Southern 'crusade" against desegregation got under way last week, but Talmadge spiked it yesterday with a statement that he did not wish the action to be taken.

Talmadge's sentiments on the Supreme Court's ruling were echoed on the program by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, who took particular issue with the court's argument that to separate Negroes from whites of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race "generates a feeling of inferiority . . .'

"Segregation does not present to the Negroes that we know in Georgia an inferiority complex," the attorney general said. "The Negroes in this state don't suffer that.

"I think perhaps they will suffer it more if they're forced to integrate with white children because complex and psychological factors will be a constant reminder that they are not up to par with the average white person."

Both Talmadge and Cook said Negroes in the state do not want an unsegregated school system.

Talmadge said force cannot make people "do things that they are inherently opposed to."

"You can't change ideas, thoughts, thinking and the customs of people by decisions of the Supreme Court," he said, "that is unless you line them up against a wall and shoot them. And I don't think there'll be able to do that in our republican form of government."

Another Georgian interviewed by the CBS team, President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College for Negroes, said "the back of segregation has been broken . . ." as a result of the court's decision.

George Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, said the decision gives every child an equal opportunity to get an education. He said the resulting increased skills of the region's population would "enrich this and every other Southern community."

From All Over The Country

Comment On De-Seareaation

Here are comments from leading newspapers on the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools:

NEW YORK TIMES: "The decision reached was inevitable in the year 1954 regardless of what may have been the case in 1868, when the 14th Amendment was adopted, or in 1896, when the "separate but equal" doctrine was laid down. . . . It is true, of course, that the Court is not talking of that sort of "equality" which produces inter-racial marriages. It is not talking of a social system at all. It is talking of a system of human rights which was foreshadowed in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which states that 'all men are created equal.' Mr. Jefferson and the others . . . did not intend to say that all men are equally intelligent, equally good or equal in height or weight. They meant to say that men were, and ought to be, equal before the law. If men are equal, children are equal, too.

". . . The court has recognized these difficulties (of adjusting to the decision) by withholding a decree and by inviting 'the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees' . . . when some hostile propagandist rises in Moscow or Peiping to accuse us of being a class society we can . . . recite the courageous words of yesterday's opinion. The highest court in the land, the guardian of our national conscience, has reaffirmed its faith—and the undying American faith—in the equality of all men and all children before the law."

* * *

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: "The court decision does not mean that Negro and white children will go to school together this Fall. The court provides a cooling off period . . . a reasonable transition period. It is no time for hasty or ill-considered actions. What is needed most is a calm, rational approach. It is generally recognized that the people of Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and possibly other states are not ready to accept mixing of Negro and white children in public schools. This fact is tied in with local conditions that court decisions do not change. In them, there will be great difficulties."

* * *

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "What the Supreme Court has ruled is that the 'separate but equal' rule is without meaning. However, the end of the world has not come for the South or the nation. The Supreme Court ruling is acceptance of a process that has been going on for a long time. Rarely has the Supreme Court been so careful to bridge the gap of tradition. Every effort is made to compose the passion of certain states—as in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia—where the prospect of abolishing public education is waved incitingly.

* * *

DALLAS (TEX.) MORNING NEWS: "Constitutionally The News does not believe the court to be wrong . . . But it is to be hoped that the same nine justices will see as clearly the second of two phases with which the rights and wrongs of segregation are concerned . . . (forcing) social association on the unwilling . . . in the citizen's private business and social contacts, he has an equal right to his own choice . . .

"In the South one result may be to sharply reduce the amount of public education as many who can afford it turn to private schooling . . . So the South comes to a bridge that it must cross without experience in how to do it."

* * *

MACON (GA.) NEWS AND TELEGRAPH — "Georgia and the South today are not ready, nor able, to abolish segregation in schools, and until the time when we are, the principle pronounced by the court will remain in the abstract. But that does not mean the South will defy that principle, which will be accepted in due time . . . Integration will not come in the next week, the next school year, and probably not in the near future.

"Doubt as to the effectiveness of (Gov.) Herman Taldmadge's private school) plan stems from the fact that education now has become an established function of government . . . Whether the actual administration of the schools is by the local government or by private citizens, education nevertheless is tax-supported by public funds and is otherwise so completely enmechaed with public laws and public support that it is in fact public itself."

* * *

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL-APPEAL—"There is no reason to believe that we cannot approach this with calmness, reason and a genuine spirit of co-operation . . . Particularly in Memphis, geography itself may forestall any sudden changes, for the school pattern of the community is fairly well fitted to population pattern. The main thing now is for the American people to face this thing squarely, as an accomplished fact, and work out our destiny for the general good . . ."

* * *

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE—"The decision will do no service either to education or racial accommodation . . . The disappointment and frustration of a majority of Southerners at the revolutionary overturn of practice and usage cannot immediately result in the improvement of race relations. All the South can do—all that the states and localities can do—is shoulder the burden the court has placed upon them and work soberly to redirect its educational effort along lines that will be acceptable to all and at the same time will preserve its vitality."

Black Belt Makes No Move For De-Segregation

Leaders Declare It Is Too Early To Say What Will Be Done About Schools

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

School officials in Alabama's heavily Negro populated Black Belt counties agree on one thing—they aren't making any definite plans to de-segregate their schools.

They expressed the general opinion that it is too early to say what will be done about the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

"Frankly I don't think anyone knows what the answer will be," said B. L. Balch, superintendent of schools in Macon County where Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college, is located.

Balch said his office is making no plans yet because we don't know what the ultimate effect of the court's ruling will be."

While a "lot of people" in Macon County don't like the Supreme Court decision, he said, there hasn't been any excitement about it and most people seem to be "taking it philosophically."

Slow Process Seen

Supt. Balch added that, in his opinion, any move toward desegregation "will have to be a slow process."

Another superintendent, R. J. Lawrence of Bullock County, said he believed private schools would be the result of any pressure to mix the races in his county, but other school leaders were more cautious on that.

Robert E. Ramsey, Hale County's superintendent, said the private school plan "might work for a few years but I think it ultimately would be detrimental as far as education of both races is concerned."

Study Need Cited

"We need more time to study the decision and see what the effects will be on our system," he said. "Regardless of what happens, something must be done as far as school facilities are concerned."

Marengo County Supt. S. D. McKnight said he didn't think private schools are the answer.

"I believe our solution will be in improving the educational facilities for Negroes," McKnight said, "Because I don't think they desire to attend white schools if they have equal facilities."

Supt. W. J. Jones of Wilcox County said there is strong doubt in his mind that establishment of private schools to sidestep the Supreme Court decision would be constitutional.

Noting that the people in his county don't appear too concerned over the Supreme Court ruling, Jones said he believed "we will be able to handle the situation without any trouble."

"I feel like the Negroes will cooperate with us," he said. "They don't want integration any more than the white people."

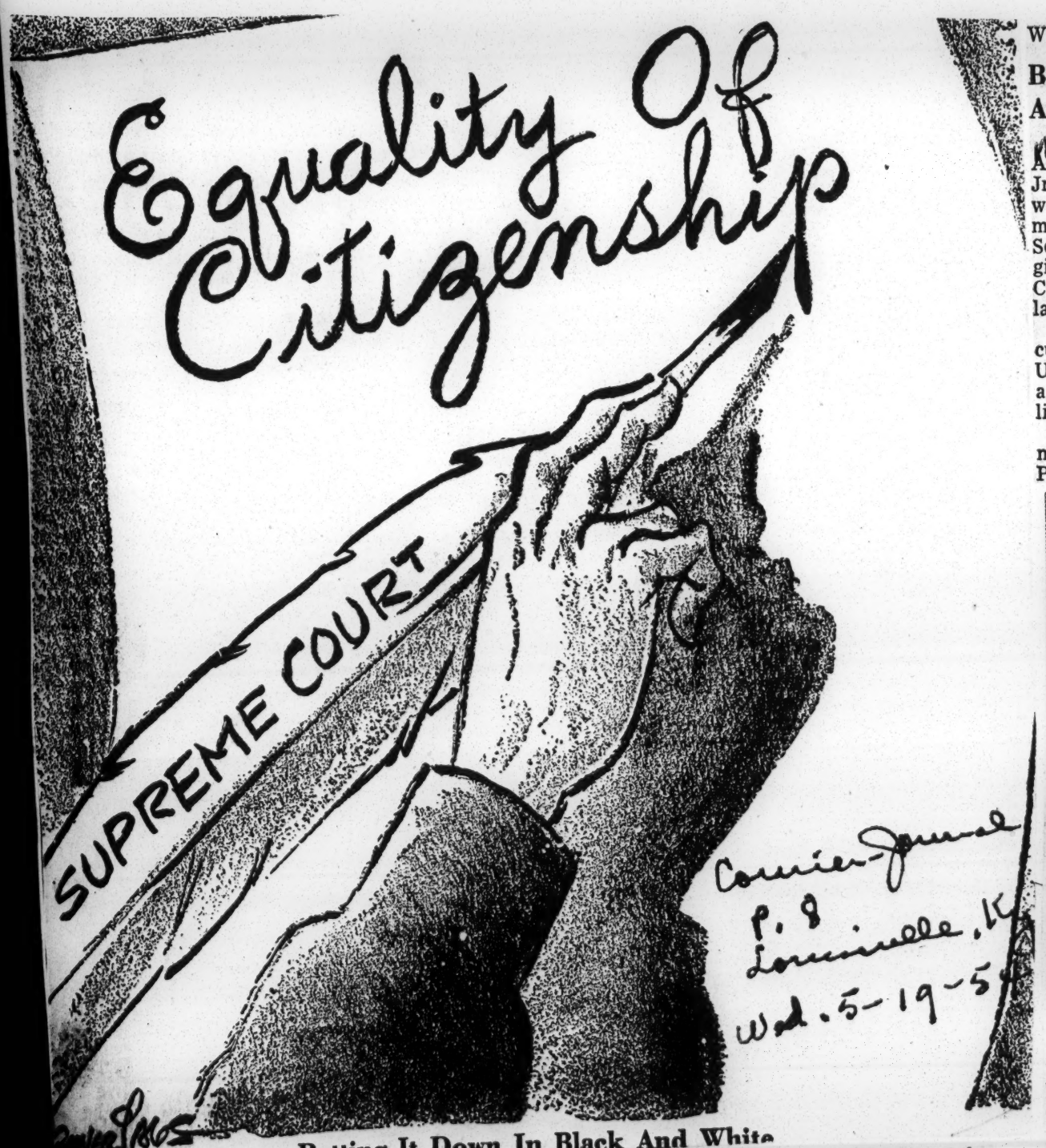
Supt. Lawrence of Bullock said he doesn't anticipate any changes in the school system there anytime soon.

"My opinion is that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Bullock County, both white and Negro, prefer segregated schools," he said.

Greene County Supt. S. D. Bayer, said the problem raised by the Supreme Court's segregation decision still is "too far ahead to develop any plans, but few people here are worried."

Bayer said he thinks something will be worked out and that apparently this must be done on a state level.

In some of the Black Belt counties of Alabama, Negroes outnumber whites by proportions ranging anywhere from two to one up to four and even five to one.



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Putting It Down In Black And White

15 Governors Invited To Discuss Segregation

Virginia's Chief Discloses Action

Richmond, Va., May 20 (AP)—Governor Thomas B. Stanley disclosed today that he has invited Southern governors to meet here early in June for exploratory talks on the question of school segregation.

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in the public schools, it appears a meeting of governors of the 16 Southern states concerned could serve a most useful purpose for an exchange of information and views," Stanley said in telegrams to the other chief executives.

The Virginia Governor suggested that the governors, if they could not attend, send personal representatives.

His invitation went to the governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Mississippi.

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Buckman Can't Attend Attorneys-General Meet

Frankfort, Ky., May 20 (AP)—Attorney General J. D. Buckman, Jr., of Kentucky said today he would be unable to attend a meeting of attorneys general of Southern States called by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook for next Wednesday in Atlanta.

Cook called the group to discuss legal ways to get around the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in public schools.

Buckman said a previous commitment, to attend a Cuvier Press Club dinner in Cincinnati



THOMAS B. STANLEY
Asks meeting in June

that night, would prevent him attending.

He expressed belief that various States' problems arising from the court's ruling of last Monday "couldn't be settled at a meeting of States'" representatives. Kentucky officials, including Buckman, said Monday that Kentucky's public school system will be adjusted to comply with the court's ruling.

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Cooper Urges Unsegregated Basis for Aid

Says School Bill Will Comply With Ruling

Washington, May 20 (U.P.)—Chairman John Sherman Cooper said today any federal-aid-to-education bill approved by his Senate labor subcommittee would be "in harmony and accord" with the Supreme Court ruling against public-school segregation.

The Kentucky Republican gave this assurance to Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mitchell told the subcommittee any school-aid bill should require schools getting the aid to comply with the high court's ruling.

The National Farmers Union called for a $4,000,000,000 program of federal aid to schools to care for a growing school population, combat unemployment in rural areas, and help Southern states shift to nonsegregated schools.

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Fears Eastland Bill

Mitchell told Cooper's subcommittee that provisions in some pending school-aid bills would allot federal funds to separate Negro and white schools and "would, in effect, repudiate the Supreme Court decision."

He said some of the "most inflammatory" statements on the high court antisegregation ruling have come from Senator Eastland (D., Miss.). Eastland is a subcommittee member and author of one of the pending school-aid bills.

Cooper did not make it clear in what way he expects a school-aid bill to be "in harmony and accord" with the high court ruling.

State P.-T.A. Expected Supreme Court Ruling

Like other organizations, the state P.-T.A. wasn't very surprised over the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation.

The Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers intends to "meet the issue with necessary action" after careful study, Mrs. Will Lattin, Owensboro, said yesterday. Mrs. Lattin is the newly elected state P.-T.A. president. Her complete statement follows:

"The Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers has realized for some time that this decision of the Supreme Court was a probable outcome of the deliberation of its members. The membership of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers may be confused or alarmed, and some will be provoked.

"The board of managers has considered the problem, and I speak for the board of managers and the membership. Since we have always promoted a program conducive to a total child-welfare program, we intend to work with the State Department of Education and the Kentucky Educational Association and those agencies in the state concerned with this problem, and will meet the issue with necessary action after making a careful study and analysis."

Mrs. Herbert Zimmerman, 1122 St. Michael, president of the Louisville P.-T.A. Council, said yesterday that "since this is a directive from the Supreme Court, we in P.-T.A., I feel sure, will co-operate as intelligently and thinkingly as we can so that when desegregation does take place we'll be prepared for better understanding. We will continue to work with our local units and our Board of Education so that we will be well-informed."

Mrs. James W. Gibson, County P.-T.A. Council president, could not be reached for comment. The Fifth District president, Mrs. S. G. Hickman, had not yesterday gotten in touch with her board of managers for a district opinion.

Butler Says Difficult Problem Raised By Integration of Negro Teachers

Doesn't Know The Answer

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, May 18.—The integration of Negro teachers into a nonsegregated public-school system represents a more difficult problem than the integration of Negro pupils into the same system, Wendell P. Butler said here today.

Butler, Kentucky State superintendent of public instruction, Department of Education, made the statement in response to questions from reporters.

Also questioned were Dr. Leonard E. Meece, professor of educatiton at the University of Kentucky and executive secretary of the Kentucky School Boards Association, and J. Marvin Dodson, executive secretary of the Kentucky Education Association.

All three Kentuckians are here to testify before a Senate subcommittee on education headed by Senator Cooper (R., Ky.).

They admitted that the practical problems of carrying out the Supreme Court's decision banning public-school segregation are rocky ones.

All three were thankful the court recognized this by putting over to its October term the formulation of decrees to put its historic decision into practice.

Asked how Negro teachers would be affected, Butler admitted it was a problem to which he did not have the answer.

"The same parent who might not object to his children attending school with colored children might object to having them taught by a Negro teacher," he said. Butler also said that some Negro teachers are not so well prepared.

He was asked if Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort would continue to educate teachers.

"I don't know yet," he said.

"We are all waiting until the when and the how of this decision is spelled out. We will do all we can to carry out the intent of the decision. It is something that calls for calm judgment and statesmanship."

Butler said he looked for the status quo to continue for at least a year or more.

Butler, Dodson, and Meece said the new problems will be worked out under a local-option system whereby the local boards of education will achieve the change-over with the least disturbance.

"It will be solved in a rational way," Meece said. "When the University of Kentucky took in Negroes, there was no excitement, no trouble. I think the Negroes will be absorbed gradually as the local boards work it out."

WASHINGTON

Segregation Ruled Un-American

Decision Said To Reflect Democracy As It Is Urged On Nearer To Perfection

BY ROSCOE DRUMMOND

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court has given a new definition to un-Americanism. It has ruled that segregated public schools are unconstitutional—and therefore un-American.

It is an historic, a unanimous and a timely decision.

It is an historic decision because it marks a long-sought perfecting of American democracy.

It is a timely decision because it comes at a moment when our leadership of the free peoples demands the best—not the next-best—of what America is and can be.

The unanimity of the court, three of whose justices are from the South, reflects the basic readiness of the American people to take this step ahead.

The headlines will say that the Supreme Court is ending segregation in the public schools. It is nearer the truth—and even more significant—to say that the pattern of events, particularly during the past two decades, have rendered segregation no longer acceptable to the nation and that, in effect, the court is now confirming the precedents.

List Of Material Advances Of Negro Is Long

SEGREGATION of the Negro in the United States has been waning at a rapid pace. Court decisions have contributed to this acceleration but equally the changing sentiment of the country has contributed to the court decisions.

Note this body of progress:

Negro wage earners are today making four times as much as they were in 1940 as compared with white wage earners who are earning two and one-half times as much.

Negro voting is now commonplace in most districts of the South. In 1938 there were only 300,000 registered Negro voters. Today there are more than 1,000,000 and there can and will be many more.

Negro segregation in the armed forces was stopped without requiring any new law or any new court decision. Its end began in World War II as a timid, tenuous undertaking. In practice, Negro discipline, Negro soldiery and Negro heroism proved as good as any man's and white soldiers showed they could live, fight and die alongside Negro GIs.

Court decisions and the changing times have interacted. Segregation in higher education began to vanish after two Supreme Court decisions in 1950 which held that Negroes must be admitted to all state universities if equal facilities are not available in the state Negro institutions, and that, once admitted, the Negro must not be segregated in his use of campus facilities. Then, as now with respect to the public schools, there were anxieties and protests that it couldn't be done. It was done—successfully. Within two years more than 1,000 Negroes enrolled at formerly all-white universities. They were shortly attending public universities in half the states below the Mason-Dixon Line. Negro college enrollment, though it still has a long way to go, is up 2,500 per cent over 1930!

Reds Never Got Hold On The American Negro

THE COMMUNISTS have done their best to enmesh the American Negro in their tentacles and have failed. The American Negro has been grievously discriminated against; he has suffered; he understandably feels bitter and frustrated. But he has never deserted the conviction that American democracy is perfectable and was being perfected. His loyalty was to the United States. The FBI figures that at no time did the Communists ever enlist more than 1,400 Negroes.

For years Soviet propaganda has played every note and octave on the theme of the discrimination which the Negro experienced in America. We knew and nearly every American Negro knew that the trend of the times was with him, that political, economic and educational discrimination was destined to vanish—and was vanishing. The Supreme Court has now added a beacon light in the line of progress which has been steadily unfolding.

The unanimous constitutional philosophy of the Supreme Court parallels the philosophy of President Eisenhower who has many times declared—and done a good deal to promote it—that "we cannot tolerate in America any trace of second-class citizenship. Second-class citizenship is a reflection of second-class Americanism."

Let us bear in mind that the United States is not ending school segregation merely in the interest of the Negro; we are ending it in the best interest of all of us. ©

ON THE RECORD

Trying To Solve The Insoluble?

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

ON MONDAY, May 17, 1954, the War Between the States was finally settled by the unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in that long-postponed victory for the abolitionists.

The proposers of the 14th Amendment were the victors seeking to give the newly emancipated slaves constitutional status as citizens:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Initially only 20 Northern states ratified the amendment. It was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and 10 Southern states, though all the latter subsequently ratified it, under the pressures of the circumstances of the times.

But the excesses of the Northern carpetbaggers; their incitation of the confused Negroes against the whites; the fact that the slaves had been set free to starve in a country ruined for both whites and blacks led to "the tragic era," from the economic and psychological effects of which the South never wholly recovered. The excesses and their failure also disgusted thoughtful Northerners, who, gradually sobering, and realizing their own inability to solve the Southern problems, avoided another head-on clash, which again might have rent the Union. The original intent of the 14th Amendment was circumvented, as the white South gradually worked out of its own compromise, the essence of that compromise being segregation.

Thus the issue involved in the 14th Amendment was met by avoiding it. The problem did not crucially flare because it was not solved.

Wiser minds than ours have discerned that profound problems, involving memories, emotions, and taboos are better lived with than "solved," eventually modified by changing circumstance and time.

Monday's Supreme Court decision was, itself, the result of the operation of such forces.

But how the decision will affect the unity of the nation; how it may be circumvented; how it may really affect the relations between the colored and white populations; and how, above all, it will be enforced, are as yet unpredictable.

Schools Called Upon To Fly Stars And Bars

To the Editor:

The ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court cannot be undone. What we must decide, and decide fast, is what we are going to do about it. Are we going to do what Thurgood Marshall, Arthur Shores, Ralph McGill, Aubrey Williams, Soapy Williams & Co. would have us do, or are we going to stand up and fight for our constitutional rights as our forefathers did in '61?

We have only one alternative. We must adopt the Byrnes plan. So get busy, Gov. Persons. Call a special session of the Legislature immediately.

And as a matter of protest, I call on the white students and teachers of Alabama and the entire South to show the "Northern liberals" how we stand. I would like to see the Stars and Bars flying over every public school south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Pinson, Ala. C. L. JOHNSON.

Nothing definite on special session—

Gov. Persons starts segregation study

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Gov. Gordon Persons today was studying an official copy of the U. S. Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in the schools.

But as to whether he will call a special sesion of the Legislature to consider problems expected to arise from the decision, the governor had this comment:

"I have said many times that if I thought a special session would benefit the state, I would not hesitate to call one. And I will convene the Legislature only if I feel that genuine good can come from it."

Gov. Persons added that "I've just received an official copy of the U. S. Supreme Court decision and am studying it. Until such time as this study is completed, I will have no comemnt."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, who last year began seeking to prepare Alabama for just such a decision, is working closely with Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell and others of a legislative interim committee long studying conditions likely to result from the ruling.

Gov. Persons last December called on members of the Legislature, school leaders, editors and citizens in general for their "views and suggestions" on how to prepare the state for the decision.

Having termed abolition of segregation as "unthinkable," the governor had warned earlier against any hasty legislative action for any "half-baked plan" in Alabama.

CHAIRMAN BOUTWELL, who conferred with Gov. Persons since the high court ruling, has indicated the six-member interim committee of senators and representatives will meet soon to give further study to the decision.

"We want a solution to this problem that will maintain our way of life and still not deprive any child, regardless of color, of an opportunity to get an education," said Sen. Boutwell.

Serving with Boutwell on this committee, set up by the 1953 Legislature, include Wilcox Sen. J. Miller Bonner, author of the measure creating the committee; Hale Sen. Herbert Byars and Reps. Bob Kendall, Conecuh; Ira Pruitt; Sumter, and Jack Gallalee, Mobile.

A SPECIAL GROUP named by

the State Bar Assn. also is working with the Boutwell committee in seeking ways and means of maintaining segregation in the classrooms.

The legislative and bar committees probably will meet with the governor soon.

Meantime, Atty. Gen. Si Garrett had called all 32 Alabama circuit solicitors to Montgomery for a closed conference Saturday "to consider legal problems presented" by the high court decision.

He said the solicitors, together with six newly-nominated solicitors, had agreed to meet with him at 11 a.m. in the Public Service Commission hearing room.

Garrett segregation approach applauded

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Si Garrett's deliberate approach toward finding an answer to the knotty school segregation problem was applauded by Alabama's circuit solicitors here Friday.

After an all-day session they issued a statement saying they felt the state's legal position as to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools "should be left to the sound discretion of the attorney general."

Before the conference ended Garrett said he will call another conference of solicitors in Montgomery July 15 the opening day of the annual Alabama Bar Association convention, to consider the situation further.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mounting Crisis In Education

Segregation Has Accentuated The General Problem Of Paying For More Kids' Schooling

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

IN THE AFTERMATH of the Civil War three amendments to the Constitution were adopted. On Feb. 1, 1865, Congress submitted to the states an amendment to prohibit slavery. It was adopted by the following December and is now the Thirteenth Amendment. Several months later Congress submitted to the states the Fourteenth Amendment which, among other things, forbids any state, to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This amendment was adopted on July 28, 1868. About eight months later, on Feb. 27, 1869, Congress submitted the Fifteenth Amendment forbidding any state to deny or abridge the right of citizens of the United States to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment was adopted on March 30, 1870.

These amendments were designed to abolish slavery and also the recognition in the laws of the land of what it would be proper to call a system of legal castes. The amendments, which followed the great war between the states, were designed to institute a revolutionary change in the legal position of the emancipated slaves and their descendants.

Nearly 90 years have passed. The abolition of legal slavery was completed early but the other object of the amendments—the dissolution of the legal system of castes—has been a long process. The decision of the Supreme Court carries that dissolution of legal castes into the public schools. In striking down the state laws which provide for schools segregated on the principle of an inherent difference between Negro and white citizens, the court struck down the most important legal institution, though not the only one, which still comes down to us from the time of chattel slavery.

The Supreme Court decision overthrows the Plessy doctrine on the ground that even if the facilities were eventually made equal, segregation itself is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. It is a denial because it recognizes the principle of a legal caste system. This is the everlasting truth, and in declaring it the court has declared what has now become the conscience of the country.

Hard To See How South Can Meet Financial Need

EVERY ONE has recognized the statesmanlike manner in which the court under its big chief justice is dealing with the practical application of the principle it has laid down. We need not doubt that the states will accept loyally the principle of the law. But the whole nation, not merely the people in the states where there are segregated schools, can afford to have no illusions about the magnitude of the efforts which will be needed to apply the ruling efficiently and successfully.

We shall find, when we sit down to the hard realities, that the task of ending segregation will become merged with, will aggravate and will precipitate, what is already a grave and mounting crisis in American education. Unless ending segregation is to mean lowering the level of the white schools, if it is to mean raising the level of Negro education to that of the whites, very large expenditures will be required. It is hard to see how the poorer Southern states will be able to afford it.

But, as a matter of fact, our whole educational system is in trouble because the increase of the school and college population has outrun by far our educational facilities—which means teachers and the buildings and the other appurtenances. The level of education is falling because our schools, lacking adequate resources, are being compelled to depreciate the quality of their teaching. They are being compelled to teach less to more and more pupils. The tragic consequence is that the gifted children — from whom must come the leaders and the teachers and the discoverers — are not being given adequate opportunities.

This is the heart of the decision. In 1896 the court had held in the famous case of Plessy vs. Ferguson that states could require legal segregation of Negroes and whites if the separate facilities were equal. The Plessy doctrine dealt, as a matter of fact, with separate but equal facilities in transportation. But the doctrine was carried over to the public schools.

The Plessy doctrine came 30 years after the Civil War and it was far from the spirit or the letter of the Fourteenth Amendment. But in the light of the actual conditions in which the emancipated Negro population of the South were then living, the Plessy decision set a practical standard which eventually produced large practical reforms. In the next generation a general movement got under way to equalize in fact the educational opportunities of Negroes and whites. Much has been done to reduce the gap, and the Southern states which are at the bottom of the list in the per capita income of their citizens are in the upper half of the list in the percentage of their personal incomes spent on public schools.

Though South Pays Much, Gap Still Isn't Closed

YET, THOUGH THE gap has been reduced, it is the fact that 60 years after the Plessy decision, the schools are not only separated but for the most part they are unequal.

In 1940 the expenditure for Negro pupils was 43 per cent of the expenditures for white pupils; 10 years later the expenditures for the Negro pupils had been raised to 70 per cent. This reflects a substantial progress but it shows also that the progress toward equal facilities has been slow and that there is still a big way to go.

My own conviction is that in the next few years the pressure of numbers on the school system will have great effect. The Census Bureau estimates that by 1960 there will be 44,000,000 children of school age as compared with 36,000,000 today, an increase of 23 per cent. The pressure of these numbers on the school system will compel this country to make a radical reappraisal of what we must spend on education. For at the present level of our expenditure, or even with a moderate increase in the level, we are falling behind, we are not advancing towards, the necesities of an educated democracy. ©

Segregation in public places

By James Marlow

WASHINGTON—(AP)—It is not clear how far the United States Supreme Court intends to go at this time in outlawing segregation in places supported by public money.

Last week it said segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. In several cases yesterday it might seem the court was extending its ban on segregation to colleges and city-owned theaters and low-cost housing.

Yet, the court yesterday also let stand a lower federal court decision that Negroes must be permitted to play on public golf links in Houston, Tex., but can be segregated.

IN ITS MAY 17 public school opinion the court said: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The decision was revolutionary in a social sense. For the first time in 58 years the court said segregation is unlawful because it deprives Negro children of equal opportunity.

In 1896 the Supreme Court had said segregation itself was all right so long as Negroes got treatment equal to that given whites. Until now succeeding courts went along with the separate-but-equal doctrine. None banned segregation.

But the court traditionally never says its opinion in one case applies to this, that, or the other kind of case. It waits until other similar or related cases come before it.

For that reason, when the court said segregation must end in public schools but said nothing about segregation being unlawful anywhere else, this question naturally arose:

Will the court now say segregation must also end in colleges and other places supported by public funds, such as hospitals, bathing beaches, city-owned theaters, and housing?

There was no way of knowing until cases in those fields reached the court. But the court was considering some of them when it gave its May 17 opinion. Yesterday the court acted on some.

Lower courts, in effect, had upheld months ago the barring of Negroes from the University of Florida, Louisiana State University, and a municipally owned theater in Louisville, Ky. Yesterday the high court told the lower courts to reconsider their rulings in the light of its public school opinion.

Does this mean Negroes must now be admitted to tax-supported colleges and to city-owned theaters? It would seem so from the Supreme Court's advice to the lower courts to reexamine their thinking on segregation.

But, since the court didn't say so, the final answer will have to wait for future clarification, perhaps when the court is willing to be more explicit than it was yesterday.

The court yesterday handled three other cases dealing with segregation. And in them, too, future clarification may be needed before it is clear how far the court intends to go.

In one, a lower court banned segregation in low-cost housing in San Francisco. In a second a lower court banned segregation in a junior college at Wichita Falls, Tex.

THE SUPREME COURT let both the lower court decisions stand.

But the third case was a puzzler. This was the case of Houston, which had barred Negroes from the public golf links. A lower court held that, although Negroes must be permitted to play on those links, they can be segregated. It laid down no firm rules.

The Supreme Court let that decision stand. So while in the other cases the high court seemed to be turning thumbs down on segregation, in Houston it let a segregation ruling of the lower court go undisturbed.

Nation Strengthened By Supreme Court Decision

To the Editor:

In answer to a letter to the editor concerning the claim that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation was tyrannical, I would like to give my opinion.

I can't see in what possible way the U. S. Supreme Court could be trying to tyrannize us. Its members are not trying to oppress up, but are fully striving to serve the people in the capacity for which they were chosen.

I think that the decision on segregation is a sound one and not a "whim" of a few men, as stated in the letter.

The Fourteenth Amendment states clearly that no state shall have the power to abridge individual freedoms and deny any rights from the individual because of race, color, or creed. Segregation is doing just this and certainly deprives the Negro of a great many of the opportunities that the whites possess. Whoever soundly considered having separate school facilities which were equal? There could be no such. There never has been and never could be.

The Supreme Court of the United States is given complete power to exercise the law in connection with our Constitution, nand concerning any action which will in the long run improve our country.

Segregation is not a problem of the individual states. Why shouldn't all of our states be alike? And states should have a republican form of government, but let the states deal with state issues and let the Supreme Court be concerned with affairs of the country as a whole, and certainly the issue of segregation doesn't affect just a few states.

You could look at it from another point of view. Even if the states are in the position to make rules concerning segregation in the schools, some of the states have failed. Having failed, it was left up to the Supreme Court to make the decision.

Could we venture so far as to say that our republic is downfalling? Certainly not, but we could say and should say that our republic is even strengthened by this decision abolishing segregation.

CHARLES M. KIDD,
86 Fairway Drive.

One Test For Minorities Is Whether They Would Give An Ear To Others

There is much talk these days about the rights of minorities. It is axiomatic in the United States, of course, that we should tolerate and, within limits, even encourage the free expression of minority viewpoints. It is obligatory that we remember that great truths usually start out as heretical personal opinion. For our own good, we should give certain basic protection to our minorities, of whatever sort they may be.

But there is one line of questioning that every minority should put to itself, and every citizen should put to minorities in general. What if a minority should come to power? What if it should become the majority? How would it act in its turn toward other minorities? Would it give to them the tolerance which it now demands for itself?

The questions are of wide application. In fact, they may be applied by every individual to himself. For we are all members of one or more minorities, and most of us of many. In our complex society most of us are ruled in various respects by majorities at one time or another not of our way of thinking. We accept that situation as a part of a healthy democracy.

But what if our minorities should suddenly come into majority power? Would they then be tolerant? Would they deserve the power?

The matter is of immediate pertinence to Alabama in many ways. The whole broad question of reapportionment is bound up with this problem of majority-minority relationships. And no one need be reminded of the problem in the matter of segregation in public schools.

When we apply to a minority the question of how it would act were it to become a majority, then our problem of how we should act toward that minority sometimes becomes clearer. Specifically, how would the Communists act if they became a majority? It is easy to argue that we should be tolerant of them as a minority. But should our attitude toward them be influenced by evidence of how they would act if they were in majority?

The evidence is overwhelming that whenever and wherever Communists come to power, they fail to grant others that tolerance which they demand for themselves as a minority. To what extent, therefore, should we be tolerant of a minority that would almost certainly be intolerant were it to become a majority?

There is something to be said, of course, for the abstract conception of tolerance. For our own sakes, we should seek to be tolerant. We owe it to ourselves to be just even when we suspect that were the situations reversed we might not get justice. But the limit to that course is variable. It may, and should, be drawn closer where we face an intolerant minority.

Education Board Huddles Secretly With Dr. Hill

Salary Hike Approved For Heads Of All State Teacher Colleges Except Livingston

MONTGOMERY, June 9 (AP)—Members of the State Board of Education today went through their first regular meeting since the Supreme Court ruling on school segregation without any mention of it.

But they ended an otherwise uneventful meeting by going into executive session with Dr. W. W. Hill, president of Livingston State Teachers College.

There was no explanation of what was discussed. Afterward Dr. W. J. Terry, state school superintendent said no action was taken and that the discussion would be continued at the board's July meeting.



HILL

When one board member, Charles G. Dobbins, Montgomery weekly newspaper publisher, questioned the need for a closed door session, Dr. Terry, said he believed it was in order.

Dobbins also questioned whether the board had a legal right to hold executive sessions. Terry replied that he felt the board would be acting within the law.

Title 14, Section 3[illegible] of the 1940 State Code prohibits "executive or secret sessions" of any state board, commission or other agency which handles public funds. However, it provides an exemption in cases where the "character or good name" of a person is involved.

Before asking newsmen to leave the room, the board approved a resolution raising salaries of the presidents of all state teacher colleges except Dr. Hill from $8000 to $10,000 a year beginning Oct. 1.

The resolution, offered by Col. Harry M. Ayers, Anniston newspaper publisher, was amended to include the state's two Negro colleges — Alabama State at Montgomery and Alabama A. & M. near Huntsville.

Although Dr. Hill wasn't included in the salary raise, board members did approve an expenditure of $12,000 to be used for construction of a new $45,000 president's home at Livingston.

Hill's school has an enrollment less than half those of the other three teachers colleges.

Appeal Rejected

Earlier the board had voted against appealing a recent Montgomery Circuit Court decision outlawing the 1953 textbook labeling act.

Supt. Terry, who previously described the law as "unworkable," said the State Textbook Committee also voted against appealing the court ruling in a recent mail ballot.

The law required publishers to certify whether textbook authors were or had even been members of Communist or other subversive organizations.

In another action, the board named new members of the state textbook committee to serve from July 1 through June 30, 1955. Appointed to the group were:

Mrs. Genevieve R. Smith, Jackson; Miss Mae Bryant, Foley; Mrs. Julia Collins, Auburn; Mrs. W. E. Leatherwood, Ragland; Mrs. Dot W. Hipp, Fyffe; Mrs. Lena S. Thomas, Moundville; O. E. Brown, Phil Campbell.

Mrs. Esther Hester, Cherokee; Miss Ellen Sellers, Dora; R. C. McCulley, Sylacauga; Charles P. Hayes, Kennedy; Mrs. Ruby Massie, Birmingham; Mrs. Opal Burnside, Montgomery, and Mrs. Marguerite McCaslan, Union Springs.

New Trustee Named

Doug Lanford Sr. of Gadsden was appointed to the board of trustees of the Alabama School of Trades at Gadsden to succeed Joseph M. Brandon, who resigned.

The board approved a $42,925 change in the budget of the Jacksonville State Teachers College to cover additional revenues which have come in over the original estimates.

Dr. Houston Cole, president of the school, also was authorized to pay $15,981 for repairs to Daugette Hall on the college campus for fire damage.

Also approved was a proposed expenditure of $46,925 for reconditioning buildings and equipment at the Alabama School of Trades.

Troy State Teachers College was authorized to change its budget by raising the amount to be spent this fiscal year on new buildings from $180,000 to $225,000.

The additional money was provided by the State Building Commission at its last meeting.

Graves Sees South Using Loopholes In Segregation Rule

BILOXI, Miss., June 8 (AP)—A Birmingham columnist said here today the South will take advantage of every loophole in the Supreme Court's segregation decision.

Addressing the Misisissipp Dental Assn. annual convention, John Temple Graves, of The Birmingham Post-Herald, said it is time to remember "that nobody in the South, white or colored, is responsible for the decision."

"Within the law, the court has tortured the Constitution," he said, "and within the law, the South will torture the court's decision, taking advantage of every loophole it contains, every interpretation to which it can be strained, every . . . delay to which it can be subjected."

"This is no time for saying we won't be Uncle Sam's nephew. It is no time, either, for calling out the Klan. It is a time for exercising the ancient genius of the South in peculiar ways for its peculiar problems. For maneuver, cunning and wide-awake deliberation."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Democratic member on the committee of foreign affairs, and Robert T. Ashmore of Greenville, who had been filling out an unexpired term, were re-nominated.

Mr. Timmerman's election is construed as being a vote for continuance of many present state policies. In his campaign he strongly defended the efficiency of the state governnemt and went on record as drastically opposing any general revamping of the state's tax structure as advocated by his opponent. He was also bold enough to suggest a plan under which he thought South Carolina could maintain segregation and stay within the framework of the Supreme Court decision. He would continue the present system of segregated schools but would provide a third or optional school for those whites and Negroes who insist upon mixed classes.

Maybank Unopposed

Among the office holders renominated without opposition was United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank. This was the first time since the primary system was inaugurated in South Carolina that a United States Senator has been able to gain another term without being opposed. The Senator was first elected in 1941 to fill the unexpired term of James F. Byrnes. He was elected to a full term in 1942 and again in 1948.

The only two South Carolina congressmen having opposition, James P. Richards, ranking beat Senator J. Claytor Arrants of Camden for lieutenant governor by about 90,000 votes; Adjutant General Dozier, seeking re-election, beat Paul Lorick more than 100,000 votes and J. Roy Jones was returned as commissioner of agriculture with approximately a 50,000 advantage over his opponent Ed B. Baskin.

War Veteran

Mr. Timmerman, who has been lieutenant governor for eight years, is a practicing attorney in Lexington, and makes his home in nearby Batesburg. He is married, but has no children. He is a veteran of seven years service in the Navy during World War II. He is a graduate of The Citadel and, in law, of the University of South Carolina. He is the son of Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman, whose opinion in the Clarendon case upholding the separate but equal facilities rule was upset by the united States Supreme Court in its recent decision declaring segregation to be unconstitutional per se.

Mr. Timmerman will take office next January succeeding Governor Byrnes, who was not eligible to succeed himself. Even if he had been eligible, he likely would not have offered.

Timmerman Segregation Plan Would Create Optional School

S.C. Gov.-Elect's Victory a Vote For Present State Policies

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 12—South Carolina's statewide Democratic primary, held on Tuesday of this week, not only saw George Bell Timmerman Jr. overwhelmingly nominated for governor, but was significant in the fact that in every race the decision was by a 50,000 or better majority, yet the successful candidates were not running on a ticket.

Only three consitutional offices,

Southeast Empire

4-F The Atlanta Journal AND CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1954

Florida Universities to Survey Effect of Segregation Ban

Data Sought for Presentation To Supreme Court This Fall

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., June 12—Florida's three big universities, the University of Florida, Florida State University and the University of Miami, will make separate but coordinated surveys to determine what effect the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in public schools will have in the state.

Financing the project is a $10,000 emergency appropriation made by the State Cabinet.

Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, University of Miami president, probably spoke the sentiments of all three school heads when he declared: "I think this can be quite helpful to the state. We are glad to join in this important work with the state universities."

It was at the suggestion of State Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin that the Cabinet made its emergency appropriation.

Court's Deadline

In handing down its decision, the U.S. Supreme Court set Oct. 1 as the deadline for states to suggest a time limit necessary to effect non-segregation and file briefs on how they will be affected.

Ervin doesn't believe "Florida is ready for non-segregation. If we have to accept it, it should be done on a gradual basis."

He said the process of non-segregation might move faster in some sections of the state than in others.

As an example, Ervin pointed out that Southeast Florida "has a great many more people of different racial groups than say in Northwest Florida."

He said the University of Miami survey "might show that Southeast Florida will be ready earlier to accept non-segregation and then again it may not."

Ervin recalled the recent racial strife at Homestead, a small community 20 miles South of Miami, when local residents boycotted the public school in an attempt to prevent attendance by the children of Puerto Rican and Mexican farm laborers.

School Boycotted

The school board set up a separate school for the children of the migrant workers, but they in turn boycotted this school in an effort to get their children back in the regular county school.

The matter was still unsolved as the school term ended.

"We've got to do a rush job," said Ervin, pointing to the Oct. 1 deadline when he must file his brief with the Supreme Court.

He said he was of the opinion the court "would be more impressed by data coming from experts than from me as a political attorney general."

"It is no longer a legal question—the court has already decided that," he added. "It has now boiled down to the attitude of the people and the principles involved."

Heading up the university studies will be Dr. R. L. Johns head of the department of administration and finance at the University of Florida; Dr. Manning J. Douer, head of the U.F. department of political science; Dr. Lewis Killiam, head of the FSU department of political science; Dean Ralph Eyman of the FSU school of education; and Dr. Don Larson, head of the department of government at the University of Miami.

Ervin said he was optimistic that the justices will allow time to work out the problem since they delayed enforcement of their mandate until hearing from the Southern states.

Stormy Problem

Through the university surveys, the cooperation of both white and Negro groups, and the advice of county school superintendents and the state's Continuing Education Council, Ervin is confident he will be able to present to the court data on school facilities available and what the people, both in metropolitan and rural areas, think of non-segregation.

Ervin said he hoped to get an expression from the court on just how soon non-segregation must be affected in advance of the meeting of the Legislature in April 1955.

Non-segregation is certain to present a stormy problem for the legislators regardless of what the court decides.

Shortly after the court ruling, several legislators said they favored abolishing the state's public school system and setting up private institutions. However, a very great majority took a more moderate position, generally adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

Many Florida school leaders feel that it will be perhaps 10 to 20 years before complete non-segregation is a reality in this state. Schools are set up on basis of residence with children going to school according to where they live.

The whites would continue to go to schools in their own sections of the city as they do now and the Negroes would do likewise.

Great strides in improving educational facilities for Negroes have been made in Florida in the past few years. In 1953 the state spent $52.24 per Negro pupil as compared to $44.11 for the whites.

FLORIDA

The week in religion—

Churches likely to play role in ending of segregation

BY RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

Churches are likely to play a major role in smoothing the transition from segregation to non-segregated public schools in the Southern States.

In the months preceding this week's momentous Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation, several church groups in the South called on citizens to accept quietly whatever ruling the court might make.

Among the groups were the North Carolina and Virginia Councils of Churches; the Southern Convention of Congregational Christian Churches, which embraces North Carolina and Virginia; the South Carolina Fellowship of Churches and the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

TYPICAL OF THEIR pleas was that of the North Carolina Church Council, which said:

"When the court speaks, we call upon all of our church people to be patient, tolerant, forbearing, to abide by the decision and to seek for a Christian solution of this, as well as every problem confronting us today."

Expressing confidence in the court, the council also stressed the importance of the public school system and its concern that the schools not be impaired in any way.

Mention of the need to keep the schools strong was a reference to statements by some Southern politicians, notably in Georgia and South Carolina, favoring abolition of the public school system if the court ruled against segregation.

In Georgia, Methodist women leaders and the Gainesville Ministerial Assn. publicly opposed state constitutional amendments which were aimed at permitting the transfer of public schools to some form of private jurisdiction.

JUST BEFORE THE decision was announced, Roman Catholic Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Richmond made a speech in which he indicated that white and Negro students in Catholic high schools of Richmond and Norfolk soon would be integrated.

Bishop Ireton declared that graduating eighth-graders in Richmond's only Catholic school for Negroes were "entitled to enroll in Catholic high schools and will be accepted (in white schools) if their credits warrant entry into high school work.

The bishop said it was possible that Norfolk's only Catholic high school for Negroes might be torn down to make way for a housing development. Norfolk Catholic High School, a white institution, already has said that if the Negro high school is closed, Negro students from the area served by the white school will be admitted.

Bishop Ireton also urged Catholics to prepare to accept the Supreme Court decision "in a Christ-like way."

IN THE NATION'S capital, Dr. Gertrude Rivers has become the first Negro churchwoman elected to an office of the Washington Federation of Churches. Dr. Rivers, a professor at Howard University and an active Methodist, was named a vice-president for 1954-55.

Her election was hailed by Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, the Federation's executive secretary, as marking a new step forward in integrating the work of white and Negro churches in the capital.

And in North Carolina, two ministerial groups have moved to make themselves interracial organizations.

The membership committee of the High Point Ministers Assn. (white) and the Negro Ministers Assn. voted to merge. A joint committee of the two groups was formed to work out details of the consolidation.

The Ministerial Assn. of Asheville and Buncombe County announced that its membership was "open to all races and creeds."

ONE OF the most important current church developments in the racial problem of the South is the proposal by the Council on Christian Relations of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Southern) to abolish segregation at all church levels.

The council's recommendation is to be considered at the annual meeting of the denomination's General Assembly at Montreat, N. C., from May 27 to June 3.

The council asks that the assembly "affirm that enforced segregation of the races is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics and that the church, in its relationship to cultural patterns, should lead rather than follow."

Specifically, the council wants the denomination's ruling body to urge that Southern Presbyterian colleges and universities be opened to persons of all races and that local churches admit members without regard to their race.

"In this time of crisis and concern," said the council, "we commend to all individuals in our communion and especially to all leaders of our churches the earnest cultivation and practice of the Christian graces of forbearance, patience, humility and persistent goodwill."

How long it will take to integrate Negroes and whites in Southern public schools remains to be seen. But some churchmen are certain the Supreme Court ruling, which applies only to public education, will spur the churches to end segregation in all religious-connected schools in the region as well.

Meadows pledges his efforts to retain school segregation

Dr. Austin Meadows, frontrunner in the runoff campaign for state education superintendent, Friday pledged his efforts "to find a legal way to maintain segregation in our schools."

Dr. Austin, former state superintendent and now Madison County superintendent, declared:

"I deeply deplore the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has outlawed our present system of segregation in our public schools.

"I agree with some of our elder statesmen and many other fine Alabama people that this ruling is highly detrimental to the best interest of the state."

MEADOWS SAID that "certainly, there should be some way yet within the framework of the law to preserve our fine traditions and Southern way of life to the mutual benefit of both races.

"To this end I pledge my very best efforts."

The former superintendent added:

"When I am elected state superintendent of education, I will work for equally good educational facilities and programs for all the children of all people. I sincerely believe that it is best for all concerned that separate schools be maintained for each race in our state.

"And I shall work with the governor, the Legislature, other state officials, local school authorities and the people to carry out the wishes of our people in this matter."

Candidate Says Supreme Court Wants Racial Inter-Marriages

ATLANTA, May 24 (AP)—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin tonight coupled his long-expected announcement as a candidate for governor of Georgia with a charge that the U.S. Supreme Court wants racial inter-marriage.

Griffin pledged to "protect and preserve" school segregation and the county unit system of elections if elected to succeed Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Cue From White

He said the Supreme Court is taking its cue from Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. White, he added, believes that inter-marriage is "the only answer to the segregation problem."

The lieutenant governor singled out the high court's language in saying that segregation generates a feeling of inferiority in the hearts and minds of children.

"What the Supreme Court meant in my opinion," said Griffin, "is that the hearts and minds of white and Negro children should beat in unison. That means only one thing — inter-marriage. We shall not tolerate this vile and despicable tommyrot in Georgia."

Formal Announcement

His formal announcement came on the eve of a meeting of the Democratic state executive committee to set up rules for the September primary. He said that he will qualify directly after the committee's meeting tomorrow.

Griffin appeared with his wife and their 18-year-old son, Sam, in filmed telecasts on TV stations in seven Georgia cities and in Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jacksonville Fla.; and Anderson and Greenville, S.C.

D. C. Dispatch

From Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON.

THE United States Supreme Court has given a new definition to un-Americanism. It has ruled that segregated public schools are un-constitutional—and therefore un-American.

It is an historic, a unanimous and a timely decision.

It is an historic decision because it marks a long-sought perfecting of American democracy.

It is a timely decision because it comes at a moment when our leadership of the free peoples demands the best—not the next-best—of what America is and can be.

The unanimity of the court, three of whose justices are from the South, reflects the basic readiness of the American people to take this step ahead.

The headlines will say that the Supreme Court is ending segregation in the public schools. It is nearer the truth—and even more significant—to say that the pattern of events, particularly during the past two decades, have rendered segregation no longer acceptable to the nation and that, in effect, the court is now confirming the precedents.

SEGREGATION of the Negro in the United States has been waning at a rapid pace. Court decisions have contributed to this acceleration but equally the changing sentiment of the country has contributed to the court decisions.

Note this body of progress:

Negro wage earners are today making four times as much as they were in 1940 as compared with white wage earners who are earning 2½ times as much.

Negro voting is now commonplace in most districts of the South. In 1938 there were only 300,000 registered Negro voters. Today there are more than 1,000,000 and there can and will be many more.

Negro segregation in the armed forces was stopped without requiring any new law or any new court decision. Its end began in World War II as a timid, tenuous undertaking. In practice, Negro discipline, Negro soldiery and Negro heroism proved as good as any man's and white soldiers showed they could live, fight and die alongside Negro GI's.

Court decisions and the changing times have inter-acted. Segregation in higher education began to vanish after two Supreme Court decisions in 1950 which held that Negroes must be admitted to all state universities if equal facilities are not available in the state Negro institutions, and that, once admitted, the Negro must not be segregated in his use of campus facilities. Then, as now with respect to the public schools, there were anxieties and protests that it couldn't be done. It was done—successfully. Within two years more than 1,000 Negroes enrolled at formerly all-white universities. They were shortly attending public universities in half the states below the Mason-Dixon Line. Negro college enrollment, though still has a long way to go, is up 2,500% over 1930!

THE communists have done their best to enmesh the American Negro in their tentacles and have failed. The American Negro has been grievously discriminated against; he has suffered; he understandably feels bitter and frustrated. But he has never deserted the conviction that American democracy is perfectable and was being perfected. His loyalty was to the United States. The FBI figures that at no time did the communists ever enlisted more than 1,400 Negroes.

For years Soviet propaganda has played every note and octave on the theme of the discrimination which the Negro experienced in America. We knew and nearly every American Negro knew that the trend of the times was with him, that political, economic and educational discrimination was destined to vanish—and was vanishing. The Supreme Court has now added a beacon light in the line of progress which has been steadily unfolding.

The unanimous constitutional philosophy of the Supreme Court parallels the philosophy of President Eisenhower who has many times declared—and done a good deal to promote it—that "we cannot tolerate in America any trace of second-class citizenship. Second-class citizenship is a reflection of second-class Americanism."

Let us bear in mind that the United States is not ending school segregation merely in the interest of the Negro; we are ending it in the best interest of all of us.

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All Candidates Favor Segregation, County Unit System---but How Much?

By M. L. ST. JOHN

ALL GUBERNATORIAL candidates are promising to preserve segregated, public schools. All candidates are promising to carry on the county unit system.

That leaves those persons who oppose the county unit system without a candidate this year. It also provides no candidate for the United Church Women and other groups which would comply with the United States Supreme Court decision without attempting to circumvent it.

Since all candidates have declared themselves in favor of the unit system and segregation, no choice—insofar as these matters are concerned—is offered to persons who want the county unit and separate schools.

With all candidates on the same side of the fence, there is some competition among them to try to show the voters who loves the two systems the most. Some candidates claim their opponents are insincere in their affection.

On WSB-TV "Press Gallery" where five candidates appeared simultaneously, Speaker Fred Hand looked into the past writings of former acting Gov. M. E. Thompson and Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin. He quoted Thompson as stating the unit system is wrong, and he recalled that the former acting governor vetoed the "White Primary Bill." Hand quoted Griffin as writing that Georgians will raise cain about the court's decision, but eventually they will bend under.

PAST OPPOSITION

Griffin, likewise, quoted Thompson's past opposition to the united system and said Thompson received the Negro votes in previous campaigns. The lieutenant-governor claimed the Atlanta press erred in implying that all candildates are for the unit system and segregation. Nevertheless, the press seemed to be correct since each candidate publicly and emphatically has stated he will continue the unit system. And all the candidates vied with each other in offering plans to the Georgia Education Commission to try to preserve segregated, public schools.

What are the records of the candidates on these two matters?

Speaker Hand sponsored the "White Primary Bill," and fought, unsuccessfully, to write the County Unit System into the Constitution (thereby, in effect, extending it into the general election).

Lt.-Gov. Grifin fought unsuccesfully to extend the unit system into the general election, and he attacked Thompson's veto of the "White Primary Bill."

THOMPSON'S RECORD

Former acting Gov. Thompson vetoed the "White Primary Bill" as a "No Primary Bill." He opposed extending the unit system, and said the system, itself, was wrong—however, he pledges to make no changes in the law if he is elected.

Rep. Charlie Gowen opposed the "White Primary Bill," stating it would open the door to fraud. He opposed the unit system for the general election, but favors it for the primary.

Former Rep. Ben Garland battled the "White Primary Bill" as un-Christian. He supported the amendment to extend the unit system into the general election.

Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, in writings, has supported extending the unit system and he also has backed the white primary.

Today, all candidates have in their platforms pledges to support the county unit system and segregation. The only competition on the latter seems to be which candidate will have the best plan for preserving Georgia's public school system on a segregated basis.

M. L. St. John's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

Atlantan Hits Stand By 'A Negro Father'

Atlanta — "A Negro Father" is justifiably proud of the maturity displayed by his three children. We share with him the joy of their accomplishments and the blessings of model parents.

We cannot share the idea that his children are at an advantage in a segregated society, or the corollary that an integrated society would be disadvantageous. Evidently, they have successfully surmounted the obstacles in the present frustrating situation. The indications are that they would be capable of success in any setup.

But what of the vast majority who are not bright, promising, and attractive? Should we be less concerned for those of lesser abilities? Their right to a sense of dignity is just as inviolate as that of the talented group.

A. D. KELLY, O.D.

Raymond Duncan

Every Candidate Has A Plan for Segregation

In the Ellaville Sun

An investment company has a catchy slogan, "See the Man with a Plan." The candidates must believe the slogan can exert a pull at the ballot box because some of them are qualifying their entrance fees in one hand and their "plans" in the other.

The gubernatorial aspirants are setting the pace, but they are not alone. Few candidates would dare go before the people this summer without a "plan," even if only with a "plan" to wait and see. After the July 4 getaway in campaigning, every time a voter picks up a newspaper, flips a TV dial or visits the county seat he will see a "man with a plan." In fact, a wide-awake candidate won't pass a utility pole without leaving a sign that he has a "plan."

Some are still lukewarm, some are merely simmering and others already have boiled over, but all of the "plans" claim to be recipes for preserving segregation. The seasoning varies from a mild and mysterious dash of this-and-that to a red hot calling off of ingredients.

They are mixing everything but the races in these experiments to come up with a broth that the voters will find palatable. Some claim their finished product can sit on the shelf indefinitely until its use may be desired and then will be found air tight, no matter how judiciously the recipe may be tested, while others acknowledge bubbles already visible in the jar and admit they may have to go again and again to the mixing—pardon me, suh—cooking bowl before finally getting the right blend.

While most of the hopefuls frankly are aiming to please only the majority, one who reads between the lines may suspicion some are hoping to satisfy everybody but the Supreme Court.

For good measure most of the candidates are promising expanded spending in various departments even though the experts are saying there isn't going to be enough cabbage to keep up the present budgets. Everybody's blueprint for the future pledges no tax increases but noticeably absent is a "plan" for paying out more while taking in less.

But don't criticize the candidate too severely. As he develops his "plan" he knows it must appeal to most of the registrants to the extent that they will invest their votes in his master plan of getting elected. If he doesn't win, his "plan" won't be worth the poster that advertised it. And if he does, well, then the courts will decide its value in $4.98 words. For no matter who gets the job, he is certain to spend a lot of his time in court.

Segregation Ruling Of Court Defended

The Editors: Having been born and reared in Georgia, and a citizen of the state for many years, I am deeply moved and disappointed by the general reaction of opposition by the people of Georgia to the recent Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

It seems rather exaggerated and inappropriate to hear this ruling tabbed as a purely political move. Even more absurd has been the constant defense of segregation on the basis of democratic and (or) religious grounds.

How can segregation by law, based on racial superiority, be defended in this way when segregation in principle violates and contradicts the basic concepts of both Christianity and the democratic process? It seems to me that slavery was, and could be defended in this same way.

This ruling, I know, creates a tremendous problem to Georgia and several of the Southern states. In general, it will mean a re-organization of our social structure, and this in turn has many implications of a serious and difficult nature.

We know, however, that in order to survive, groups of people must change. It is only through change that we grow, though sometimes that growth may be very painful. . .

RALPH

McGILL

Getting Down To the Bananas

Abraham Lincoln, a much quoted man, had a saying, when confronted with a complex problem: "Let's try to get down to the bananas."



It grew out of one of his stories about a small boy who went to the circus. He first ate bananas. He then had peanuts and popcorn. He drank pink lemonade. He consumed pork sandwiches and had more pink lemonade. He then became very sick.

After a while he lifted a tear-stained face and said to his anxious father:

"Papa, I guess I'm about down to the bananas."

The Supreme Court's segregation decision was made more than a week ago. The nation hasn't yet got down to the bananas. In fact, the present climate was best spelled out by a Georgia editor who wrote: "There are almost hysterical appeals for calmness."

It will be some time, because of the political agitation and the deliberate activities of those who do not wish the issue to be met calmly, before we get down to the bananas.

The Bananas

There are certain obvious conclusions.

In some areas the problem posed by the court's decision cannot, in the foreseeable future, be worked out to satisfy both races.

This fact may as well be accepted along with the fact that in the Southern border states there will be many areas of almost immediate compliance.

New policies will be needed to make the school systems meet the court decision, and the decisions which are at least a year away.

The court has not "ordered" anything. It has laid down a broad principle of interpreting the 14th amendment. Not until a year or more will we have a complete decision.

There is now a rush to hold meetings, to investigate—to plan. Is it not now obvious, to our shame, that such meetings, such investigations, such planning should have been made months ago? But they were not. So we must, by all means, have them. And we must hold to our historic goal of building a public school system which will give our children as good an education as that received by children in other areas.

Policies

When we do get down to the bananas—when we do begin to shape policies—we can do so only on a local and community basis.

This means that segregation of the races will continue for many years in many communities in the South. This will be so because of litigation, and also because in a great many—most of the rural areas—there will be a voluntary acceptance of segregation now that the law does not require it. In most of these areas the NAACP will have difficulty in carrying out its announced and unfortunately timed plan of finding "at least one" to challenge such voluntary acceptance.

They still do not quite understand the South or the Southern people, white and colored. For many of these the basic objection was not to the separate school itself, but to the law requiring separation. Legal separation implied a stigma.

An important "banana" to "get down to" is the fact that the South itself does not know, because it did not plan and investigate ahead, what its problem is.

The reason for this is the tremendous out-migration of Negroes in recent years.

For example, more than 40 per cent of all Southern counties have less than 10 per cent Negro population. Obviously then, in almost half the South there is almost no real segregation problem.

Less than 10 per cent of the Southern counties have more than 50 per cent, and this usually runs around 51 and 52 per cent. Here, of course, the problem is real and acute and in these counties there will be segregation for a good many years to come.

The impact of the ruling, when finally applied, will, as we can see quite plainly, not be felt evenly throughout the South.

There is every reason for calm planning and an attempt to know what each local problem is. And we have time to learn it.

Kentuckians Ask U. S. Aid For Schools

Clements Says Desegregation To Raise Need

By ED EDSTROM
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, May 18.—Federal aid for school construction is even more imperative now that the Supreme Court has outlawed racial segregation in public schools, Senator Earle C. Clements told a Senate subcommittee today.

The Kentucky Democrat and other witnesses from his state testified with words and photographs that "the school housing situation in Kentucky is deplorable"; that Kentucky is doing all it can to correct this, and that the need for federal aid is acute.

They were heard by Senator John Sherman Cooper and his subcommittee on education of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The Kentucky Republican and Clements have their own school construction bills pending before the subcommittee.

Any Less Need Doubted

Of the segregation ruling, Clements said he knew that many are thinking of what effect the ruling will have on our educational facilities.

"I cannot possibly see at this moment how this decision could in any way minimize the need for school construction, and I certainly conceive of instances where the court's decision would make the need for action in this field even more imperative, particularly in those areas where the colored-school facilities may have lagged behind the facilities for other students," he declared.

Of the Administration's decision to hold back on a school-construction program until after a White House conference is held in 1956, Clements commented, "This is a great mistake."

Says Shortage Grows

He said that United States Department of Education figures show a shortage of 245,417 classrooms in 1952, which, when projected into the current school year, indicates a shortage of 341,000 classrooms.

"The implications of 9,000,000 of our youth—one third of our school population—receiving their education under adverse conditions are, to say the least, staggering," Clements declared.

"We have reached a Pearl Harbor in our school construction. We must declare war in the face of this emergency."

He urged that a ceiling of at least $500,000,000 annually should be put on the total cost of a school-construction program. He added that a subsidiary factor in such a program would be to provide a real stimulus to the labor market.

Number of Photos Shown

Clements showed the subcommittee a number of photos of a Kentucky one-room school taken January 21, 1953, by Cort Best of The Courier-Journal photo staff and sent to Clements by Allan M. Trout of The Courier-Journal Frankfort bureau.

About a year ago The Courier-Journal ran a series of articles on our schools by Allan Trout, one of the best-informed newspapermen in our state," Clements said. "Few in our state have a better knowledge of conditions than Trout. He sent me these photos. While I hope that you do not think they are typical, they are an example of what exists in a goodly number of sections in our state."

Shack Filled With Holes

The photos showed a former tenant shack, filled with holes and cracks and heated by a wood-burning stove. Children jammed the room, and one teacher taught all eight grades.

The only water was brought in by pail from a nearby creek. Two privies with no open pits cared for toilet needs. Makeshift chairs with arm boards attached served as desks.

After Clements' testimony, Cooper told his colleagues, "Senator Clements speaks from large experience in this field—as a County officer, Governor, and now senator."

Not to be outdone, Clements replied, "I commend you for taking the initiative in this matter as soon as you became chairman of this subcommittee."

Two Educators Heard

Two Kentucky educators followed Clements. They were Wendell P. Butler, Frankfort, State superintendent of public instruction, and J. Marvin Dodson, Louisville, executive secretary, Kentucky Education Association.

Butler said the No. 1 educational problem in Kentucky is a rural one, although pressing problems are found in all its school districts.

"Shortage of teachers, overcrowded and poorly equipped classrooms, dilapidated buildings, and inadequate transportation service, all combine to cheat thousands of children in Kentucky," Butler declared.

"By nationwide standards only 122 school buildings in Kentucky could be rated satisfactory."

Survey Shows Needs

Butler said a recent survey of Kentucky's educational needs shows that:

1. Of the 18,908 classrooms in use, 7,881 are either outmoded or unfit and should be abandoned and not used for school purposes.
2. Of the 4,616 school plants 2,600 are one-teacher schools and about 1,000 are two or three-teacher schools.
3. Eighty per cent of all school buildings are without central heating systems.
4. Twenty-five per cent of Kentucky's children are in schools with hand-operated water facilities.
5. Thirty-eight per cent attend schools with outdoor toilet facilities.
6. Thousands have never had the services of legally qualified teachers.
7. More than half are in overcrowded classes, where teachers cannot give adequate time to any child. Many classrooms have more than 60 pupils.
8. Many children must board

Sanitation Survey Cited

school buses before 5:30 a.m. to get to school, and some don't get home until after 6 p.m.

Butler also called the subcommittee's attention to a survey of 259 schools in 16 Kentucky counties by the State Health Department's Division of Public Health Sanitation. He said this survey showed that:

1. Toilets in 90.3 per cent of the school buildings are inadequate or in bad condition.
2. Hand-washing facilities are deficient in 87.2 per cent.
3. Water supplies in 67.9 per cent are unsafe.
4. Water disposal in 74.1 per cent is substandard.
5. Walls are in bad condition in 71.8 per cent and floors are bad in 55.9 per cent.
6. Lighting is poor in 58.6 per cent; heating and ventilation are poor in 57 per cent.

"Danger Signals Flying"

"Danger signals are flying—enrollment is at a peak," Butler declared. He said Kentucky's improved and improving rural roads are increasing school attendance.

Butler said annual membership in grades 1 through 12 in Kentucky public schools for the school year 1943-44 was 477,238, for 1953-54 it is 552,199, and for 1959-60 it will be 596,341.

Within five years an additional 10,590 new instruction rooms will be needed to meet increased enrollment, he predicted.

In answer to critics who say states aren't doing enough, Butler said, "Kentucky school districts are using every available resource to provide more adequate building facilities."

Building Tax Noted

"Some 37 districts, including our wealthier school districts, such as Louisville, Jefferson County, Fayette County, Owensboro, Paducah, Danville, and Henderson, have been successful in voting a special school building-fund tax of 50 cents per $100 assessed valuation," he added.

During 1951-53, he said, $32,000,000 was used by Kentucky school districts for capital-outlay purposes. Of this, more than $4,000,000 was federal money, spent in sections where pupil population was the result of federal projects. In the same period, 171 new buildings were put up and there were 364 additions, largely classrooms. Improvements were made on 737 buildings.

But in 1959-60, Butler said, it will cost about $360,000,000 to provide Kentucky school districts with needed new facilities and renovation of old facilities. Even if every school district in Kentucky voted the special 50-cent school building tax, it would be sufficient to amortize only $190,000,000 in school construction, he said.

'Would Still Be Deficit'

"Since we already have more than $60,000,000 of school revenue bonds, there would be revenue for only $130,000,000 additional in school revenue bonds," Butler declared. "Accordingly, there would still be a deficit of $230,000,000 between the districts' ability to finance the program and its total cost."

"I am convinced that Kentucky cannot provide adequate educational opportunities for all of her children without federal aid. In the past 10 years Kentucky has more than doubled its support of public education at both State and local levels. Despite this effort, Kentucky has not kept pace with her sister states."

Dodson said many Kentucky schools are old, overcrowded, and a fire hazard.

Louisville Situation Noted

"In Louisville, which has probably the best school system in our state, a recent survey revealed that of the 74 buildings now being used, 35 were constructed prior to 1900," Dodson asserted.

Dodson pointed up the needs of two Kentucky counties, Pike and Pulaski, as typical and not representing "either the best or the worst situations we have."

In Pike, Kentucky's largest county in area, the County Board of Education is levying the maximum tax rate of $1.50 per $100 of assessed property valuations, the maximum Kentucky law permits a board of education to levy.

On January 1, 1953, Pike County had a gross assessment of $52,050,395. If the people of Pike voted the special 50-cent school-building tax, this would raise a net annual income, after expenses, of $234,226, sufficient to amortize a 4 per cent issue of $4,050,000 in 30 years.

Pulaski County Cited

But the total estimated cost of new school buildings in Pike is $11,968,790, so the additional 50 cent tax would produce only about 30 per cent of the needed additional revenue.

"Because of the decline of business in the coal industry, the economy of Eastern Kentucky cannot stand much more additional school taxes," Dodson said. "It so happens that this section of the state has the most children and the least ability to give them adequate educational opportunities."

In Pulaski County, home county of Senator Cooper, the same situation prevails. It, too, is levying the maximum tax, but even if it passed the special 50-cent school building tax, that would raise only 16½ per cent of the $5,064,500 additional revenue needed for school building needs.

Dodson said the problems of the two counties are typical of those facing Kentucky boards of education. Assistance on the buildings would help relieve other problems, such as overcrowded school buses and low teachers' salaries.

Congressmen on Record

In Pike County, he said, 51 school buses travel 3,300 miles each day, an average of more than 60 miles per bus per day, with each bus transporting 167 pupils daily. This costs Pike $106,781.60, he added.

In Pulaski County, 26 buses travel 1,265 miles each day, carrying 90 pupils per bus at a cost of $54,128.35.

"There are places in Kentucky where school children are boarding buses as early as 5:30 o'clock in the morning and returning home as late as 6 o'clock in the evening," Dodson said.

Two Democratic Kentucky representatives, William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, and John C. Watts, Nicholasville, put statements into the record urging immediate federal aid to school construction.

Dr. Leonard E. Meece, professor of education at the University of Kentucky and executive secretary of the Kentucky State School Boards Association, is scheduled to testify tomorrow before the Cooper subcommittee.

Dr. Storer Urges Calm on Schools

Bishop Watkins Tells Expense Of Change

Two Protestant church leaders commented yesterday on the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

Dr. James W. Storer, pastor of First Baptist Church, Tulsa, and president of the Southern Baptist Convention, said in an interview the ruling called for "calmness and consideration."

"It's a good time for reticence," he said. "It's no time for brashness."

Quotes Gideon Wells

Dr. Storer said his reaction to the ruling was partially summed up in a quotation from an autobiography he had been reading lately. It was by Gideon Wells, secretary of the Navy under Abraham Lincoln. When asked by Lincoln for his opinion of a proposal to "dismember West Virginia," Wells replied:

"It's right. It's proper. But you must consider the rights of the State."

Dr. Storer said adjustment to integration of Negro children in formerly white schools "won't be such a problem as the politicians would have us believe." He called announced intentions by Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge of setting up an independent, segregated school system "a good issue" for political purposes.

Don't Fan Flames

Dr. Storer, who characterized himself as "a Harry Byrd Democrat" said he didn't agree with Chief Justice Warren that "there are no differences between children of white and Negro races," but he added:

"From a moral standpoint, Negroes are entitled to everything the white man is. All Christian people ought to do their very best not to fan the flame of resentment."

Speak for Himself

Dr. Storer emphasized in the interview that he was speaking only for himself. He spoke last night at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary baccalaureate service.

Methodist Bishop William T. Watkins, head of the Methodist Church in Kentucky and Western Tennessee, gave his views in a statement to a church publication. He said:

"Given a 10-year period for adjustment, the decision of the Supreme Court will be less galling to the South than would have been a reaffirmation of the 'separate but equal' doctrine.

Costs Cited

"The cost of setting up an equalization program would be at least $1,500,000,000. One State alone has estimated the cost at approximately $300,000,000. Then there is also the matter of annual maintenance.

"The drastic curtailing of States' services or else the burdensome increase of taxes to meet this cost would continue to strain race relations long after the present shock will have been forgotten."

Referendum on Segregation

I have never written you before, but now I feel I would be doing an injustice to my child and to future generations if I did not speak out against what I consider wrong.

I believe the people should have the right to vote in their own state on segregation. We are having our freedom violated in having this thing forced upon us. Also we are doing the Negro a disservice. He cannot be made happier being forced into places where he is not fitted nor welcomed. Give him his equal share of the tax money and help him to improve his lot among his own.

Peaches growing on apple trees are not the rule of nature. We already have too much artificiality. I do hope more people will speak up on this issue. We must not subject ourselves to dictatorship, but stand up and be counted.

Cecilia, Ky. Mrs. W. C. Churchman.

12d 1954

New Justice's Grandad Bitter Foe of Jim Crow 58 Years Ago

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. P. 1
Sat. 11-20-54

Young Harlan can help make 1896 segregation prophecy come true

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — On the walls of a number judicial chamber located high in the towering Federal court building in downtown New York hangs the picture of a stern faced man who once sat in Washington, D.C.:

"Our Constitution is color blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful."

"The law regards man as man and takes no account of his surroundings, or of his color when his civil rights guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved."

The picture of the stern-faced man who made the above statement back in 1896 looks down from the wall on the broad shoulders of a 55-year old lawyer whose face bears a striking resemblance to the picture on the wall.

The resemblance is natural.

The picture on the wall is that of the grandfather of the man it looks down upon.

— o O o —

IN THE NEXT few days the 55-year old lawyer, John M. Harlan 2nd, will carefully take down the picture of his stern faced grandfather, John M. Harlan 1st, and carry it to Washington, D.C., where he will again proudly hang it on the wall of his office in the gleaming marble building of the United States Supreme Court.

When the picture is hung on the walls of the Supreme Court it will mark the fulfilment of one of the greatest legal prophecies in the annals of law, and a fine testimony to the world of the long range vision of the stern-face old man in the picture.

For it was the man in the picture, Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan 1st., who said back in 1896 that the Federal Constitution must be "color blind" and that someday this nation would come to realize that this was the law of the land.

— o O o —

THE FIRST Justice Harlan made his prediction on May 18, 1896, as he wrote his dissenting opinion in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

In that case the Supreme Court held that a railroad could segregate colored passengers as long as it provided "separate but equal facilities" for them.

Justice Harlan stood alone against other members of the court, but he predicted that one day, the nation would see the error of their ways. Time marched on and the nation struggled on under the handicap and stigma of "separate but equal" which the first Justice Harlan opposed so bitterly.

Then one day in Chicago in 1899, the proud old judge became a grandfather. The grandson was named John Marshall Harlan the second, and became the apple of the old man's eye.

— o O o —

JUDGE HARLAN I died when his grandson was just 11 years old, but already the youngster had made up his mind to follow the law after his grandfather.

Young Harlan studied hard, graduated from Princeton, became a Rhodes scholar and finally a brilliant lawyer.

By 1925 he was an assistant to the United States Attorney in New York and by March of this year he had so distiniguished himself in the field of law that President Eisenhower named him as a judge of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second District.

Two months later, on May 17, just one day short of being 58 years after his grandfather had denounced segregation, the Supreme Court of the United States corrected the error it had made when his grandfather sat on the bench, and declared to the world that segregation is unconstitutional.

Young Judge Harlan must have smiled and looked up at the picture of his grandfather when he read the court's decision and the grandfather probably smiled back.

Then last Monday, President Eisenhower named young Judge Harlan to the Supreme Court seat left vacant by the death of Justice Robert Jackson. His confirmation as a member of the bench is expected to be a matter of form.

— o O o —

AND THEN, a few days after he takes his seat, and after he has hung the picture of his grandfather on the walls of his new chambers in the U.S. Supreme Court, young Justice Harlan will sit down with other members of the Court on December 6 and complete the final work on the truth his grandfather pointed to 58 years ago — that the Constitution is color blind.

He naturally will not comment or make any statement as to how he will weigh the decisions which will come before him in the school segregation cases, but that part of the nation, which already knows the new Justice, will feel contented with its fate in his hands.

Modest almost to a fault, Judge Harlan would only say "I'm deeply honored" when he was besieged by reporters on his new appointment.

His attractive wife, Mrs. Ethel Andrews Harlan, described him to the AFRO as "extremely human," a "practical man who is not a theorist."

— o O o —

IN HIS term on the Federal bench Judge Harlan had a colored law clerk, Eugene Jackson who lives at 61 Morton Street in Greenwich Village.

Jackson speaks of Judge Harlan in glowing terms of his extreme fairness, his modesty and sincerity.

But probably the best appraisal of Judge Harlan came from Judge Francis E. Rivers, himself a distinguished member of the bench and a personal acquaintance of Judge Harlan.

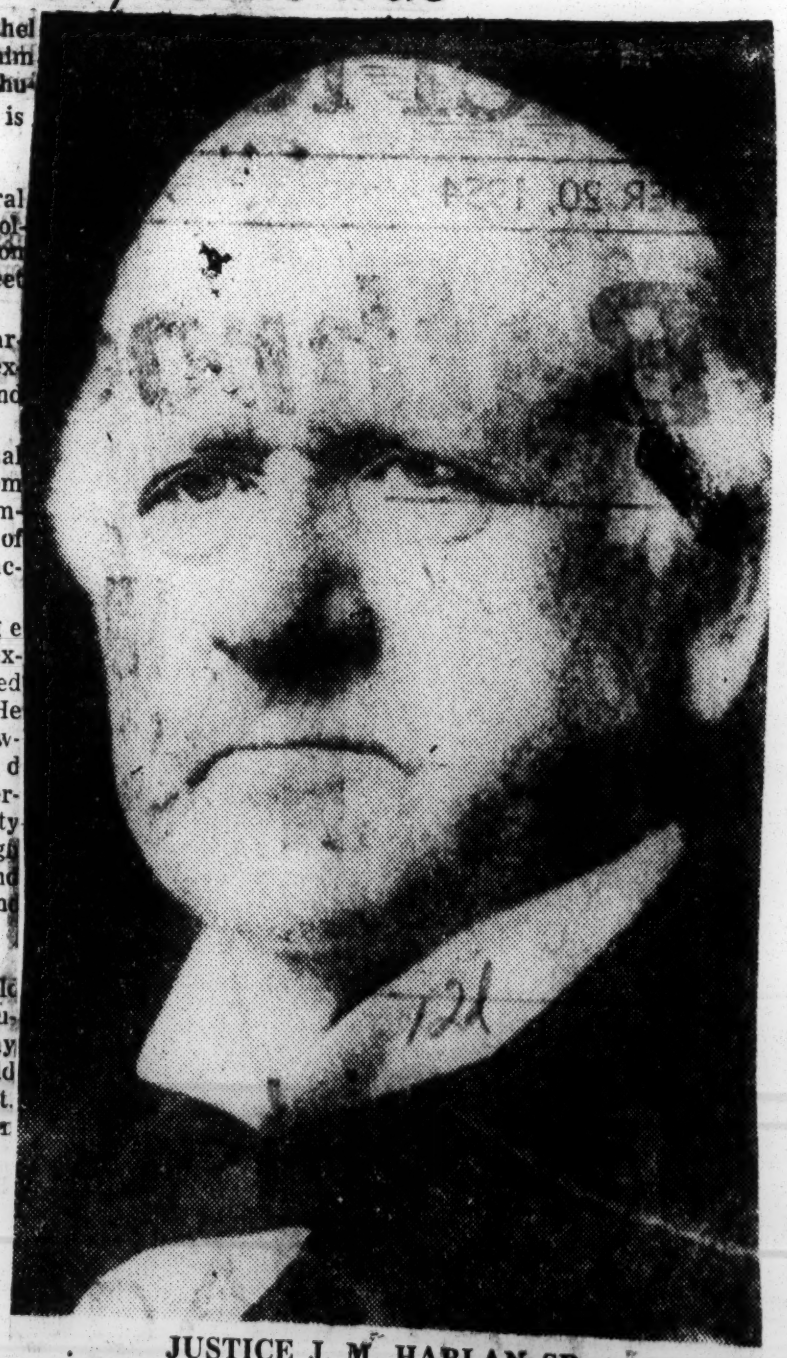
Judge Rivers said: "Judge Harlan's vast professional experience has eminently qualified him for the Supreme Court. He is one of the ablest of trial lawyers, brilliant, intelligent and courteous with an attractive personality and he has the capacity to assimilate and tear through a mass of complicated fact and evidence and arrive at a fair and just decision."

— o O o —

FIFTY-EIGHT years ago old Justice Harlan said the Constitution should be color blind—today his grandson son and the world are out to prove he was right.

The wheels of justice turn slowly.

But they turn.



JUSTICE J. M. HARLAN SR.
—High court justice

About John Marshall Harlan II

Born in Chicago in 1899, he was the pride of his grandfather, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan I. He decided to follow law at the age of 11.

A graduate of Princeton he served as assistant U.S. attorney in New York until his appointment last month to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Judge Francis Rivers praises him as a man who has the capacity to arrive at a "fair and just decision."

Dixie Leaders Still Enraged Over Decision

Washington Switch To Non-Segregation May Become Pattern

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP) — President Eisenhower today asked for progress reports on coming moves to end public school segregation in the District of Columbia. Officials said the capital's school system may be made a sort of pilot model to help guide the states in the historic switchover.

Many Southern leaders are up in arms against the Supreme Court's ruling that it is unconstitutional to educate white and Negro children in separate public schools. Some have come close to open defiance of the decision.

Report Requested

Eisenhower talked at the White House with the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. Afterward Samuel Spencer, president of the board, reported the President asked to be kept in touch with the progress made toward an integrated system here, where Negro pupils outnumber the white in public schools.

Presidential aides noted that Eisenhower is on record as favoring an end to segregation in Washington. He feels, they say, that if successful plans are made for an integrated system in the District it might serve to smooth the way for the changeover elsewhere.

Georgia Challenge

Farther south, in Georgia particularly, the court's ruling was repeatedly challenged.

Georgia's attorney general, Eugene Cook, charged the court with usurping legislative power and said he would refuse to participate in this fall's hearings on how the anti-segregation policy will be applied.

The Supreme Court still has to decide on the mechanics for making its decision effective and has called for arguments on the question. This legal debate may last for months.

50 Years Away

M. D. Collins, superintendent of Georgia's public schools, predicted it will be half a century before segregation is ended in his state—"if then".

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia denounced the ruling and called a meeting of a State Commission for May 25 to devise legal means of sidestepping it.

In a speech to the House, Rep. Forrester (D-Ga) asserted the court made a "completely political" decision which "wiped out every vestige of state rights."

No Old-Fashioned Rights

It means "The old fashioned Yankee and the old fashioned Southerner, whose ancestors won this country . . . are completely without rights," he said.

Forrester also contended the decision means that laws against mixed marriages can now be annuled. He said the ruling points to "nothing less than mongrelizing of the races".

Here and there the first attempts began to grapple with the many

(Continued From Page 1-A)

political, social and economic problems created by the high tribunal's decision.

Some Southern states were studying the idea of eliminating public schools and replacing them with a private system as a means of avoiding the issue.

This is known as the "South Carolina Plan," since it originated in that state and South Carolina has taken some legislative steps toward that end. The proposal generally would permit state subsidy of the individual child rather than the school itself.

U.S. Aid Needed

Sen. Clements (D-Ky) told a Senate Labor subcommittee on education that the non-segregation policy would make it "even more imperative" that the federal government aid in building schools.

He said this would be true "particularly in those areas where colored school facilities may have lagged behind the facilities for other students."

Clements expressed disappointment at the administration's stand against increased federal aid at this time, saying, "We may well find our whole school system in a complete state of collapse within a short time."

Predictions of "some intimidation" in parts of the South over the segregation issue came from Sen. Daniel (D-Tex). He said in a television interview, "The reason for segregation is to keep the peace. In some areas where we have hot-headed individuals of both races, we may have some intimidation."

He added that Texas "is so proud of its public school system that it will keep it despite the Supreme Court ruling."

Later, in a speech on the Senate floor, Daniel said that no matter how much "some of us" disagree with the decision, "We must look to the future with patience, wisdom and sound judgment to live under the law as it has now been written and at the same time preserve our public school systems and maintain peace, order and harmony."

He said the "unprecedented decisions" in the cases "call for the best that is in all of us to assure the continuation of our public school systems and our progress in good relations among the races in the 17 affected states."

"There are those who feel that the decisions have sounded a death knell to the public school systems in certain areas of the country and others who believe that they will supplant recent Southern progress in race relationships with intolerance and violence," the Texan said.

"Mr. President, this should not be so."

Masachusetts Idea

Daniel said he wanted to remind the Senate that the "separate but equal" doctrine did not originate in the South but in Massachusetts.

Speaking on the same TV program with Daniel, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said "The South is law abiding". He acknowledged there would probably be "some discrimination" despite the decision, but discounted any prospect of a major controversy.

Congressional comment on the Supreme Court's action continued to flow from Capitol Hill.

Pleasure Expressed

Expressing pleasure with the decision, Sen. Purtell (R-Conn) went on to say, "I cannot see how the court could have decided otherwise. . . . segregation has no place in our republic."

Rep. Powell (D-NY), a Negro member of the House, called the ruling "communism's worst defeat".

"This is democracy's shining hour," he said in a statement. "This is not the time for angry recrimination, not for thoughtless jubilation. Now is the time for measured seriousness of thought and action jointly on the part of primarily Southern whites and Negroes.

"Immediately there should be convened in the South a conference of responsible leaders of both races to work out an effective plan to put this decision into operation with a minimum of friction."

NAACP leaders already have called a meeting in Atlanta Saturday to draft a program for Negroes to follow in the 17 states with school segregation laws.

The Voice of America beamed news of the new national policy around the world. Several British newspapers applauded the decision, some comparing it with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Culp Opposed To End Of Ban On Segregation

Special To The Advertiser

AUBURN, May 18 — D. P. Culp, candidate for Alabama superintendent of education in the Democratic primary runoff made the following statement today on the Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

"This decision is far-reaching in its ultimate implications, and we must face it calmly and intelligently. Our traditions must, of course, be maintained.

"We must work for better educational opportunities for all of our children and I will certainly work with white and Negro leaders to improve our educational system.

"I will oppose efforts to end segregation in our public schools.

"There is no immediate threat involved in the decision, as I see it, and I am sure that our special committee of the Legislature studying the problem will explore every possible approach to its solution.

"We can, and will, find an answer within the framework of our traditions and with fairness and profit to all.

"I have for many years advocated better schools for all of our white and Negro children and will continue to do so; but I will work for separate schools as required by the constitution of Alabama.

Private System Of Schools Hit As Impractical

South Carolina Plan Bid To 'Racketeers,' NAACP Chief Warns

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP) — Negro leader Walter White said today if any southern states carry out threats to replace public schools with segregated private ones "racketeers would take over the system."

"Educational racketeers would move in with debased standards," He said. "You would see corruption such as you've never seen in the United States."

White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, referred to the possibility of such acton in the shouth to get around the Supreme court decision outlawing segregated public schools.

He said threats such as that by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina to abolish public schools and set up private ones to continue in the south to get around the supreme court decision outlawing segregated public schools.

He said threats such as that by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina to abolish public schools and set up private ones to continue segregation were "wholly impractical."

"Gov. Byrnes has asked the people to abolish their schools rather than submit to ending segregation," White said "Nither white people nor negroes would ever let that happen."

Millions Invested

He said the states had "hundreds of millions invested" in their schools, and that the states had an even bigger stake in protecting educational standards.

"If such completely impractical threats were attempted," he said, "The states would be unalbe to step in either to protect their children, or money, without being subject to court action.

"The people are not going to turn their schools over to someone else."

He said some states — Delaware and Kansas — already are taking steps to eliminate segregated schools, on the basis or other court cases, adding:

"This will probably happen in Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia and possibly other places."

St. Louis Starting

He noted the St. Louis school superintendent has announced the process will begin there, without waiting for supreme court action implementing its decision.

White said the end of segregation would be most noticeable at the high school and college levels, since grammer school students in cities with residential segregation will continue to go to schools nearest their homes.

In other words, he added, there will likely continue to be largely separate Negro and white schools in the lower grades "until we wnd residential segregation."

No Serious Resistance

White said he didn't think there would be serious resistance to the change-over in the south, and that opposition was "mostly publicity emanating from southern politicians," such as Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi.

He said non-segregated schools would apply to teachers, as well as pupils. He said some Negro teachers have been "quite worried" by statements of some school boards that ending segregation would mean the end of the Negro teacher.

"This isn't so," he said.

NAACP Sets Community Level Campaign To Speed Up End To School Segregation

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP)—A local community level campaign for early elimination of public school segregation was launched by the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People here today.

Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in 18 states having mandatory segregation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two-day session here.

Morning Conference

The new strategy was announced in an "Atlanta declaration" read at a morning news conference.

Possible opposition by some of the more outspoken foes of non-segregation was mentioned only briefly.

But at an afternoon meeting the veteran NAACP leader, Executive Secretary Walter White called Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "the two most pathetic figures in American life today. . . in their frustration and bitterness."

He declared Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga), had forfeited his presidential ambitions by denouncing the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

White said the high court's ruling came at a time when American prestige in other parts of the world was at an all-time low. The "collapse" of American foreign policy in Asia, he said, "highlighted by its failure in Indochina and Geneva, the obscenity of the struggle for power of the junior senator from Wisconsin, aided and financed by Texas oil millionaires and other reactionaries, and the possibility of imminent outbreak of World War III, had created a pall of gloom over the United States and the world.

"But the Supreme Court's decision has cracked the gloom and given both Americans and the peoples of other parts of the world a new faith in the workability of democracy."

White said "our next major job is to pierce and destroy the Iron Curtain of the Ghetto" and added until that is done full benefit of the Supreme Court decision against segregation will not be achieved.

While last Monday's U.S. Supreme Court decision merely announced that public school segregation is illegal and delayed its final decree, deliberations of the NAACP representatives here were on the assumption that the major barrier had been removed.

The Atlanta declaration recognized that "school officials will have certain administrative problems in transferring from a segregated to a non-segregated system." But it added "we will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

The declaration called for integration at all levels, including teacher assignments, and urged federal aid for education.

Temperate Languages

But lest its temperate language be misunderstood, the declaration concluded, "We here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

Statements at the news conference, principally by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, indicated the local level strategy is designed to circumvent politicians, who might try to circumvent the court ruling, by going directly to the local school boards.

They are the people who will be responsible for carrying out the Supreme Court decision, he said, adding, "where politicians are making statements, I imagine the school boards are making plans."

Marshall declined to set any time limit for ending segregation, but said "reasonable time" does not include "time for imaginary problems."

Right Of Board

He recognized the right of school boards to assign pupils to certain schools, but said it can no longer be done strictly on the basis of race. He also recognized the right of boards to set up district lines, but said these are controlled by usual rules about "gerrymandering."

And he added that individual Negroes who might prefer segregation "represent themselves alone and can't deter the program."

"Negro leadership," he said, "is in NAACP and we won't worry about the small minority. We are not going to let them get in our way."

Asked about plans to attack other areas of segregation, Marshall said the meeting here concentrated on education. However, he reported "we do have a considerable program in action" and that one day of the national convention in Dallas next month will be devoted to discussion of segregation in other fields.

Private Schools

Asked about private school systems advocated by Talmadge and others to maintain segregation, White said that an interpretation of the federal Constitution by the Supreme Court is the law.

"Any high public official or low one either, who defies the decision," he said, "proves unfaithful to the law he is sworn to uphold and plays directly into the hands of Communist propaganda."

Segregation Ban Lauded As Aidin 'World Salvation'

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) President and Mrs. Eisenhow attending services today at National Presbyterian Chu heard the Supreme Court's segregation decision described "logical to its fruition."

Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, recently appointed chief of religious information for the U.S. Information Agency, was guest minister and he referred in his sermon to the court's decision last Monday ruling unconstitutional the segregation of white and Negro pupils in public schools.

Dr. Trueblood said the salvation of the world lies in a "positive ideology, the dignity of the individual man." If the people can see and accept the Supreme Court decision, he added, "We will be moving into one of the greatest phases of history."

In the Western world, Dr. Trueblood said, it is not too late to move in the right direction. "The door is not really closed," he said, "if we can have a revival of the Christian spirit."

He said too many nations are following a merely negative ideology.

"People are never moved in the end by negativity," Dr. Trueblood said. "We'll not be combined in the long run by what we hate, but by what we love.

"The only way out is to have a positive ideology so clear it gives us an affirmative answer by which we may live. Where do we find it? only in the people of God; in the dignity of the individual man."

Governors To Meet Thursday on Ruling

7 Executives, 7 or 8 Delegates to Discuss Ways to Skirt Court Ban on Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., June 5 (AP)—A delegation of Southern governors and their representatives meet here next Thursday to swap ideas on the possibilities for keeping white and Negro pupils separated in Dixie schools.

Ostensibly, the conference was suggested by Virginia's Gov. Thomas B. Stanley "for the exchange of information and views" on the Supreme Court decision of May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

But the underlying theme goes much deeper for most of the governors, who are hoping ways and means may be found to skirt the court's ruling and continue the segregated policy that has prevailed in the South since the inception of the public school system.

BY LATEST COUNT, seven governors plan to attend the one-day session that will take place in a Richmond hotel suite. They are William C. Marland of West Virginia, William B. Umstead of North Carolina, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Gordon Persons of Alabama and Hugh White of Mississippi.

Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma has indicated he may be on hand—if not, he'll send a representative. The governors of Maryland, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas have disclosed they'll send representatives. Delaware, the 15th state invited, will not be represented.

In at least five cases, the governors will be accompanied by their top educational aides or legal advisors. The prospect thus is for a conference in which some 30 will take part.

* * *

STANLEY, a furniture manufacturer who was chosen governor of Virginia last November, has said he doesn't expect the session to produce any earth-shaking declarations of policy on the part of the Southern chief executives.

But there is the possibility the governors may lay down a bit of basic strategy in dealing with the court decision. And there has been speculation they may join in a united appeal to the court for plenty of time in which to effect gradual integration of the races.

* * *

HOWEVER, three of the governors — Talmadge, Byrnes and White—have made it clear they'll make an all-out attempt to keep the races apart.

And officials of Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Virginia have indicated they would like to find some method whereby the court's ruling may be circumvented.

In general, two plans have been mentioned most frequently in circumvention speculation. One would mean abandonment of the public school system as such, with the states doling out funds to parents to send their children to private schools. The other method would be for school boards to assign students to various schools—on a segregated basis—in the "best interests" of the child and education in general.

But the mechanics of these proposals must be worked out—and even so, there remains serious doubt in the minds of some legal experts they would stand up under court scrutiny.

* * *

SOME SOURCES have suggested a voluntary segregation policy as an out. That is, schools would be set aside for whites and Negroes with the pupils of each race "voluntarily" going to the school to which he was assigned.

Any such voluntary arrangement would run the risk of disapproval from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has served notice it wants the states to end segregation as soon as possible—even before the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees directing how integration shall be effected.

The NAACP is planning to petition local school authorities throughout the South to begin lowering the barriers during the 1954-55 school term.

* * *

BUT A SURVEY shows that in only three states and the District of Columbia are any plans afoot to try integration this fall. The Washington Board of Education has ordered school Supt. Hobart M. Corning to prepare a step-by-step timetable for full-scale desegregation in the District of Columbia by September, 1955.

In West Virginia, Supt. W. W. Trent says it may be possible to mix the races in several areas where the Negro school population is relatively small. In those sectors where the Negro ratio is large, "considerable time" may be required, he adds.

In Arkansas, nine Negroes will enter white schools at Fayetteville. Previously, these children have had to go 75 miles to Fort Smith to attend a boarding school.

The third state in which integration will begin is Maryland, where Baltimore school authorities voted Thursday to start desegregation in September.

* * *

MOST OF THE other states have adopted policies of standing pat until the Supreme Court issues its final directives. In Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana, school officials have been instructed to proceed with plans for the 1954-55 term on a segregated basis.

Several governors have indicated they'll appoint special study commissions and in some instances the legislatures have taken up the segregation problem.

The Louisiana Legislature, now in session, has gone on record in favor of continuance of segregation and has received six bills proposing various ways to get around the court decision. As yet, none has come up for floor action.

Mississippi's Legislature has established a 25-member Legal Education Advisory Committee for the avowed purpose of finding means to retain segregation.

* * *

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, the Legislature has already set up the legal machinery that will permit the state to abolish its public school system.

Gov. Byrnes indicated two days ago he might call a special session of the lawmakers to consider the school problem in the wake of the court ruling. Gov-Elect James E. Folsom of Alabama has promised to call a special session after he is sworn in next January.

Gov. Murray of Oklahoma believes the "sound and fury" of desegregation will die down. He notes a "lessening of prejudices on all sides and doesn't look for "any great rush among Negroes to enter white schools."

And Gov. Shivers, another of those who has accepted the decision, has said repeatedly he thinks integration can be achieved without notable incident if the court gives the states plenty of time to work out the resultant problems.

CAPITOL MEMO

Segregation Plan: Offer 3 Systems

By CHARLES POU

It's unlikely that any of Georgia's gubernatorial candidates will propose it, but here's a possible answer to school segregation which some state officials are considering seriously:

Reorganize the public school system and offer two types of schools to parents and children, segregated or nonsegregated. Actually, under this plan, there would be three school choices: white, Negro, and mixed, if parents of either race wanted to send their children to the latter-type school.

The word "mixed" probably precludes any of the present candidates from advocating such a plan. Do or die segregation ap-

parently is to be the theme this summer. But it might be noted that one of the two candidates in South Carolina's governor's race has suggested segregated and nonsegregated schools, the latter optional, as his answer to the Supreme Court.

This candidate, Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman, has charged, incidentally, that his opponent is supported by the NAACP, a charge his opponent denied.

* * *

GEORGIA leaders who are giving serious thought to the proposal think it would satisfy just about everybody, including court judges. Their idea is to leave the choice of type school solely to parents. They think it would be highly unlikely that any suit could be brought against individual citizens. School boards, on the other hand, are fairly vulnerable to court attacks.

Since nonsegregated schools are there for those who want to attend them, they believe there could be no valid argument for the charge of discrimination.

Should there be takers on the nonsegregated school offer, the reasoning is other parents, since they had been given a choice, could have no serious objections.

* * *

REFINEMENTS are to come, but here are some of the suggestions:

Reorganize each school district [illegible] and eliminate designations of Negro schools as white or colored. white. Schools could be called "public school No. 1, No. 2, etc."

The local school boards would say which schools are segregated, completion of the $200,000,000 school building program could be the only little difference in the quality of building facilities for the two races."

* * *

THERE IS some argument that the state's Constitution would certainly would have to be changed before this order. It says state funds shall be provided for any school unit which has mixed classrooms.

Thomas L. Stokes

Segregation Issue Aids Ike's Program



WASHINGTON—There's been, at long last, a slight break in the clouds hanging forbiddingly over the Eisenhower legislative program in Congress. Swift action last week on two important measures in the social welfare field—social security expansion in the House and housing in the Senate—occurred, fortuitously, almost coincidentally with the new demand by the President at his midweek news conference for enactment of his program.

This gave the appearance of good timing, though it was not exactly a case of cause and effect. Other factors were involved. The observation of one press gallery wag gives a clue to other influences at work. He said:

"The Truman program is finally beginning to win out."

Which was, of course, a fact. For the previous Democratic president had espoused—though in vain—the expansion of the Social Security System which now is assured by this Republican Congress. Likewise, the public housing which was at issue, among other matters, in the comprehensive housing measure was authorized in the Truman regime; though the Eisenhower program of 35,000 units annually for four years, which the Senate approved, was less than that of 75,000 a year originally contemplated in the Truman program.

But, in both cases, Republican votes now were doing for President Eisenhower what they had denied to President Truman.

President Eisenhower's renewed demand last week for his legislative program may have had some influence in the Senate housing bill action. It was, indeed, surprising in its promptness, with the final vote the same day the measure was taken up, whereas it was thought a week might be necessary. The urgency, however, had aspects of political necessity other than White House pressure.

This, affecting both parties, grew from the sudden rebellion against public housing by Sen. Maybank (D.-S.C.), hitherto its chief sponsor, because of resentment over the recent Supreme Court decision forbidding segregation in public housing in a San Francisco case. This disturbed Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Texas), Democratic leader, who feared the Southern rebellion might become general enough to expose publicly once again how the Democratic Party is divided on civil rights issues and thus spoil the pretty picture of "unity" about which he has boasted so much. Also, the Southern defection might be enough to defeat public housing and put the blame on the Democrats. Sen. Knowland, (Calif.), the Republican leader, also had something to lose, which was the Eisenhower public housing program. It was more important that he win that for the President, than lose and be able to blame the Democrats.

So Messrs. Knowland and Johnson got their heads together to work out the best solution for each party. They arranged a quick vote on the Maybank motion to kill public housing, and without a roll call. So it was shouted down in a voice vote, but with no record to show how many Democrats were voting their segregation sentiments. Subsequently, the President's program was adopted.

Talmadge Says Georgia Can't Openly Defy Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia today called the U.S. Supreme Court's ban on segregation in public schools a "judicial brainwashing" and said, "We do not recognize it as a legal decision."

In almost the same breath, Talmadge said, "We are not going to secede from the Union" and added: "We cannot openly defy a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Georgia governor, a staunch supporter of the status quo in Southern race relations, was asked if the decision would lead to "armed rebellion."

"I hope it will not come to that," he said. "No, we will not call out troops except to uphold our law in Georgia."

Talmadge kept his composure at all times as reporters fired questions at him on the NBC television program Meet the Press.

Several times the newsmen asked the same questions again when they felt he had not answered them directly.

Talmadge reiterated his previous stand that "We will not have mixed schools in Georgia as long as I am governor of the state."

Again, too, he said that Georgia will do away with public schools and set up a system of private schools in which white and colored children would be segregated if the state cannot keep segregation any other way.

Pointing to the overthrow of the separate-but-equal doctrine, Talmadge said:

"The Supreme Court has ruled and under the Constitution of the United States, having made that decision, it becomes the law of the land. But there are precedents in our history where tyranny was resisted by the people."

The ruling, he said, would do away the customs of the people. He said that 90 per cent of Georgia's population, white and colored, want to keep segregated schools."

Talmadge was asked if his position wasn't "un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian."

The governor said that the "Good Lord" had wanted one race and one color, He would have "put them in one place," rather than putting "white in Europe, black in Africa, red in the Americas and yellow in Asia."

Talmadge denied that he had ever campaigned for "white supremacy" in Georgia. "I never used that term 'white supremacy' in my life."

He said he "wouldn't say any one race is specifically inferior" because all have superior individuals.

Eastland Questions Judicial Integrity Of Supreme Court in Senate Sneech

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 27—The judicial integrity of the Supreme Court was questioned today by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

His bitter attack on the court and specifically on three of its members, Associate Justices Hugo Black, Sherman Minton and William O. Douglas, was based on the recent decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Eastland was not challenged from the Senate floor. Hardly more than a half dozen members heard any substantial part of his hour-long speech.

He suggested a number of ways in which the South might defy or evade the court's ruling.

He asserted that the court had become "indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups" and that some of its members had been "banqueted and honored by left-wing Communist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme Court must pass."

"NOTORIOUS"

In this connection Eastland declared that Black had been given an award in 1945 by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which the senator described as "a notorious Communist-front organization."

He added that Minton, who was then a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, had been a speaker at the dinner in which the presentation was made to Black.

Eastland did not give the year in which the Southern Conference for Human Welfare had been branded as a "Communist-front," nor by what agency.

Eastland asserted that Douglas had become "virtually the protege of the Congress of Industrial Organizations" and in 1952 had accepted a $1,000 award from a CIO union, the Amalgamated Clothing workers, for meritorious public service.

"OBVIOUS INTEREST"

The CIO, Eastland went on, had an obvious interest in cases reaching the Supreme Court and had contributed money to one of the organizations that fought segregation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Douglas, the senator charged, had become "completely the creature of leftish groups and the CIO" to an extent so "shocking" that "a presumption of tainted justice becomes inevitable."

"With so many Supreme Court justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare or taking outright cash awards from the very organization—the CIO—that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?" Eastland asked.



LASHES COURT
Sen. Eastland

He asserted that the whole of the court, which gave a unanimous decision in the segregation case, had acted on "sophistry" rather than "judicial integrity" and was opening an attack on all the "social institutions" of the South.

The court, he said, could justifiably be charged with "reckless disregard of official oath and public duty."

"Let me make this clear," he conntinued. "The South will retain segregation."

To do this, he said, it might be necessary, for example, for a Southern governor to call out the militia to "maintain public order."

"SOVEREIGN STATE"

"He (such a governor) is accountable to no one except the legislature and people of his state," Eastland went on. "He is the governor of a soverign state and the Supreme Court cannot control and direct his action. . . . The court could not cite him for contempt. If they did so he certainly would ignore the summons and ignore it with immunity."

After attacking Black, Minton and Douglas explicitly, Eastland observed without further comment that Associate Justices Stanley Reed and Felix Frankfurther had broken "all precedents to become character witnesses for Alger Hiss, later to be convicted of perjury in a case involving espionage for Soviet Russia."

Eastland is up for reelection in Mississippi and is being opposed for renomination by Carroll Gartin. Gartin is understood here to have the backing in this intra-party fight of Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi.

Schools Teach Children To Obey the Law

Atlanta — Hardly ever does a court decision or law or that matter — satisfy all parties. But it is expected that once a court decision or a law is made, all parties will obey and abide by it. This, all law-abiding citizens know; and our public and private schools teach our children this lesson every minute of every school day: To obey the law.

If certain Southern governors and leaders really mean to lead their constituents to circumvent or disobey the recent decision of the Supreme Court, shouldn't their citizenship and right to leadership be seriously questioned — even challenged? Aren't they operating on the same principle as that of bootleggers and gangsters — to beat the law and decency at all cost?

G. LEWIS CHANDLER.

* * *

Letter Writer Called 'Segregation Product'

Tuskegee, Ala. — Shades of the Reconstruction era! The old South has really done itself proud in "A Negro Father." If ever I saw a true product of segregation, it is he. The "badge of inferiority" with which segregation taints us all has done its worst on him.

Implicit in his every statement is the feeling that his children, given similar opportunities, would be unable to compete with white children, while he cringes in fear of dire consequences should they be placed side by side for measurement.

MRS. BILLIE O. GLOVER.

Thomas L. Stokes

Court Decision Is Signal for Work



WASHINGTON—Some meanings of the Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in our public schools deserve emphasis. Some of them flow from the comparative restraint—when all circumstances are considered—in the reaction from political spokesmen of the South. While many deplored the decision, only two closely paraphrased the famous outburst attributed to President Andrew Jackson over Chief Justice John Marshall's decision in the Georgia Cherokee cases: "John Marshall has made his decision—now let him enforce it."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) swelled up and gave forth, taking in a heap of territory with his blast that "the South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court." He is in a hot race for renomination.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia also recalled the Jackson defiance of John Marshall in the Georgia Cherokee cases.

The lack of fire-eating, ripsnorting defiance from the South and the majority of its political leaders possibly is due in part to the great concern exhibited by the court itself about practical means of carrying its decision into effect and to its desire for plenty of time for conference and negotiation. The conference called by the court for next fall is expected to be only the beginning of similar community and neighborhood conferences and negotiations to try to work out solutions in hundreds of individual schools. They are likely to extend over many months, perhaps years.

It is surmised that most Southerners expected the kind of decision that was rendered, which may help to explain the restrained reaction. It is suggested that they foresaw it because, deep in their hearts, a great many must feel that it was the right decision.

Not to be overlooked in the reserve with which Southern politicians received the decision is the fact that, being politicians, they are conscious of the multitudes of Negroes—at least a million or more—who now are voting in the South. No longer is it wise to offend them with the wild demagoguery that once was the standard equipment of the run-of-the-mine Southern politician.

Recognizing this, we come to see that the anti-segregation decision of the Supreme Court is, itself, just another step in a process that began some time ago. It owes a good deal, it would appear, to something else that the Supreme Court did a few years back. This was its decision outlawing the "white primary" by which Negroes were disfranchised. That Supreme Court decision was followed by those admitting Negroes to law schools and graduate schools which, in turn, were influential in opening some colleges to Negro students at the undergraduate level.

While it is probably an accurate diagnosis that President Eisenhower and the Republicans will suffer politically in the South from this decision immediately, it is ventured that, for the long range, the series of events removing remaining bonds from the South's Negro citizens will have a cleansing effect on Southern politics that will benefit both political parties.

There is significance, especially in the critical state of world affairs, in the immediate broadcast of the decision by the Voice of America in 34 different languages. It was like a great, white light being beamed from the Statue of Liberty. The Supreme Court, thrusting aside legalism, had removed a blemish from our national shield, seeking to make us in spirit, as we are in fact, the leader of the free people of the world.

Eddie Barker

Rabun County Shine Boy Has Ideas on Education

In the Clayton Tribune

Negro shoeshine boy Ira DuBose popped the rag across the top of tan oxfords and allowed as how he had "laid out of school too long—20 years—to think of going back even with the white folks."

Not that the dark DuBose particularly wanted to, for he hasn't exactly been "segregated and discriminated" against while brightening leather since before the Chattanooga shoe shine boy made the trade popular.

But still Ira wasn't satisfied with his education.

"Do you think I would be?" he asked, "and still be shining shoes."

It isn't that Ira wasn't keen to school.

"I A-B-C'd through eight grades," he said, playing polish and discussing the Supreme Court ruling that made segregation between Negroes and whites in schools unlawful.

But DuBose claims, that isn't enough and schools back then were tough nuts to crack. Not only the Negro schools in rural communities, but for the "white folks as well."

"We cut wood to keep warm and carried water most of the time," he remembered.

Would he then have stayed in school longer if he had the advantages of modern education?

"I reckon I would, if they didn't try to make me a preacher," he said.

Seems Ira "learn quick" back then, and every Negro boy who could "learn by heart" was headed for the ministry. Ira balked, but added a note that he had rather be preaching now than "shining shoes."

The Negro then hedged on the next question, as his whole race must do now until the "wait and see" period ends, on the kind of schools he thinks best.

His answer to the "Don't you think equal but separate schools are the things for the South brought this answer:

"I guess so. That's all we ever knowed."

So there you have it. Friends, white and black, can talk around the question until it comes directly to the point. Then a stand must be taken, and the stand is usually a violent one.

That will not get it.

Ira DuBose doesn't want trouble. The majority of his race do not want it either. Nor the majority of whites.

But watch the cry when the hot summer months head us into September and politics. Punk politicians will forget issues and stir the pot as the water boils.

They may not even want it.

And it won't be tomorrow and it won't be the next day that the question must be answered. Children yet unborn will have registered for school and those in the fifth grades now will have graduated before the arguments can clear the courts.

Why then must it be a political issue this September?

It doesn't have to be.

The answer lies with the voters of Georgia and those of the entire 17 states involved in the case.

Pulse of the Public

'Let Schools Stay as They Are With Parents And Students Given Their Freedom of Choice'

Alto—If Negroes want to attend their own schools as the Negro father says they do, it seems to me the segregation issue is simple.

All we have to do is to continue schools as they are and let the students or parents have free choice within county or city systems, as to where they want to go to school or have their children sent to school. I cannot see how it would be against the law for superintendents of schools or boards of trustees to have colored teachers teach at certain schools and white teachers at others.

If, of course, there were cases where colored students wanted to go to white schools and vice versa they would have to be allowed to do so with no intimidation, coercion or violence. Counties with very small Negro populations could get the benefit of savings in state and federal funds by having just one school facility. This would induce counties to do away with segregation gradually.

The Supreme Court has spoken and it seems to me we are going to have to obey the law.

ERNEST HINSON.

* * *

Says 'Negro Father' Didn't Speak for Race

Tuskegee, Ala. — In answer to the letter from "A Negro Father" in the Pulse of the Public, May 20, 1954, may I state, just as Gov. Talmadge stated he received 1,000 telegrams with only 5 opposed to separate schools, so the writer of the letter referred to herein quite possibly is only one of five out of 1,000 Negroes who may be opposed to integration of the races in public schools. I can hardly think this gentleman, in expressing himself so adamantly, speaks for the Negro race as he so strongly contends.

MONICA M. JOHNSON.

* * *

Golden Rule Called Solution to Problems

Atlanta — Let us not err. Rather let us be like George Washington, who when a colored man tipped his hat to him, tipped his hat also. He said: "I will not let anyone be nicer to me than I will be to him."

God's good will kingdom toward all men must be established. There must be a cooperative plan for the good of all. Man must do unto man as he would have man do unto him.

MRS. J. H. TAIT.

* * *

Do Equal Facilities Guarantee Equality?

Thomasville — It appears to me that if two school buildings are built, having teachers with certain qualifications, the same books, etc., that it would have equality. I am not at all surprised at the segregation decision. Who said the decision would be 4-4?

C. L. TONEY.

Pulse of the Public

Negro Father Asks About Court's Decision: 'Is Anybody Thinking About the Negroes?'

Atlanta—In all this talk about segregation, is anybody thinking about the Negroes themselves? I won't happen here in the South for a very long time I am convinced and one reason it will not is because the Negro does not want it Not, at least, in the schools.

Let me explain by an example I have three children. The oldest boy will soon graduate from high school; the girl has two more years there; the youngest is still in grammar school. All three are bright, promising, attractive youngsters.

The two older children are leaders in their group. They have many friends, they are constantly getting elected to offices, they make fine grades. They seem to need many more things than their mother and I did at their age, they are always being asked to take part in plays and needing special costumes, and there are the school parties and proms, and so forth. It keeps their mother and me humping to supply it all.

But do you think we mind that? Hardly. We are so proud we nearly burst, so happy over their busy and happy young lives which are so full and interesting. They will both go to college, of course. We have fine Negro colleges in Atlanta, and we know they will be prominent and popular there, too.

Well, sir, maybe 500 years from now children like mine could have this sort of life in a school with white children. I don't know and I can't much care, because I am concerned with the here and the now. In my life-time or theirs they can't have it and this I know. They would be at a disadvantage.

You can't legislate that disadvantage away. Maybe I ought to be willing for my children to be martyrs for the sake of complete equality for a future generation. I'm not. I shiver to think that for this happy, fulfilled, wholesome experience where their abilities and their attractive personalities get the place to which they are entitled in their own pattern, with their own group, there would ever be substituted a situation where they would feel unwanted and at a disadvantage and develop, instead of the happy confidence they now have in their own environment, a defiant attitude of inferiority.

Our children are entirely satisfied in their own society group, I cannot see that they feel any badge of inferiority save at one place; they resent being made to sit at the back of the bus. If that were removed and if they could sit in the better sections at concerts, not the same sections necessarily for they prefer to go with their friends, but better ones, there would be no trace of race-resentment.

Even so these are rather small matters in lives as full and as interesting, with fun, friends, study, good teachers, trips, as my children's are. I shall fight to the last gasp against having my children attend a white school.

A NEGRO FATHER.

Second 'Negro Father' Declares That First Did Not Express True Sentiment of Race

Atlanta—I ask the privilege of commenting upon the letter signed "A Negro Father." I feel that our group will concur when I say that he by no means expresses the true sentiment of our race.

His mention of the progress of his children is no indication of the advantages of segregated education. I have four children, all of whom have completed high school with good records, all receiving scholarships to college.

Three have completed their college work and one completing two years was drafted and is now serving in a nonsegregated unit with a good record. Two have completed graduate work, one in a nonsegregated university and the other having a portion of his expenses paid by the taxpayers of our state rather than to be allowed to attend a school here whose curriculum afforded the courses he desired.

I do not feel that the records which they have made have been due to the fact that they were confined to a certain type of school. Rather I feel that they might have done better if they had been able to feel that they were human beings with privileges equal to any others.

The other writer says in maybe 500 years the present condition may be changed. Can he not realize the many changes which have come about in the short span of his life, even? There has been a gradual realization and acknowledgment of the fact that there is no great racial problem which cannot be solved by sound thinking.

By circumstance, I have been able to work and associate on a nonsegregated basis most of my life and I can say truthfully that it has not hurt me or my associates. Rather I feel that all have been benefited in being able to understand each other better.

Discrimination weakens our defense of democracy in our fight against communism, for the doubtful races of the world may wonder when they see some undemocratic practices.

The other father said that he would fight to the last against his children attending a white school. I feel, to the contrary, that he will do as all law-abiding citizens will do, finally, that is, he will be governed by whatever decision is made. That is inevitable.

ANOTHER NEGRO FATHER

* * *

He Wants Fence Around 'Yankees'

Atlanta—To the Negro living in the South, it is his home of which he is proud, and the South is keenly aware of its obligation for the betterment of his condition.

The South is still sensitive of the Civil War and would be more in favor of segregation of the "dam Yankee."

CITIZEN.

Native Georgian Believes There's a Place For Both Public and Private Schools in State

Atlanta — Since my people have had a vital part in the political, religious, social and economic life of Georgia for a very long time (my father's mother was Lucy Hood) I want to say that I deeply regret the attitude of Governor Talmadge and some others, relative to the recent decision of the U S. Supreme Court.

By his defiance and ravings the governor shows that he knows absolutely nothing about the fundamentals of biology, history or religion. He reacts to the impulses of tradition. He, too, will go with the wind.

Thousands of private schools will now come into being, in which able teachers will be employed, and paid directly by the parents. Then the parents will demand something more than footballitis. The South will again begin to turn out scholarly men and women of wisdom. The public schools, which will be attended by both whites and Negroes will have an ideal in the private schools, and the public schools will begin to do much better work. There will be isolated instances of confusion, but they will be only tiny ripples and bubbles on the great river of public opinion, and education.

E. E. CALLAWAY.

* * *

'A Way Must Be Found For Humane Society'

Atlanta — I want to thank Harold Martin for his column about the Humane Society. I was very much surprised to read the earlier item about withdrawing the small sum alloted to the organization by the Community Chest. Let us hope it can be worked out, especially since the new manager seems to be trying so hard to handle the job well. There surely will be found a way.

BESS F. LYNCH.

Martin Gets Support For Stand on Animals

Atlanta — Harold Martin's column on the Humane Society is a fine defense of a subject close to my heart — the care of helpless, defenseless animals.

Certainly no normal-minded person would want to deprive needy people for nelp to animals, but Atlanta is big enough to do both. To delete the appropriation from the Community Chest so soon after giving it seems not only short-sighted but inexcusable.

MABEL D. TILLMAN.

* * *

'Leaders at Meeting Were Not Northerners'

Atlanta — The recent meeting of the NAACP in Atlanta was a meeting of representatives and leaders of NAACP branches in 18 Southern and border states only, the only "Northerners" being the national executive secretary — born, reared and largely educated within a mile of Five Points in Atlanta, Ga. — and the national legal counsel, a native of the "Northern" border state of Maryland.

Compare the statement of the NAACP and the many statements which have been made by our governor both before and after the meeting.

Long before that statement, however, our governor was issuing threats of violence, under the cover of official responsibility, in order to flout the law of the land. In degree, in frequency, and in the order and places in which they were made, his statements have been the only ones so far to appear that seem to be designed to produce violence.

MELVIN D. KENNEDY.

School Aid and Nonsegregation

By Richard Spong
For Editorial Research Reports

GOVERNORS of most Southern states maintaining segregated schools—or their representatives—are slated to meet in Richmond on June 7 and 8 "for an exchange of information and views" on school problems arising from the U.S. Supreme Court's nonsegregation ruling of May 17. A prior meeting of attorneys general of these states, planned for Atlanta on May 26, was postponed until after the Richmond conference.

The tremendous expense to the South of desegregating public school systems could add considerably to the now lagging support for federal aid to schools. The Senate Subcommittee on Education on May 25 concluded hearings on three federal aid bills. One of these, submitted by Senator John Sherman Cooper, would provide $100 million annually for three years. The three Senate federal aid bills have enlisted the sponsorship of 25 Senators, but the Department of Health, Education and Welfare opposes immediate school aid, pending results of proposed state and White House educational conferences.

The administration's program is set forth in three House-approved bills. One would establish a nine-member national advisory committee to advise the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on country-wide educational problems. A second authorizes a White House conference in 1955 on education, preceded by state conferences of educators and laymen. The third gives the Office of Education power to contract with colleges and state education departments for research on school problems.

A recent National School Facilities survey, made by the Office of Education under congressional mandate, shows a shortage of 312,000 classrooms, with 8.8 million pupils in obsolete buildings or receiving only part-time instruction. The estimated cost of the needed classrooms is $10.6 billion.

The survey did not take into account the cost to the South of adjusting from a dual school system to a single system. Although the South currently is spending about $1¾ billion a year to school its 10¾ million children, the amount is considerably below the national average. The annual expenditure for each child, based on average attendance, is $161; for the nation as a whole, the average expenditure per child is $228.

The first federal aid to education bill was introduced as long ago as 1919. A bill was on the point of passage in the Senate in 1943, but was shelved after adoption of an amendment by Senator Langer (R., N.D.) which would have forbidden race discrimination in school systems receiving federal aid.

As chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in 1948, the late Senator Taft tried to reduce opposition to federal aid by a compromise on aid to religious schools. In that bill the safeguard against federal interference with state school programs was "as strong as we could write it." The Senate passed the 1948 bill by a vote of 58 to 22. A similar bill in 1949 gained Senate approval by a vote of 58 to 15. Both measures were pigeonholed in the House. Attempts to earmark offshore oil and coastal shelf oil lease proceeds for federal aid to education were defeated in 1952 and again in 1953.

President Eisenhower has consistently advocated limiting federal aid to education—as he had as president of Columbia University—to "states which demonstrably cannot provide sufficient school buildings." The 1952 Republican platform stated as principle that public education is the responsibility of "the local communities and the states."

SENATOR SOAPER Says:

HAD to postpone the purchase of a small item the other day on account of not being able to remember whether the man on the radio had told us to buy it from our favorite dealer, our friendly dealer or our neighborhood dealer, which, in our case, are three different guys.

A certain amount of historical perspective is helpful in enabling one to view with equanimity this threat to revive mah-jongg. Not too many years ago, one recalls, there was serious talk of bringing back the zither.

Advice to Right and Left

The remarks of the white-supremacy gang on the efforts to end segregation seem to me to have an un-American tint. We know that the Communists exploit American defects, such as segregation. They use incidents of racial conflict to discredit our great country. Asians and Africans enter the Communist camp after learning of the United States' "master race" policy.

Communists, of course, do not want segregation to be ended. To end this unrighteous practice would be to deny the Reds one of their sources of propaganda. If the right-wing crackpots will stop opposing integration measures, and the left-wing eggheads will support the congressional committees investigating subversion, then we Americans can inflict a staggering blow to the Communist cause.

Louisville. CHARLES MILTON WRIGHT.

Suggests Constitutional Change

The Kentucky Constitution provides that separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained. That provision of our Constitution was nullified by the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases decided May 17.

Senator Russell, one of the ablest lawyers in Congress, has correctly characterized the decision in the following language: "The decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases is the flagrant abuse of judicial power. It strikes down the right of the states, plainly guaranteed by the Constitution, to direct their most vital local affairs."

Our Kentucky statutes provide that marriage between a white person and a Negro or mulatto is prohibited and void. The right to marry the person of one's choice is certainly equal to the right to attend the school of one's choice. Therefore the Supreme Court can now, if it chooses to do so, strike down our state law and make mixed marriages legal in Kentucky.

The history of the period when the 14th Amendment was adopted shows that those who proposed and adopted it never dreamed that it would have the effect the Supreme Court has now given to it. I suggest that the Constitution of the United States should be amended as speedily as possible in such a manner that the Supreme Court will find it impossible to strike down state laws regulating schools and marriage.

LILBURN PHELPS.
Jamestown, Ky.

Segregation Decision Held 'Opportunity'

Sociologist Warns Against Extremists

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 26 (AP) —A noted Southern sociologist, warning against racial extremists, believes the Supreme Court's school-segregation decision has given the South—and the nation—"an extraordinary opportunity for unprecedented statesmanship."

That view was expressed by Dr. Howard W. Odum, a University of North Carolina professor who has spent his life studying the South's history, its economy, and its social behavior.

He asserted that controversial issues arising from the decision should be solved "through research and action programs, and trial and error . . ."

Warns Against Losing Ground

Otherwise, Dr. Odum warned, the South is in danger of losing much of its phenomenal advances in recent years.

"Governor Talmadge (of Georgia) and his cohorts on the one hand and the N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for The Advancement of Colored People) extremists on the other, by openly fanning the fires of physical conflict, must surely be playing into the Communist strategy of divide and conquer as well as strengthening the demagoguery of (Senator) McCarthy (R., Wis.), in the South," Dr. Odum declared.

"The South," he said, "faces the problem of two 'wrongs' being in powerful conflict and of two powerful 'rights' constituting the greatest domestic dilemma in the United States."

Says Force Is Wrong

Commenting on this dilemma, Dr. Odum said it is agreed that segregation is wrong and the court's decision is right. But, he added, "It is 'wrong' to force people of two races to do what they can't do and what most of them feel . . . is contrary to what they have been taught to believe. Anyone who understands not only the sense of history but the structure of administration knows that the South, both white and Negro, needs sympathy and understanding as it never has before.

"It appears to be an indisputable fact that the great majority of Southerners of both races have no idea of turning the clock back and losing the great gains they have made through irresponsible appeal to notoriety and front-page-itis in the mass communications which foster conflict and sensationalism whenever possible."

Letters to Editor In South Just So-So on Segregation

Some Condemn And Others Laud Court Decision

Atlanta, May 30 (AP)—The volume of letters to editors of newspapers in 15 major Southern cities indicates that "Vox Populi" is not very worked up over the Supreme Court decision against public-school segregation.

A survey today showed that in only four cities—Richmond, Louisville, Dallas, and Little Rock—has "Letters to The Editor" response to the segregation ruling been heavy.

Charlotte and Nashville newspapers report their volume of mail on the subject has "not been as heavy as expected."

In Atlanta, Tampa, Miami, Oklahoma City, Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Chattanooga it has been light.

Heaviest In Virginia

The majority of readers who did express their opinions in letters to editors were opposed to the ruling.

Heaviest response seems to have been in Virginia. In Richmond, The Times-Dispatch reports the Supreme Court ruling produced "the heaviest volume of mail since shortly before the 1952 presidential election."

News Leader editors can't recall any single issue that provoked more letters.

Of 69 lettters to the two papers, at least six from Negroes, 48 were opposed to the ruling.

"No Communists could have done a better job of hurting America than have our nine wise men," wrote one Richmond housewife.

In a Milder Tone

In a milder tone, another woman wrote from Charlottesville, "If we white people are afraid to have children go to school with 'common Negro children', it may be because in our own society our standards of behavior and integrity have slipped so much that we dread any new element which might further undermine them."

To The Little Rock Gazette, the segregation decision brought the largest "single-shot" reaction of any recent controversy. But the volume of letters on it still does not compare with that on a running controversy like the McCarthy-Army row.

The segregation letters have been about 25 to 10 against the decision, with most favorable reaction coming from north Arkansas where the Negro population is small.

The Arkansas Democrat also reports a heavy mail on the issue, with only two letters approving the decision. One of those, incidentally, was from the high-school students at Sheridan, where citizens thwarted an attempt by school authorities to immediately admit Negroes to white schools.

Opposed In Louisville

In Dallas, the segregation decision brought a 20 per cent increase in letters to the editor of The Morning News and a moderate increase to The Times Herald.

The News reports slightly more than half of its letters were against the decision, but were generally calm about it. However, a Jacksonville resident wrote, "When 150,000,000 people sit back and let nine men tell them what to do, I am ready to quit."

The Times Herald found most of its letters for segregation and said most of them apparently were from white people.

A "fairly heavy influx" of letters was reported by The Courier-Journal in Louisville, with many of them from women and a majority opposing the court decision. The Louisville Times' mail was not too heavy on the issue, with slightly more than half of the letters opposed to the ruling.

One of the writers declared, "Can anyone imagine that here in free America white people are told they have no authority over their own children? Our rights are being abridged."

Majority Bitter

Letters to The Charlotte Observer and Charlotte News have been fairly heavy on segregation but not up to expectations. Only two or three have been from Negroes and the majority were bitter about the ruling.

"I am bitter" said one writer, "because I love the South and its traditions . . . confused as to what legal action can be taken by the states . . . afraid that perhaps the South will not have enough intestinal fortitude to stand up for her rights."

Some of the letters endorsing the ruling referred to segregation as un-Christian and one commented, "Small children have no prejudices that are not taught to them by their 'enlightened' elders."

Both The Atlanta Journal and Constitution had light reaction. Some letters were from Negroes and the majority took issue with the court.

Reaction About Same

About the same reaction was reported by The Times and News-Free Press in Chattanooga. Sentiment was about evenly divided in The Times letters, of which about 40 per cent were from Negroes. The News-Free Press reports all its letters against the ruling and apparently all were from white people.

In Oklahoma City, The Oklahoman and Times both received a total of six letters, four endorsing the segregation decision.

In one of the letters to The Oklahoman, R. B. Patterson, Mantou, chided the Supreme Court for losing prestige during the New Deal by handing down decisions according "to public whim," and its segregation decision "is equally bad."

He added that it is correct, according to the Constitution, "but the fact that conditions have changed had nothing to do with it; if it is unlawful now it was unlawful on July 28, 1868, when the 14th Amendment was ratified."

Not Too Bothered

Miamians weren't bothered enough to do much letter writing. The Miami Daily News received only one letter from a white man who thought segregation should be maintained. The Miami Herald received only a few letters, about evenly divided on the issue.

Memphis reports only five letters received by The Press Scimitar and Commercial Appeal, three from whites and two from Negroes, mild on both sides on the issue.

Measured by mail on the McCarthy-Army hearings and on State politics, letters to The Birmingham News and Post-Herald on segregation have been extremely light.

All but two or three letters to The News have been from whites who divided in urging defiance and advising a cautious approach to the problem. The Post-Herald's "few letters" also were principally from whites and virtually all against the decision.

Both Letters Mild

In New Orleans, The States received but two letters, both mild. The Times-Picayune received about five from Negroes favoring the decision and 15 from whites lamenting it.

One writer suggested a Times-Picayune poll on whether Supreme Court justices should be allowed to serve indefinite terms, regardless of physical or mental condition, and whether their terms of office should be limited.

Letters to The Montgomery Advertiser have been "remarkably light." One writer, former Attorney General Massey Wilson, Oak Hill, suggested "passive resistance" with an organized campaign to ostracize Negroes who want to attend white schools and whites who are willing to let them.

The Tampa Times had practically no letters on segregation and The Tribune relatively few. Most of those were provoked by another letter pointing out that most of the Supreme Court justices are Democratic appointees

The Public School Segregation Decision

This newspaper deeply regrets that the Supreme Court has come to a decision that segregation of Negro and white students in the public schools is unconstitutional. It has thus overturned—and by a unanimous ruling—the "separate but equal" doctrine upheld by the court in 1896. *The News* believes that the considerations of public interest and state rights which underlay the superseded decision still apply and would better serve progress in racial relations and education.

We are gratified, however, that the court decided to delay formulation of decrees giving effect to the ruling until further consideration is given this Fall to questions having to do with the time and method of application. Obviously problems of great difficulty and delicacy are involved, and it is to be expected they will be considered with the most thorough care.

The court ruled on cases involving South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Other states with segregation in public schools are not directly and immediately affected. But action now doubtless will be pressed by opponents of segregation looking to ending it in all states.

The court's ruling read by Chief Justice Warren was explicit. It declared: "We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does." The ruling held that the decision of the court could not "turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved," continuing. "We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education."

This paper recognizes that "separate but equal" facilities and opportunities have not been developed in most instances. But substantial progress has been made in recent years in that direction, and it has been going forward, considering everything, at a fairly good rate, we think, and would continue to do so.

Admittedly segregation has produced emotional reactions that have not always been good. But we are much concerned that the ending of segregation may produce feelings and problems far more difficult to deal with.

It has been our conviction that the greater progress in racial relations and in improving educational opportunities would be attained by pressing on with the evolutionary progress under state control that has been going forward in the states where segregation has been in effect. It is to be recognized, of course, that elimination of segregation cannot eliminate the financial problems of our schools. And it is to be understood that the changing by compulsion of law of a system that long has prevailed cannot of itself alter deep feelings, established patterns of human thought and emotion. Alterations of that kind generally, we think, come about in a more constructive and creative way when they evolve in a voluntary way in communities and regions than when they are attempted by broad legal compulsions.

Of course, the authority of the Supreme Court will be recognized. Possibly there will be extended efforts toward reconsideration of the ruling. But after the long time the court has taken in considering these cases and in view of the unanimous decision, no basic change in the ruling seems at all likely.

But compliance will take time, as the court recognizes. In that time the vast majority of both white and colored citizens will, we hope and expect, strive for the utmost sound judgment, good will and restraint in dealing with a very difficult situation. Leaders, white and Negro, we earnestly hope, will do their best to work out constructive and cooperative plans.

It is unrealistic to talk of such extreme things as abandoning the public school systems. There will, in our view, be no wholesale and indiscriminate rush to alter drastically the composition of school student bodies. Residential zoning in Birmingham on a basis of color has been ruled against by the federal court but there has been no swift and extensive scramble by colored people to cross old lines.

Surely there should be no violence. We are confident the good sense and good will of our people, white and colored, will prevent anything like that. It is obvious that that could only make matters worse.

There is no easy solution to the problems and tensions inherent in the situation. But wisdom, good will, self-discipline, can be combined, we hope, to develop ways of dealing with this situation that will hold down difficulties and stresses and dangers to the minimum. That, of course, should be the common aim. Inflamed extremists of any kind can only menace the common good.

Garrett will study decision carefully before legal action

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 18—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Si Garrett said today he will study the Supreme Court school segregation decision carefully and confer with other state authorities before taking any legal steps.

"I sincerely hope and believe that this matter can and will be resolved in equity, fairness and justice to all the people of this state," he said in a brief prepared statement.

GARRETT SAID although he telephoned the clerk of the court yetserday to request a copy of the decision, he has not yet received it.

"When it is received," he said, "it will be carefully studied by me and the members of my staff. Thereafter, I will confer with the appropriate state authorities, including the governor and the state superintendent of education, as to the proper course of action to be pursued by the state of Alabama.

"In an attempt to meet and solve the many and complex legal problems resulting from the decision, just as I have been cooperating fully with the governor, the superintendent of education, the Legislative Council and the special legislative committee established by the Legislature to study this matter and make recommendations, I will continue to do so, so long as I am attorney general of Alabama.

"I sincerely hope and believe that this matter can and will be resolved in equity, fairness and justice to all of the people of this state. To this end I pledge my untiring efforts and the full resources of my office."

Urging calmness—

Dr. Culp stresses he'll oppose efforts to end segregation

Auburn's Dr. D. P. Culp, candidate for state education superintendent, today stressed he would oppose efforts to end segregation in Alabama Schools.

But he urged that the U. S. Supreme Court decision holding segregation unconstitutional be faced "calmly and intelligently."

DR. CULP, who resigned as professor of education at Auburn to run for superintendent, said:

"As a candidate for state superintendent of education I feel it necessary to make known my position of the Supreme Court decision relative to segregation in our public schools.

"This decision is far reaching in its ultimate implications, and we must face it calmly and intelligently. Our traditions must, of course, be maintained. We must work for better educational opportunities for all of our children and I will certainly work with white and Negro leaders to improve our educational system. I will oppose efforts to end segregation in our public schools.

"THERE is no immediate threat involved in the decision, as I understand it, and I am sure that our special committee of the Legislature studying the problem will explore every possible approach to its solution. We can, and will, find an answer within the framework of our traditions and with fairness and profit to all.

"I have for many years advocated better schools for all of our white and Negro children and will continue to do so; but I will work for separate schools as required by the Constitution of Alabama."

No comment on segregation—

Ike says he has not slightest advice for South on new ruling

WASHINGTON, May 19 —(AP)— President Eisenhower said today he has not the slightest advice for the South on how to carry out the Supreme Court decision holding that segregation of whites and Negroes in public schools is unconstitutional.

The president added, however, he has sworn to uphold the Constitution and that he intends to do just that.

Asked at his news conference today whether the court decision may have placed his Southern political supporters on a political hotspot because the ruling was handed down during the regime of the Republicans, the President shot back that the Supreme Court is not under any administration.

The president also was asked whether the court ruling might alienate some of his personal political supporters in the South. His reply was that he has stood always for honest decent government and always will.

So far as political support is concerned, he added that the voters will have to make their own decisions on that.

THE SUPREME COURT is making plans to hear arguments Oct. 12—the earliest possible date—on the form of final decrees to carry out its decision.

Court Clerk Harold B. Wiley said today he hopes the arguments can be completed in one day. The nine justices will then weigh the matter in closed conference before issuing the decrees, perhaps shortly after the arguments, possibly months later.

The court, after ruling Monday that segregation of public school pupils because of race violates the Constitution, permitted delay in the final decrees to give officials in the 17 Southern and border states affected time to work out plans for segregation.

The court said it recognized that complex problems were involved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA officials announced yesterday they were making plans to integrate the schools in the capital by the opening of the new Fall term. President Eisenhower was quoted as expressing an interest and asking to be kept informed on progress.

Nothing in the court's opinion prevents such steps to end segregation immediately. If integration should be achieved in any state affected before Fall, its attorneys may so report to the court on Oct. 12 and the case then would become "moot."

DIRECTLY INVOLVED in the cases on the court dockett, besides the District of Columbia, are South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas. Other states which require or permit segregation in public schools were asked to file "friend of the court" briefs by Oct. 1, telling of their status on integration.

The only state to hint at open defiance of the court's decision was Georgia. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he would refuse to take part in the October hearings. Gov. Herman Talmadge gave his blessing to Cook's stand, saying the purpose of the hearing "is to invite us to help select a knife to cut our heads off."

WHILE DISAPPOINTMENT was voiced elsewhere in the South at the decision, most officials took the position that the problem could be worked out if approached gradually and reasonably.

The court called the October hearings to permit attorneys from the states involved to argue on what form the formal decrees should take. One issue is whether integration should be ordered immediately or gradually.

Some court observers said it was most likely that the high tribunal itself would issue detailed decrees where necessary, rather than asking the aid of special masters or of lower federal courts. This would speed up the final step.

STATES WHICH WISH to continue segregation until the final decrees in their cases are issued may do so, but court observers said a state which fails by October to report steps toward integration could be ordered forthwith to admit Negroes to any of its schools.



No advice for South—President Eisenhower, pictured at his news conference today, when he commented he had not the slightest advice for the South on how it should implement the Supreme Court ruling on segregation. (AP wirephoto.)

Several methods of enforcing the Supreme Court's ban on school segregation were suggested yesterday by attorneys.

Negro parents could go into lower federal courts and sue for damages from school officials who refuse to permit their children to enter white schools. The Supreme Court could hold such school officials in contempt. Or the officials might be subjected to criminal prosecution for denial of civil rights, under the federal civil rights act.

THE CASES involved in Monday's decision dealth only with elementary and high schools, but government lawyers said there can be no doubt that it applies also to colleges and universities supported by public funds.

There was no certainty whether colleges and universities might be covered in the decrees to be issued eventually, or whether separate cases might have to be brought in the event any state institution of higher learning refused to admit Negroes.

Commissioners to oppose ending of segregation

Birmingham city commissioners were on record today as being "unalterably opposed" to the abolishment of segregation in the city schools.

Mayor James W. Morgan said the city will have to be guided by the attitude of the Legislature. He said he felt Alabama schools are not immediately affected by the ruling of the Supreme Court yesterday abolishing segregation in schools. "Thus," he said, "it is too early to appraise the consequences to Birmingham and Alabama."

The mayor noted, "I am confident the situation will be met when and if the time arrives."

Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh, who nominates members of the City School Board, said the court's ruling was a "blow even though not unexpected."

Mr. Lindbergh stated:

"I DO NOT believe that the thoughtful persons of either race ever had any idea that the co-mingling of the races would be an answer to the racial question in the South in general and in the City of Birmingham in particular.

"I believe the people of Birmingham are of such caliber that the situation will be met. There should not be and need not be a co-mingling of the children of our two races in our public schools. No matter what the final outcome may be, there is no need for hasty action. The people of Birmingham have always faced up magnificently to all big problems. I have the utmost confidence they will meet this one.

Mr. Lindbergh said he did not plan to call any special meeting of the school board to discuss the issue. He said he would meet with the board any time members wished. Mayor Morgan and Commissioner Wade Bradley also expressed their willingness to meet with the board on the matter.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY tabbed the court decision as leading to "perhaps the greatest of all crises that has been dumped into the commission's lap. My position as opposing unsegregated attendance in our public schools is well known and is unaltered. I have not had time to study the various ramifications of the decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court, but it is not a time for hasty decisions, or to commit thoughtless acts.

"We must make mature decisions, for these issues are far-reaching and serious. We shall deal with this problem as we do with all others."

RESPONSE HEAVIEST IN VIRGINIA

Letters on Ruling Generally Calm

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The volume of letters to editors of newspapers in 15 major Southern cities indicates that "vox populi" is not very worked up over the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

A survey Sunday showed that in only four cities, Richmond, Louisville, Dallas and Little Rock, has "letters to the editor" response to the segregation ruling been heavy.

Charlotte and Nashville newspapers report their volume of mail on the subject has "not been as heavy as expected."

In Atlanta, Tampa, Miami, Oklahoma City, Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Montgomery and Chattanooga it has been light.

The majority of readers who did express their opinions in letters to editors were opposed to the ruling.

Heaviest response seems to have been in Virginia. In Richmond, the Times-Dispatch reports the Supreme Court ruling produced "the heaviest volume of mail since shortly before the 1952 presidential election."

News Leader editors can't recall any single issue which provoked more letters.

Of 69 letters to the two papers, at least six from Negroes, 48 were opposed to the ruling. "No Communists could have done a better job of hurting America than have our nine wise men," wrote one Richmond housewife.

In a milder tone, another woman wrote from Charlottesville, "If we white people are afraid to have our children go to school with 'common Negro children,' it may be because in our own society our standards of behavior and integrity have slipped so much that we dread any new element which might further undermine them."

"SINGLE SHOT"

To the Little Rock Gazette, the segregation decision brought the largest "single shot" reaction of any recent controversy. But the volume of letters on it still does not compare with that on a run-Carthy-Army row. The segregation letters have been about 25 to 10 against the decision, with most favorable reaction coming from north Arkansas where the Negro population is small.

In Dallas, the segregation decision brought a 20 per cent increase in letters to the editor of the Morning News and a moderate increase to the Times Herald.

The News reports slightly more than half of its letters were against the decision, but were generally calm about it. However, a Jacksonville resident wrote that "When 150 million people sit back and let nine men tell them what to do, I am ready to quit."

The Times Herald found most of its letters for segregation and said most of them apparently were from white people.

"FAIRLY HEAVY INFLUX"

A "fairly heavy influx" of letters was reported by the Courier-Journal in Louisville, with many of them from women and a majority opposing the court decision. The Louisville Times' mail was not too heavy on the issue, with slightly more than half of the letters opposed to the ruling.

One of the writers declared: "Can anyone imagine that here in free America white people are told they have no authority over their own children? Our rights are being abridged."

Letters to the Charlotte Observer and Charlotte News have been fairly heavy on segregation but not up to expectations. Only two or three have been from Negroes and the majority were bitter about the ruling.

Both the Banner and Tennessean in Nashville received fewer letters than they expected. All of them apparently were from white people and all but a few opposed mixed schools. About half of those, however, advised caution in handling the matter.

REACTION LIGHT

Both The Atlanta Journal and The Constitution had light reaction. Some letters were from Negroes and the majority took issue with the court.

About the same reaction was reported by the Times and News-Free Press in Chattanooga. Sentiment was about evenly divided in the Times letters, of which about 40 per cent were from Negroes. The News-Free Press reports all its letters against the ruling and apparently all were from white people.

Miamians weren't bothered enough to do much letter writing. The Miami Daily News received only one letter from a white man who thought segregation should be maintained, but he didn't seem very upset. The Miami Herald received only a few letters, about evenly divided on the issue.

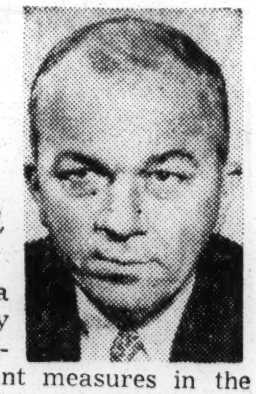
Measured by mail on the McCarthy-Army hearings and on state politics, letters to the Birmingham News and Post-Herald on segregation have been extremely light. All but two or three letters to the News have been from whites who divided in urging defiance and advising a cautious approach to the problem. The Post-Herald's "few letters" also were principally from whites and virtually all against the decision.

Thousands of private schools will now come into being in which able teachers will be employed, and paid directly by the parents. Then the parents will demand something more than footballitis. The South will again begin to turn out scholarly men and women of wisdom. The public schools which will be attended by both whites and Negroes will have an ideal in the private schools, and the public schools will begin to do much better work. There will be isolated instances of confusion, but they will be only tiny ripples and bubbles on the great river of public opinion, and education.

E. E. CALLAWAY.

Thomas L. Stokes

Segregation Issue Aids Ike's Program



WASHINGTON—There's been, at long last, a slight break in the clouds hanging forbiddingly over the Eisenhower legislative program in Congress. Swift action last week on two important measures in the social welfare field—social security expansion in the House and housing in the Senate—occurred, fortuitously, almost coincidentally with the new demand by the President at his midweek news conference for enactment of his program.

This was the appearance of good timing, though it was not exactly a case of cause and effect. Other factors were involved. The observation of one press gallery wag gives a clue to other influences at work. He said:

"The Truman program is finally beginning to win out."

Which was, of course, a fact. For the previous Democratic President had espoused—though in vain—the expansion of the Social Security System which now is assured by this Republican Congress. Likewise, the public housing which was at issue, among other matters, in the comprehensive housing measure was authorized in the Truman regime, though the Eisenhower program of 35,000 units annually for four years, which the Senate approved, was less than that of 75,000 a year originally contemplated in the Truman program.

But, in both cases, Republican votes now were doing for President Eisenhower what they had denied to President Truman.

President Eisenhower's renewed demand last week for his legislative program may have had some influence in the Senate housing bill action. It was, indeed, surprising in its promptness, with the final vote the same day the measure was taken up, whereas it was thought a week might be necessary. The urgency, however, had aspects of political necessity other than White House pressure.

This, affecting both parties, grew from the sudden rebellion against public housing by Sen. Maybank (D.-S.C.), hitherto its chief sponsor, because of resentment over the recent Supreme Court decision forbidding segregation in public housing in a San Francisco case. This disturbed Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Texas), Democratic leader, who feared the Southern rebellion might become general enough to expose publicly once again how the Democratic Party is divided on civil rights issues and thus spoil the pretty picture of "unity" about which he has boasted so much. Also, the Southern defection might be enough to defeat public housing and put the blame on the Democrats. Sen. Knowland, (Calif.), the Republican leader, also had something to lose, which was the Eisenhower public housing program. It

Pulse of the Public

Native Georgian Believes There's a Place For Both Public and Private Schools in State

Atlanta — Since my people have had a vital part in the political, religious, social and economic life of Georgia for a very long time (my father's mother was Lucy Hood) I want to say that I deeply regret the attitude of Governor Talmadge and some others, relative to the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

By his defiance and ravings the governor shows that he knows absolutely nothing about the fundamentals of biology, history or religion. He reacts to the impulses of tradition. He, too, will go with the wind.

was more important that he win that for the President, than lose and be able to blame the Democrats.

So Messrs. Knowland and Johnson got their heads together to work out the best solution for each party. They arranged a quick vote on the Maybank motion to kill public housing, and without a roll call. So it was shouted down in a voice vote, but with no record to show how many Democrats were voting their segregation sentiments. Subsequently, the President's program was adopted.

Thompson Lauds Sane Negro Stand

Gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson said in Savannah Thursday Georgia Negroes deserve commendation for "their sanity and judgment" in the face of the Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation.

In the same breath, the former acting governor condemned "the radical agitators who came into Georgia just a week after the court decision, apparently for the purpose of deliberately stirring up strife and discord between the races."

The reference presumably was to the "Atlanta Conference" of the NAACP held the Sunday after the high court's decision.

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BYRD TOURS DOCKS

Another candidate for agriculture post, former Rep. Garland Byrd of Taylor County, Thursday toured the Savannah dock installations of the State Ports Authority.

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The candidate said he agreed with Ports Operational Manager Hugh T. Mayberry, his companion on the tour, that every effort should be made to increase foreign markets for Georgia products and thus stimulate the flow of trade through the state's ports.

Georgia Is Moving In Proper Manner

The Georgia Education Commission heard Wednesday the views of four of the six candidates for governor on how to maintain school segregation in the state in view of the recent Supreme Court decision. The other two candidates will be heard at a later date.

The hearings were public as they should have been. The issue is one of the most important in the lifetimes of all Georgians. The final decision must represent the sum total of our best thinking and that of our leaders. That final decision is still in the future.

Tuesday's hearing was, on the whole, well conducted. The candidates gave their views frankly. They were unanimous on one point—segregation must be maintained in Georgia schools. The methods and approaches they suggest vary as do the merits of their proposals, but the important thing is that the people of the state now have the opportunity to begin weighing the real import of the problem.

No plan proposed at this stage can be final. But after the hearings when the full weight of public opinion is brought to bear, something concrete should be forthcoming. In the meantime, a calm and rational approach as the different alternatives are considered is all-important.

Gov. Talmadge is to be commended for his stand that everyone interested and concerned shall have the opportunity to be heard—including the NAACP. The invitation already has been extended the latter. School leaders and administrators and the citizens of the state all must participate in the search for a practical solution.

Georgia is proceeding within the law—and we must stay within the law—to maintain segregation as well as its public school system. As Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has said, the maze of legal questions involved and which must be decided point by point is not defiance of the Court itself.

Let everyone, then, be heard. The question cannot be settled through demagoguery nor through rantings of politicians who would use the race issue to get votes. The future of Georgia's schools and of her children are far more important than demagoguery and the outcome of any single political campaign.

Morning Mail

Segregation To Continue, Says Reader

Listen Mr. Editor, we white people of Alabama and of the South have enough to contend with without you putting on your 2 cents worth of palaver about this infamous segregation ruling.

The whole thing was instigated, financed, maneuvered and railroaded through a friendly U. S. Supreme Court by the agents of Malenkov, and the low life of America.

Previously, this same question had come before the Supreme Court seven times. And seven times it had been declared constitutional.

Now of all times when we are passing through the most perilous times of national life, when national unity is most imperative, in order to weather this Communistic storm, white and black radicals and Communists are clamoring for any and everything that will create frustration and division among our nation. The results of the calamitous nine's decision is yet to be seen.

Abraham Lincoln, in Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858, had this to say about the people he was to give their freedom: "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

Thomas Jefferson prophesied that the two races could not live together in the same government on equal freedom. Lincoln's prophecy that they could not live on the "footing of perfect equality" (meaning intermarriage).

The good Negroes of the South do not want to marry the white any more than brown races of people. God is perfection. He made no mistake in making four colors of his people. God proclaimed "to each his own."

Can little man improve on the creations of God? Some think so.

The only alternative to our present school system is private schools. The colored to finance their own school system and the white do the same. Supreme Court or what else, segregation it is and segregation it will be.

HARRY G. BECK,
5617 Sixth-av, s.

Dr. Hardin Tells Seniors—

Segregation Decision Challenge To Graduates

The Supreme Court decision ruling segregation in public schools illegal is one of the most challenging problems facing young graduates here, Dr. Paul Hardin, pastor of First Methodist Church, told 150 Phillips High School senior Sunday.

At the morning worship service, which also was broadcast over a Birmingham radio station, Dr. Hardin told the students:

"You are graduating into a complex world. We have more of the light of knowledge, but we also have more of the darkness of discord."

Addressing the seniors on the topic, "With Wings As Eagles," the Methodist minister outlined the various "wings" by which they could overcome discord.

In speaking of "the wings of brotherhood" Dr. Hardin specifically stated in his sermon:

"You have the Wings of Brotherhood. The one thing that we are learning in no forgettable fashion today is that there can never be any real peace in the world until there is a real feeling of Brotherhood. We are forced to agree with John Donne that 'No man is an island unto himself.' That can also be said of nations and races.

"The Bible speaks ironically of some people who 'Put their faith in chariots and horses' but we still do it! Many people put their faith in money and make no mistake about it, money is power. But with all our lavish 'give away' programs, both at home and abroad, we haven't bought a single friend! Some people put their trust in armed might, and I am no pacifist, but we haven't won a single peace conference!

"The most effective and deceptive term being used by the Communists today is 'comrade.' They are no more comrades than rattlesnakes! But they know that the term gives expression to a yearning of mankind for all men, deep within, want to be loved and valued and appreciated.

"You young graduates have had the good or bad fortune to be born into the South in one of her most momentous days. Last week the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision that will become a milestone in every history book, a decision against segregation in the public schools. Regardless of our likes or dislikes, many of us have felt that the decision was inevitable. Although some have tried to make them so it cannot be denied that educational facilities have not been equal in the South. Irrespective of our personal opinions, let us make no mistake about this: the day when the highest court of the land will allow discriminatory laws (educational or economic) to remain on the statute books is past.

In such an hour a Christian minister is spiritually and morally obligated to speak frankly to both races concerned. I am Southern born, reared and educated. I know and understand the white and the colored. I know that the problems which have arisen cannot be solved in anger on the part of the white, or in eager haste on the part of the colored. All men are brothers but all brothers are not alike, and all brothers are not congenial.

"The white people of the South have a Christian and democratic obligation to furnish constructive leadership in this difficult predicament in which we find ourselves. We have the obligation to be consistent in our position and opinion. In our dealings with the Negro race it would seem unwise to put upon our statute books any law that discriminates economically against them. Many of us here in the South are opposed to FEPC. We rebel against anyone having the right to say that we must employ any individual. If we are to be consistent in our position we must at the same time deny that anyone has the right to say that we cannot employ whom we please, whether we be the owners of a great industrial plant or the owners of a professional baseball team.

"Now I would like to say a direct word to the colored people, many of whom listen to this service over the radio. The colored people, particularly that small radical element who seek 'social equality,' would do well to learn the first lesson of social acceptability, which is that no enlightened or cultured person cares to go where he is not wanted. All people, of all colors, become socially acceptable only through long and diligent self-development and the finest members of the colored race know that already.

"The church has been severely criticized for not doing more about the race question. It has, so they say, lagged behind the Supreme Court. Let this be remembered by white and colored alike.—The church cannot force anybody to do anything. Its supreme task is always to try to bring people to the place where they want to do whatever is right; and that, believe me, is no easy task.

"So much for that. The primary fact for you to remember is that the Wings of Brotherhood are stronger and more enduring than the Wings of money or force."

3 Heard On School Proposals

Georgia Seeks To Avoid Merger

ATLANTA —(AP)— Three somewhat similar plans for circumventing the Supreme Court decision striking down public school segregation were presented to the Georgia education commission by gubernatorial candidates Wednesday.



TALMADGE

But questions by the commission's legal advisers indicate they believe that only Gov. Herman Talmadge's private school plan can permanently preserve separation of the races.

The commission, created by the 1953 legislature to devise a means for maintaining segregation, held the first of a series of public hearings to receive suggestions and recommendations from the six candidates for governor.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which sponsored the suits leading up to the Supreme Court decision, asked to be heard but was told that it might be allowed to appear later, along with other organizations.

But as 16 members of the 21 member commission met in the senate chamber, the commission had on file a letter from the NAACP questioning its legal authority to seek means of circumventing the court decision.

The NAACP letter was not mentioned as Gov. Talmadge commission chairman, called for former Flint Circuit Solicitor Ben Garland as the first gubernatorial candidate to be heard.

Garland offered a proposal for local school boards to maintain separate White and Negro schools but to organize schools on the basis of sex, giving patrons a voluntary choice of schools where this can be worked out on a segregated basis.

He would give boards authority to designate and assign students to schools and classes on the basis of qualification, residential zones, sex, transportation, and other factors.

He also would authorize tests of a students aptitude and examination of his scholastic ability and social and other background.

Rep. Charles Gowen of Brunswick offered the same proposal he has been advocating for several months, namely giving superintendents exclusive authority to assign students to schools and classes and setting up a series of appeals from such administrative decisions.

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin had ready for presentation when his turn comes what he calls a "hold the line plan," providing among other things for local school boards of at least 100 members. He also would give these boards authority to assign students and would set up residence qualifications which would bar students who are not permanent residents of the state.

For 1955—

Educators give fair warning: Need million

BY LYNN LILLISTON
News staff writer

City Board of Education salaries will be reduced and the salary schedule suspended unless $1 million in additional school revenue is forthcoming for the school term that begins Sept. 1, 1955.

The city Board of Education made that clear Friday in a resolution addressed to City Commission, city comptroller, teachers' associations, the legislative delegation, newspapers, PTA and Citizens Advisory Committee.

Board Vice President William J. Christian said, "The purpose of this resolution is to inform the public of the situation. Here are the facts.

ASKED WHAT SOURCE should be tapped for the additional revenue, Mr. Christian replied:

"If we had the authority to levy a tax it would be our responsibility.

"Since we don't have that authority it is not our job to say how to get the money, but only to state how much money is needed."

Mr. Christian said obtaining the needed revenue could be put in motion by City Commission, the Legislature or a citizens petition calling for a referendum for additional taxes.

BUT, HE ADDED, "It already probably is too late for the Legislature to help us. The budget for

the 1955-56 school year must be completed and submitted to the State Department of Education on or before July 1, 1955."

Mr. Christian said he still is smarting from criticism the board received about not notifying the public sooner of the 1954-55 school term deficit of $739,000.

"The board did tell the public we were going to run short a year before we did." Mr. Christian said. "It was on the front page of a daily newspaper."

The $739,000 deficit has been resolved by drastic maintenance and operation cuts in the budget, cuts in some special classes and a gift of $200,000 from City Commission.

At the time several months ago that the commission voted the $200,000, Mayor James W. Morgan chided the board for not making its plight known sooner.

AS FOR SOURCES of additional revenue for 1955-56, the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Schools is making a study of how to obtain the money.

In other board business, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of schools, and T. M. Kegley, city schools research director, were instructed to study building going on under the $10.5 million bond issue to see what effect the U. S

Has The Pendulum Swung?

North Carolina Primary Cheers Southern Liberals

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Southern liberals have been breathing a lot easier since the returns from North Carolina's senatorial primary came in. Their interpretation of the victory won by W. Kerr Scott is that the rising tide of conservatism, ushered in by two primary elections four years ago, has been checked.

This interpretation of what happened in North Carolina is strengthened by the fact that Senator John J. Sparkman recently achieved an overwhelming victory in his Alabama primary. These two results lead the liberals to hope that the pendulum has made a full swing from the 1950 primaries which defeated Claude Pepper in Florida and Frank P. Graham in North Carolina.

There are three things about the Scott victory that cheer the liberals. First, he is the first out-and-out liberal to be sent to the Senate by the vote of the people of North Carolina. There have been other liberals from that state, notably Graham, but they served by appointment.

Second, it was Scott who, while Governor, gave Graham the senatorial appointment. While it may be stretching a point to say that Scott's recent victory is a vindication of Graham, at least, it is evidence that such appointments could not be used as a weapon against Scott.

Segregation Issue Failed

Third, a last-minute effort to use the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision as a vehicle to attack Scott failed. A similar last-minute raising of the racial issue against Graham succeeded in 1950 and caused him to lose the run-off after he had outdistanced a field of four in the first primary.

If Scott departs from the traditional Southern view about segregation, it is only to the extent that he has tried to make the term "separate but equal" actually mean "equal." He was as vigorous as any Southerner could desire in denouncing the Supreme Court decision.

But when he was Governor, he pushed the program to see that Negro teachers were paid the same rates as white teachers. He also appointed the first Negro to serve on the State School Commission and named Negroes to other commissions.

When he ran for Governor in 1948, Scott appealed openly to all underdogs generally. That got him support not only from labor but also from Negroes.

Although he kept the Negro support in the recent senatorial primary, the members of that race did not turn out so strongly on his behalf as they had six years ago.

Organized labor, however, gave him full support this time. They showed the political good judgment, however, to stay out of the forefront of the fight and not stir up antilabor sentiment against Scott.

Lennonites Grumble About Money

In spite of that caution, there has been a good deal of grumbling that the business interests of the country failed to give their champion, Senator Alton B. Lennon, adequate financial support, in comparison to the money spent by organized labor on Scott's behalf.

The seat which Scott won in the primary has had a fatal history. J. M. Broughton, who had been elected in November, 1948, died in January, 1949. Scott, who was Governor, gave the appointment to Dr. Graham, noted liberal president of the University of North Carolina.

Graham lost out in the 1950 primary to J. Willis Smith, a staunch conservative who had been head of the American Bar Association.

Smith campaigned on the Negro issue and the issue of communism. Smith died last June and Governor William B. Umstead appointed Lennon, who now has met defeat.

When Scott wins in November, he will serve not the two months remaining of the term which Broughton started to fill in 1949 and then will embark upon a full six-year term.

The jinx which hangs over North Carolina's senatorial seats has caused another recent shift. Clyde Hoey, the courtly North Carolinian who was the only senator who dressed like a senator, died unexpectedly.

Governor Umstead has filled the vacancy by appointing Sam J. Irvin, member of the State's Supreme Court, who had served a term in the House.

Hand and Thompson Lash Griffin as 'Creating Strife'

By [illegible] ST[illegible]
Consti[illegible] Political Editor

KINGSLAND, June 17—Fred H[illegible] L. Thompson lashed Marvin Griffin for "trying to create strife among the [illegible]ces," as five of the six gubernatorial candidates pledged here Thursday to preserve public, segregated schools.

Griffin hit candidates who would "be calm" on segregation.

Charlie Gowen and Ben Garland joined in the friendly exchange of barbs among the candidates who shared the same platform at the 60th birthday of Kingsland, located in the southernmost point of eastern Georgia.

LARGE CROWD

A large crowd which stood in the shade of the city park on a warm day, with showers threatening occasionally, almost exhausted its patience in listening to candidates from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m., with a brief recess for barbecue.

While a long line of beautiful girls clad in bathing suits waited patiently to compete in a beauty contest, Chairman John Odom complimented the crowd for giving the last of the long list of candidates a hearing.

Twenty-minute talks were made by four candidates for lieutenant governor and two candidates and a representative of a third candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Verbal punches were exchanged among the contestants in these races.

Garland, Gowen, Thompson, Hand and Griffin all came out for segregation, against toll roads, against tax increases and in favor of the county unit system.

"LIGHT A FUSE"

Discussing school segregation, Griffin said: "Shall we be calm when they light a fuse that will blast the white South that we love out of existence?

"Agitators have never given up hope for a black South. Communists and fellow travelers tell us to 'be calm' while they light the fuse that will bring on a Negroid civilization.

"They said 'be calm' a few years ago, and we lost the primary. The voters on Sept. 8 will say 'no' to the Negro agitators and their red and pink backers who want mixed schools."

Answering Griffin, Hand declared: "I repeat that we must be calm and determined not to create strife and bloodshed, but to work out the problem peacefully. The Supreme Court's decision was not based on the law nor the welfare of the South.

MULTITUDE OF PLANS

"We should have a multitude of plans to use to preserve public, segregated schools, so that when the court knocks down one plan we will have another one ready. We will maintain segregated schools and we will do it on a public school basis."

Thompson said: "We won past victories when the white people were united—this is no time to divide. I agree with all the candidates, except one, on segregation in schools.

"No effort should be made to divide the white people or the gubernatorial candidates on the issue of segregation. Speaking for all the people, we want to remain united and keep public, segregated schools. Neither the Negroes nor the whites want mixed schools."

Gowen warned that if Georgia's public schools are destroyed, Communists will rush here to set up private schools. Without public supervision, isms will infiltrate the education of Georgia's children, he said. Gowen said that public, segregated schools can be maintained by using his plan of assigning students. He touched on finances, urging a crackdown on enforcement of the sales tax law.

KINGSLAND, June 17—Petite blonde Jeannine Graham of Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday won the bathing beauty contest at Kingsland's 60th anniversary celebration.

GARLAND'S SPEECH

Garland attacked the House Temperance Committee as not being set up democratically. Although 128 of Georgia's 159 counties are dry, Garland said that 13 of the 25 members of the committee are from wet counties. He advocated a referendum on a bone-dry prohibition law and a constitutional amendment to provide a veterans' bonus.

In the race for lieutenant governor, Billy Barrett served notice on Roy Harris and others that he will enforce the law requiring lobbyists to register.

Bill Dean said that Adj. Gen. Ernest Vandiver "is here today at taxpayers expense, seeking votes and watching a bathing beauty contest while his army is drilling at Ft. McClellan."

VANDIVER REPLY

Vandiver replied that "the boys with whom I have worked will understand why I accepted Kingsland's invitation to be here." He said he is proud of the record the National Guard has made during his tenure of office.

John Greer had to leave before his turn to speak came.

In the race for Congress, Mrs. Iris Blitch assailed incumbent Don Wheeler's absenteeism on important votes in Congress. Wes Raggs hit at Wheeler for supporting the Republican Party. Robert Harrison, speaking for Wheeler who was in Washington, lauded the congressman's record.

The leadoff speaker of the day was Gov. Talmadge. He discussed the accomplishments of his administration, then said:

"Whoever the next governor is, I want to appeal to you to give him the same degree of loyal support."

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Attorneys Hint Board Favors Private School Plan for Segregation

4 Candidates Vow To Ward Off Mixing

By ALBERT RILEY

Attorneys for the Georgia Education Commission strongly indicated Wednesday they are convinced the so-called "private school" plan is the only way segregation can be preserved in the state's public schools.

This became evident at the first public hearing by the commission after four Georgia gubernatorial candidates urged administrative procedures to maintain segregated schools.

Attorneys B. D. (Buck) Murphy and Durwood Pye quizzed the candidates in an attempt to draw from them admissions that the private school plan may be the only way to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation.

SUPPORT BID

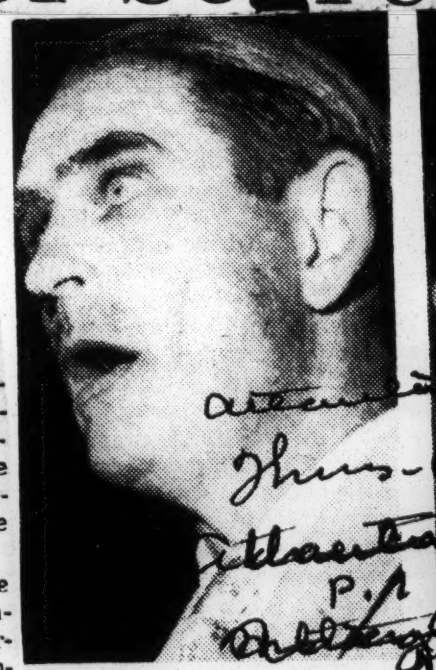
Under this questioning, House Speaker Fred Hand and Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin said they would support a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit the state to abolish public schools and substitute individual grants to pupils.

Hand said, however, that he would favor such a move only as a last resort.

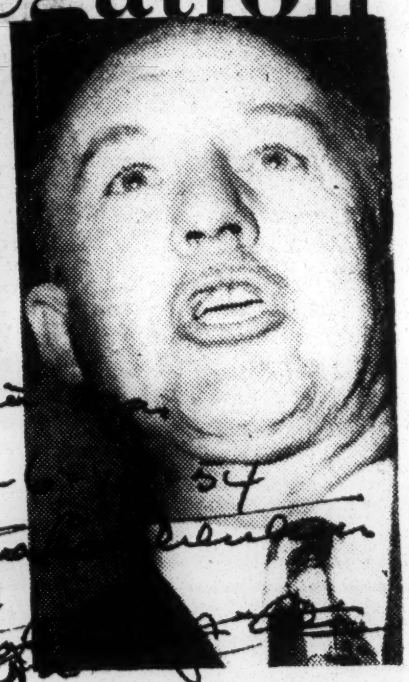
Rep. Charles Gowen termed the private subsidy plan "dangerous" and said he believes the Supreme Court decision can be circumvented for many years by administrative and legal action.

BLACK MIXING

He also said he believes the Supreme Court would strike down the private school plan. But Gowen finally said he would favor it only if every other plan fails and the high court were to hold the private school plan constitutional.

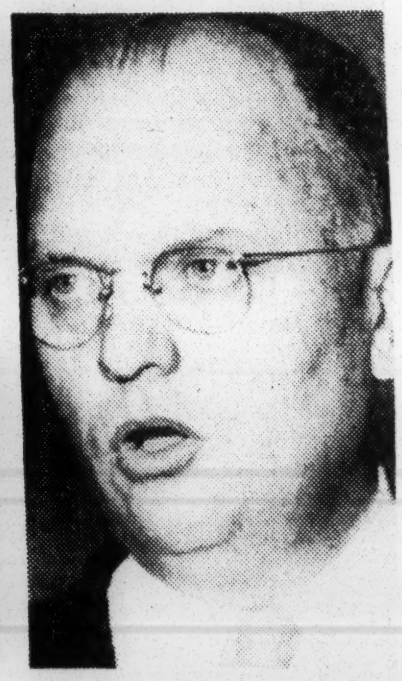


House Speaker Fred Hand



Rep. Charles Gowen





Staff Photo—Ryan Sanders

SUGGEST METHODS TO KEEP SEGREGATION

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin

Ben Garland

With Hand, Griffin and Ben Garland avowing equal determination to preserve segregation, Gowen said that if he is elected governor he would close down the public schools before he would permit the mixing of races in them.

Garland, however, repeatedly termed the private school plan "unsound."

Meanwhile, Gowen, Griffin and Hand all told Atty. Gen. Cook that they agree with his position that he should not represent Georgia in October hearings before the Supreme Court on how the antisegregation ruling shall be implemented.

Cook asked for their views on that question in view of criticism from church and women voter groups who are urging him to take part in the October discussions. He did not put the question to Garland.

END HEARING

As the commission adjourned its first public hearing it voted to invite the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to submit views at the next hearing along with the Georgia Education Assn., the PTA and two other gubernatorial candidates, Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder and former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson. Linder and Thompson could not appear at Wednesday's meeting because of prior engagements.



Staff Photo

SEES "ONLY WAY"
B. D. MURPHY

No date was set for the next hearing, but Gov. Talmadge as chairman said he wanted all members of the commission to cancel all engagements and attend each meeting no matter how many will be held.

He said also, "I'm perfectly willing to hear the NAACP. I'd like to."

Talmadge said that it was "apparent" from the questions and answers that the proposed constitutional amendment to clear the way for the private school plan should be adopted next November as "insurance" against further adverse Supreme Court decrees.

SHARP QUIZ

The quizzing of the candidates became sharp at times during Wednesday's hearing, especially while Gowen was making his appearance. John Sammons Bell, a member of the commisison, joined Murphy and Pye in grilling Gowen for more than an hour while newsreel and television cameramen recorded the proceedings.

At one point Gowen remarked that Bell was trying to use "McCarthy" tactics but quickly apologized in apparent good humor when Bell termed the remark inappropriate.

During his appearance, House Speaker Hand warned the commission that it was "treading on dangerous ground" in openly disclosing its plans so that the NAACP can figure out ways to attack such plans. He also warned the commission not to make the issue "a political football."

As the candidates appeared in alphabetical order, here were the remedies they suggested for preserving segregation and their answers to pertinent questions from the commission counsel:

VOLUNTARY PLAN

Garland recommended that separate school classes be established for boys and girls and for whites and Negroes on a voluntary compliance basis where possible. Local school boards would classify and assign pupils on the basis of aptitude and social background. He also urged further progress in equalizing school facilities.

Gowen recommended a law empowering local superintendents to designate schools and classes to which pupils would go. To destroy the public school system, he said, would be to end the Minimum Foundation Program, vocational education and the teacher retirement system and afford rural children only a second-rate education.

The Glynn County legislator said the private school plan would subject the Legislature to lobbying pressures for private schools. He declared that legal talent could effectively postpone elimination of

continued on card No. 2



Staff Photo

GEC'S QUIZMASTER
DURWOOD PYE

...egation in Georgia schools for ... years.

Griffin, urging ... hold the ... program, urged that local ... be prohibited now ... admitting any Negro in ... schools.

Griffin also suggested the election of 100-member boards in each community to assign pupils, declaring that such a board would not be intimidated by "a judge-inspired press." In reply to a question from Murphy, he said that he supported the constitutional amendment in the Senate and "I'm for it now" as insurance.

Declaring that the State School Building Authority program will be a great factor in preserving segregation, Hand said he is for a segregated public school system and urged that a multiplicity of plans be tried out to preserve it. He said as one plan was struck down by the court, another could be tried. He said, although he did not specify any particular plan.

"If we give out of plans, I would then be in favor of the private plan before mixed schools," he declared. "I believe in segregation so strongly that if it became necessary to become in contempt of the Supreme Court to preserve segregation, I would gladly go to jail."

Northerner Commends Georgia's Restraint In Its Reaction to Supreme Court Decision

Orleans, Mass.—Could it be possible that your readers may be interested in what a Northerner thinks of the recent Supreme Court decision, or should I mind my own business?

Georgians are to be congratulated and admired for their lack of resentment, rancor and indignation at this final decision of our highest court and for the spirit of calmness, acceptance and cooperation at a time when rash action, indignation and annoyance might occupy smaller minds. Georgia has thus stood fast in its adherence to its highest ideals under considerable difficulty.

Georgia has made almost unbelievable progress in raising the educational standards for all; in the handling of racial problems for many years the state has shown striking ability to reconcile apparently insurmountable barriers.

AXEL B. GRAVEM.

* * *

He's Heard No Praise For Supreme Court

Thomaston — In your paper of May 26 you carried an item about the meeting in Atlanta of Active Voters, and the newly-elected president of this group, a Thomaston woman, was quoted as praising the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation, calling it "another milestone in the emancipation of men," and as urging members of the Active Voters to take advantage of the adjustment time provided by the court "to help condition the minds and hearts to this social change." It was also said she advised inter-racial discussions on the subject.

I was born in Upson County and have lived here all my life. I have long had a wide acquaintance with the people of this country, and I feel sure that at least 95 per cent of our citizens are opposed to and deplore any attempt to read social change into the Supreme Court's ruling, and the advocacy of intermingling of the races for discussion or any other purpose. And I haven't heard anybody praise the Supreme Court for its ruling against segregation.

E. D. ALLEN.

* * *

Decision Generated More Heat Than Light

Atlanta—Regarding the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools I think that more heat than light has been generated.

The court is to be commended for reaching the same conclusion reached by the Master nearly 2,000 years ago. Namely, "All men are brothers."

JOHN M. THOMAS.

Segregation Hearing Jolted by Women's Plea To Obey Court

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A spokesman for United Church Women committees, Georgia League of Women Voters and B'nai B'rith upset a state segregation study commission hearing Friday with a suggestion that Georgians comply with the United States Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools.

The Georgia Education Commission had just informed the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers that no plan contemplating mixing the races could be considered. It insisted that the PTA and Georgia Education Assn. offer definite proposals to maintain segregated schools.

The organizations appeared Friday afternoon, after gubernatorial candidates Tom Linder, M. E. Thompson, and Edmund Barfield had submitted plans which they said would preserve public, segregated schools.

SUGGEST SURVEY

Mrs. Robert MacDougall of Atlanta, representing the church and voters groups, recommended that the attorney general and local school boards obtain ideas from local groups of white and colored citizens on how best to implement the court's decision. Then, she said, the attorney general should give these ideas to the court before it hands down the final decision.

This was the same proposal of the PTA executive committee, represented by Mrs. H. M. Kandell of Savannah.

Under questioning, Mrs. MacDougall and Mrs. Kandell said the entire state memberships of these organizations hadn't had an opportunity to vote on the plans.

POINT TO MINORITY

Gov. Talmadge, commission chairman, attorneys B. D. Murphy and Durwood Pye and some commission members sought to show that the views came from only small groups of persons—and not "all the church women" and "all the PTA members" in Georgia. Mrs. MacDougall said she spoke for the executive committee and the legislative committee of the state church women and for the entire membership of the Atlanta chapter. Mrs. Kandell said she represented the executive board of the state PTA.

As questioners bore down on the plans, Mrs. MacDougall retorted: "We were invited here to give suggestions. If you want to ask us how to disobey or circumvent the supreme law of the land, we are not here to advise you on that."

Linder offered a plan of all-white, all-colored, and "mixed" schools whereby, he said, the people could segregate themselves without any compulsion from the state. The state would operate the segregated schools



"OBEY THE LAW"
Mrs. Robert MacDougall

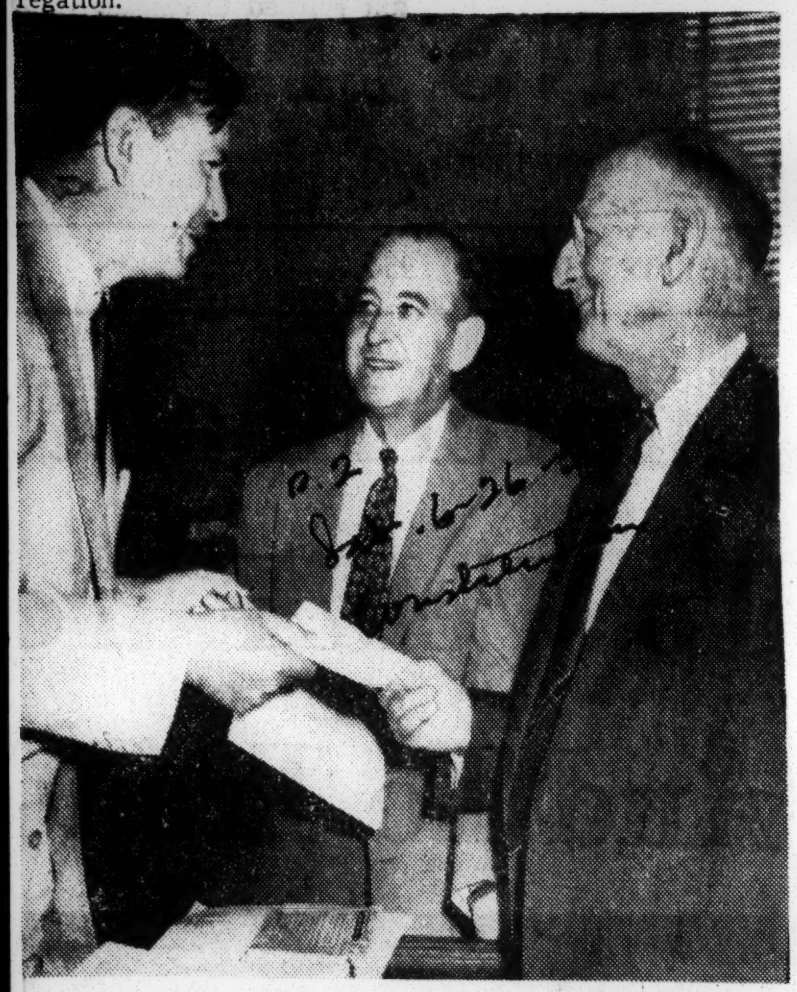
Then it could either operate the "mixed" schools, or make educational grants to persons wishing to attend "mixed" schools, he said. Linder suggested mental tests for those who want to go to "mixed" schools.

Thompson presented as a permanent solution the amending of the United States Constitution so as to give the states exclusive controls over their schools. He said Georgia's present Constitution and laws are the best of any offered. These shut off state funds if schools are "mixed." When the money is cut off, Thompson predicted the local people will see that segregation is re-established so they can have schools.

Barfield advocated abolishing the United States Supreme Court.

As the hearing closed, Roy Harris hit at resolutions which said "it is our Christian duty to mix the public schools." He said they came "with poor grace" from organizations and churches

which, themselves, practice segregation.



Staff Photo—Floyd Jillson

CANDIDATES PRESENT SEGREGATION PLANS

Gov. Talmadge Gets Recommendations of Thompson, Linder

Plea To Obey Ruling Upsets School Hearing

Harris Says Ike Segregates

Roy V. Harris, Augusta politician and lawyer, charged Monday that President Eisenhower "not only practices segregation against Negroes, he practices it against the common man too."

Harris, former speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, in his political weekly combined his attack on the President with a new blast at the United States Supreme Court decision striking down public school segregation.

He said the court one week ruled school segregation illegal but next week said segregation is legal on golf courses.

"Since the decision was purely political," Harris wrote, "the Supreme Court was only interested in protecting themselves and the rich folks who are able to play golf. The average white man and the average Negro do not have a chance to play golf."

NAACP program—

End of segregation immediately sought

ATLANTA, May 24—(AP)—Negro leaders throughout the South will petition local boards of education to eliminate school segregation immediately in the first mass follow-up of the U. S Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

That strategy was disclosed yesterday after a conference here of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 18 states.

Issuing an "Atlanta declaration," the NAACP officials called for integration at all school levels and advocated Negro teacher assignments and federal aid for education.

Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the NAACP, and Walter White, executive secretary, were the chief spokesmen in a newspaper conference following the closed meetings.

Marshall, who represented the organization in the Supreme Court arguments, said there would not be "time for imaginary problems" in ending school segregation. He did not estimate how long it would take, however.

HE WARNED against "gerrymandering" school districts to evade the court ruling, although he said he recognizes the right of school boards to set up district lines.

To gerrymander is to divide a civil district in an unnatural or unfair way in order to achieve an unjust advantage.

THE NAACP will take up the subject of segregation in other fields when it meets in Dallas next month, Marshall said.

White assailed three critics of the Supreme Court—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.)

He described Talmadge and Byrnes as "the two most pathetic figures in American life today . . . in their frustration and bitterness." Both governors are shaping plans to evade the court ruling.

White made this comment in speaking of Russell: "Frightened by the possibility that Herman Talmadge might run against him for the United States Senate, Sen. Russell made one of the most intemperate speeches of recent years on the floor of the United States Senate, denouncing the United States Supreme Court."

The NAACP leader added that this scotched Russell's "burning ambition to be president of the United States" and at the same time supplied the Kremlin with propaganda material.

Russell in Washington and Byrnes at Columbia declined comment.

Talmadge did not comment afterwards on the NAACP's plan for approaching local school boards. He did say, however: "The people of Georgia well know my views. As long as I'm governor of Georgia there will be no mixed schools. I am not interested in pleasing Communists at home or abroad."

The Georgia constitution bans second terms, the governor thus will leave office at the end of this year.

ANOTHER DEFIANT note came from Sea Island, Ga., where Leander Perez of Baton Rouge, La., declared that interracial marriages are the "ultimate objective" of the NAACP.

Perez, national director of the States' Rights Committee, appeared with Georgia's Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin on a broadcast program. Both said the South will not accept the decision passively.

Griffin said the decision "is definitely an encroachment on the powers of the legislative branch" and "strikes at the very roots of the fundamental principles of democracy."

Voluntary integration is sought in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., May 24—(AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley held his first conference with Virginia's Negro leaders today to discuss the course the state shall take in charting a new education policy.

He conferred for two hours with five Negro representatives from various parts of the state. The group said afterward they had asked the governor to try voluntary integration this Fall before the Supreme Court issues its formal decrees for the elimination of segregation in public schools.

F. E. Alexander, a Roanoke, Va., minister, said the governor was non-committal on the suggestion.

N. C. primary is highlighted by racial issue

RALEIGH, N. C., May 29—(AP)—North Carolinians voted Saturday in Democratic primaries in which the segregation issue, pointed up by the Supreme Court's decision banning separation of white and Negro pupils in public schools, played a vital role in the final week of the senatorial race.

Actually, Sen. Alton A. Lennon and former Gov. W. Kerr Scott, probably the strongest of his six opponents, stood shoulder to shoulder in calling for the maintenance of segregated public schools.

However, in the final hours of campaigning thousands of leaflets, reprints of a newspaper advertisement which warmly praised Scott as a friend of the Negro, flooded the state's eastern rural areas.

THE UNSIGNED LEAFLETS, admittedly distributed by Lennon forces, followed by a few hours the appearance of the ad.

Mayor Marshall Kurfees of Winston-Salem, the state's second largest city, admitted placing the ad which drew charges of "falsehood" from the Scott camp. Kurfees was an active Lennon supporter. Kurfees said he had persuaded J. H. K. Gleanes, a Negro leader and professed Scott supporter, to sign the ad.

Foundation to hold up building of schools

The building of three Negro schools in the South at a cost of $1,800,000 will be delayed until the Supreme Court's ruling on segregation is "thoroughly studied," Dr. Charles L. Horn, president of the Olin Foundation, said Thursday.

He did not reveal where the three proposed schools were to have been located.

Dr. Horn said the foundation, donor of a $600,000 vocational high school for Negroes on which ground was broken today in Ensley, may have to "completely change" its policies in regard to school building.

Thinks South Should Be Left To Handle Own Affairs

To the Editor:

I am very much shocked with the U. S Supreme Court decision on segregation in school institutions. Having lived all of my life of 74 years in Alabama, and for a long time in Birmingham, I know a good deal about the Negro race. For many years I practiced law in Birmingham, mostly in the criminal courts, and much of that was with Negro clients. I used to feel that often the colored people did not get a fair deal in the courts, but I do not feel that the mongrelization of white and colored races is for the best, especially in the South, and if we mix up the boys and girls in school, it would soon come to social equality. In order to avoid the trouble and friction that would inevitably follow, I do not think colored children would want to go to white schools, knowing that they would be frowned upon. Most colored people, in social life and church, prefer to associate with people of their own race. Great and serious trouble between parents can be avoided if Negro boys and girls are not sent to white schools, and except in a few cases of higher institutions of learning, the colored children will go to the colored schools of their own accord.

If we in the South are allowed to work out our own affairs, without meddling from Washington, we can make progress harmoniously, and have no lynchings or Ku Klux Klan.

B. E. SAMUELS,
506 W. Spencer-st, Columbia City, Ind.

Talmadge Is Wrong

Whatever the deep belief that is driving Herman Talmadge of Georgia to loose talk, this paper believes it is a disservice to Southern people to lead them into an ever deeper pit of unreality in facing the problem resulting from the Supreme Court segregation decision. We do not believe the people of Alabama would accept as sensible such talk as the Georgia governor's comment about resisting the decree "regardless." Something can, we hope, be worked out. Talking in terms of near-rebellion may make for Georgia votes, but it won't provide a solution.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Live Democracy, Make It Work

To the Editor:

On Monday, May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down a historic decision on segregation which in effect ruled segregation unconstitutional.

There has been a great deal of criticism of the decision such as a letter I read in your paper of May 23. Its writer states: "The question is whether we are going to have segregated schools or not. We either will or we won't, and it is up to us to decide it fairly soon." I was under the impression that the decision had been made. Is he asking the people of Alabama to defy the nation's highest court?

He further states, "There is just no sense in trying to cram these two greatly different races into the same school when a majority of one is bitterly opposed to it." Why can't the two races become integrated into our educational institutions? We are all Americans and all have the right to the best education our state affords.

As for states' rights, there are those who would have us believe that the Supreme Court infringed upon the right of the states, that our democracy is drifting toward socialism, communism, etc. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is inconceivable to me how some persons scream about states' rights when the very laws of the state are adverse to those of the federal Constitution; laws which were made to protect the rights of every American citizen, regardless of race, creed or color. We can't boast very loudly about how democratic we are when a deplorable situation such as this exists. The best way to make democracy work is to live it.

ARTHUR N. STARKS,
1161 Center Street North

The Role Of Chief Justice Warren As Shown In The Seareaation Cases

BY ROSCOE DRUMMOND

THE BIGGEST SINGLE ingredient in unanimity of the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the public schools is the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Here was Chief Justice Warren's first real test—a test of his tact and his persuasiveness—and it was absolutely crucial.

Few things could do the country and the Court itself more harm than a divided, legal nit-picking decision on such an emotional and controversial issue as racial segregation.

Only a united Court could effectively counter the mental resistance which its historic reversal of law would evoke.

My best information is that the Court's unanimity did not come accidentally nor easily. It might never have been achieved had it not been for the chief justice's contribution to the deliberations.

In many ways Mr. Warren is a judicial amateur among eight judicial professionals. Despite his title he has only one vote and one voice. But Earl Warren has lived Constitutional law even if he has never written Constitutional law and there is no doubt that his colleagues gave weight to his counsel and to his experience.

We can't expect a communique from the Court detailing the give-and-take before the nine justices spoke as one, but it can be reported that their unanimity did not spring into being by spontaneous combustion. It was fashioned slowly and at times painfully and I suspect there was a point at which it came near not to being realized at all.

Principle Had To Be Separated From Method

IT WOULD be at this point that the chief justice would exert his maximum leadership. Here, I think, Justice Warren saw that the decision on principle had to be separated from the process of implementing it—if the decision was to be unanimous or at least kept free from a muddling series of divergent assents which would have been nearly as bad as a divided court.

Those who feel they know something of the kind of problem which the chief justice faced are convinced that it was his willingness to delay the decrees and to leave open for a period the working out of the methods of implementing the ruling that did much to produce the Court's invaluable unanimity.

For that unanimity much credit is being given to Justice Warren.

The decision was unusually direct, simple and straight-forward. It traced its authority to the law but it was not a legalistic opinion. It was an opinion which rested upon Constitutional philosophy and it clearly reflected the working philosophy of the chief justice.

The phraseology of the decision was, in many ways, that of a lay authority in the law rather than that of a legal scholar. It was the candid phraseology which many of us have come to associate with the former governor of California.

Not A Judge's Judge But A Good Persuader

"I'M A SLOW WALKER," the former governor has remarked more than once in the presence of this correspondent, and then he would add: "but I never walk backward."

He didn't walk backward nor did he allow the Court to look backward in the anti-segregation decision.

As governor, Mr. Warren has often told us that he considered himself a man of the center. "The radical," he says, "will be satisfied with nothing short of revolutionary change. The reactionary will be satisfied with nothing short of retrogression. Seventy per cent or more in between make the decisions for the nation."

Justice Warren is today, more than ever, the man in the center—in the center of a court often grievously divided and which needs the moderating, mediating influence which he can bring to it.

The chief justice is clearly not a judge's judge. He wouldn't have won a popularity contest among lawyers for his appointment. But he is a judicial and deliberative and rational man.

And in the court's historic decision against racial segregation there is good reason to think that his colleagues found him a persuasive and resourceful man.—©

Dr. Carmichael plans no change in segregation

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., May 29— (AP) —Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, said Saturday the segregation problem "will be resolved somehow in the spirit of the historic tradition."

The University Board of Trustees unanimously approved a statement by Carmichael in which he said the school plans no change in its segregation policy at least until the U. S. Supreme Court implements its recent ruling banning segregation in the nation's public schools.

Carmichael's statement, first comment by University officials since the ruling was handed down May 17, highlighted the annual meeting of the trustees.

The board met on the eve of Spring graduation exercises at which 606 students will receive degrees in the school's 123rd annual commencement ceremonies.

Caddell elected

A. V. WIEBEL, Birmingham, president of U. S. Steel Corp.'s Tennessee Coal & Iron Division, will deliver the commencement address at 5:30 p.m. Sunday. Dr. Walter Rowe Courtenay, Nashville Presbyterian minister, will give the baccalaureate sermon in Foster Auditorium at 11 a.m.

The Board of Trustees elected John A. Caddell of Decatur to the board to fill the vacancy from the Eighth District created by the death of William Mitchell of Florence. His selection is subject to confirmation by the State Senate.

No action was reported on naming a successor to the late Dr. Paul Salter of Eufaula.

Caddell is president of the Alabama Alumni Assn. and a former president of the Alabama Bar Assn. He received an AB degree from the University in 1931 and was graduated from the Alabama Law School in 1933.

Thinkina Ahead About Our Schools

The pleasant distractions of Summer and vacation time should not allow us to forget that we face difficult financial problems as to how we are going to operate our public school system. The 1954-55 year has been taken care of; a reduction of maintenance costs, cuts in certain school services and departments, an allotment by the City Commission and sale of an old school property will permit operation without reducing teachers' salaries or shortening the term.

But this is a "holding the doors open only" policy and if continued would lead to a system of second-rate schools. Measures taken for the 1954-55 term cannot be employed again next year when there is expected to be an even greater operating deficit. The Board of Education last Friday addressed a resolution to various public groups concerned, pointing out that for the term beginning Sept. 1, 1955, there may be a deficit of around $1,000,000.

The Board of Education, of course, does not have authority to levy taxes; it can only say how much is needed to operate the schools. Obtaining revenue for the schools is the responsibility of the City Commission and the State Legislature.

The citizens advisory committee to the public schools has a subcommittee working on the long-range problem of how to obtain more money. Possibilities, though, are rather limited. Inasmuch as the budget for the 1955-56 school year must be prepared and submitted to the State Board of Education on or before July 1, 1955, it is felt that the State Legislature would not have time to help. So it begins to appear that the 1955-56 problem will have to be solved at the local level.

Locally there could be action by the City Commission or by citizens in getting up a petition calling for a referendum on additional taxes. Members of the City Commission appear to have felt that the question of additional taxes should be decided by a vote of the people.

Advance planning, of course, has been made more complicated by the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools. And the lack of a clear-cut decision as to the matter of timing, no matter how wise and good in other respects, complicates matters even further. But if we are going to operate our schools under present arrangements for another year or two, this problem of how we are going to finance their operation has got to be faced.

Black Belt Areas Making No Plans To 'De-Segregate'

By The Associated Press

School officials in Alabama's heavily Negro populated Black Belt counties agree on on thing — they aren't making any definite plans to de-segregate their schools.

They expressed the general opinion it is too early to say what will be done about the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

"Frankly I don't think anyone knows what the answer will be," said B. L. Balch, superintendent of schools in Macon County where Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college, is located.

Balch said his office is making no plans yet because "we don't know what the ultimate effect of the court's ruling will be."

No undue Excitement

While a lot of people in Macon County don't like the Supreme Court decision, he said, there hasn't been any undue excitement about it and most people seem to be "taking it philosophically."

Supt. Balch added that, in his opinion, any move toward de-segregation "will have to be a slow process."

Another superintendent, R. J. Lawrence of Bullock County, said he believed private schools would be the result of any pressure to mix the races in his county, but other school leaders were more cautious on that.

Robert E. Ramey, Hale County's superintendent, said the private school plan "might work for a few years but I think it would ultimately be detrimental as far as education of both races is concerned."

More Time Needed

"We need more time to study the decision and see what the effects will be on our system," he said. "Regardless of what happens, something must be done as far as school facilities are concerned."

Marengo County Supt. S. D. McKnight said he didn't think private schools are the answer.

"I believe our solution will be in improving the educational facilities for Negroes," McKnight said, "because I don't think they desire to attend white schools if they have equal facilities."

Supt. W. J. Jones of Wilcox County said there is strong doubt in his mind establishment of private schools to sidestep the Supreme Court decision would be constitutional.

Noting the people in his county don't appear too concerned over the Supreme Court ruling, Jones said he believed "We will be able to handle the situation without any trouble."

"I feel like the Negroes will cooperate with us," he said. "They don't want integration any more than the white people."

Supt. Lawrence of Bullock said he doesn't anticipate any c s in the school system there anytime soon.

"My opinion is that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Bullock County, both white and Negro, prefer segregated schools," he said.

Greene County Supt. S. D. Bayer said the problem raised by the Supreme Court's segregation decision is still "too far ahead to develop any plans, but few people here are worried."

Bayer said he thinks something will be worked out and apparently this must be done on a state level.

In some of the Black Belt counties of Alabama, Negroes outnumber whites by proportions ranging anywhere from two to one up to four and even five to one.

Georgia Asks Attorneys General To Atlanta Huddle On Decision

ATLANTA, May 19 (AP) — Attorneys general of 17 states today were invited here next week to discuss means of resisting the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Eugene Cook, Georgia attorney general, asked his colleagues in the states having segregation to a conference next Wednesday.

An emergency meeting of the Southern Governors' Conference to study the segregation ruling also was suggested by Gov. Charley Johns of Florida to Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, the conference chairman.

Such a meeting of southern governors quickly won the approval of Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge. He said it might be of benefit to some of the other states.

But as for Georgia, he said, "We've already decided what we'll do. Georgia will resist the decision if it is the only state in the nation to do so."

As president of the National Association of Attorneys General, Cook is to confer in Washington tomorrow with attorneys general of the four states directly involved in the segregation suits — Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina and Kansas.

But his invitation to the legal officials of states with public school segregation was issued as an individual state official.

He called the meeting for the purpose of "exploring the legal problems and possible legal courses of action that might be followed to preserve segregation in the public schools of our respective states within the fra rk of the federal and state cons tutions."

He said it was his idea the meeting should be closed, with the individual officials free to issue statements as to their views at its conclusion.

Gov. Murray said he is giving consideration to an emergency session of the southern governors after receiving the request from Gov. Johns.

Frankly saying he could see no justification for it, Murray said he might change his mind after talking with other governors.

Atlanta will be host to another segregation conference Saturday — a meeting of officials of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. It, too, will be a closed meeting.

Sparks Asserts Supreme Court Crucified Dixie

Former Governor Sees No Way Out On School Case

By TRUDY CARGILE
Advertiser State Editor

EUFAULA, Ala., May 19—Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks said today he sees no way at present for the South to build substitute segregation laws under the Supreme Court ruling this week. There may possibly be a bypass, he stated, but so far it has not occurred to him.

"There may be a way we can submit all authority to our local boards of education giving them the only say as to where the child shall be educated," he offered as an off-hand possibility. Such a move, which he mentioned with caution to its legality, would in effect make all children, both Negro and white, wards of the boards at the age of six. "Even then," Sparks pointed out, "there could not be absolute segregation."

The former leader, who strongly asserted his stand on equal but separate facilities for both races, called the court's ruling the "most shocking thing to happen to the South since the Dred Scott decision."

Last Crucifixion

"The South has been crucified on the matter of segregation for many years and this week we have come to the last crucifixion," Sparks told members of the Rotary Club who had invited him to explain his interpretation of the new law.

Sparks expressed great surprise at the unanimous decision by the members of the court over the matter which has caused so much debate in the high court for two years. He drew attention also to the magnificent wording of the text, parts of which he expressed as "milking the coconut dry."

"I have worked side by side with Justice Warren as a member of the executive committee of the National Governor's Council," he declared, "and I find him loyal, honest and without guile."

Wide Application

"Please remember they (the courts) confine this decision to education," Sparks said, "but I find it applies in all phases of life."

He called the group's attention to the portion of the decision upholding the findings quoted in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case stating "Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children . . ."

"There may be a remedy or by pass to this law, but this lays down a document almost approaching social equality," he said. He went on to point out the ruling does not provide for the effect non-segregation may cause upon the white children.

Hard o Be Objective

The former governor explained it was difficult for him to be objective in his thinking at this early date, basing his statement on past experiences, observations and personal philosophy.

"It has been my belief we should educate our neighbors at the back door and at the front door," he said. "But that is no longer the case. It is now the case of segregation itself."

Sparks mentioned regretfully the lack of foresightedness by the South following the War Between the States. "We let a pool of untrained labor go north when we should have used it to build industry in the South and perhaps have averted this," he said.

Private Schools Too Expensive

The expense of private schools studied as a remedy by two other states, was ruled out as a possibility by Sparks.

"Such a move would be too enormous to undertake," he stated.

The decisions will not have to be immediate, he said, for with a new administration approaching there will be a few months in which to think the matter over and then there will be four years to work it out.

Conversation Recalled

Continuing his stand for belief in bilateral education for Negroes and whites, Sparks recounted a conversation between himself and the former president, Dr. Patterson, at Tuskegee in which Sparks asked the college leader if he would admit a white student to his school.

"To this question," Sparks said, "Dr. Patterson replied he would not."

"The Negroes and the whites have built their beliefs on entirely different religions, superstitions and environments and these should be equalized by gradualization," he said.

Arkansas School Officials Vote To End Segregation Of Upper Six Grade Pupils

SHERIDAN, Ark., May 21 (AP)—The Sheridan school board today voted to integrate the Negro and white pupils in the upper six grades of its school system next fall.

It is the first Arkansas school district, and probably the first southern school district, to take such action since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled out racial segregation in public schools last Monday.

Earlier today at Little Rock, the board of trustees of the Arkansas schools for the Deaf and Blind, state-operated institutions, ordered the integration of Negroes into advanced vocational training classes for white students.

Sheridan school superintendent, A. R. McKenzie, said the school board confined the immediate integration to the upper six grades because of the heavy load of white students expected in the lower grades. The Negro elementary school, Lambert Wing School, will be maintained with its two Negro teachers.

The vote of the five-member board was unanimous.

An estimated 21 Negro students will be affected by the new ruling. In all, there are 61 Negro school pupils in the Sheridan district. There are more than 1,300 white pupils.

McKenzie said the Negro students will "have all the privileges of the white pupils." He said this included participation in school athletics.

The trustees of the Arkansas Schools for the Deaf and the Blind also moved to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers.

At the present time there are 75 Negro blind and deaf students attending Negro blind and deaf schools. There are 378 students in the white schools.

The integration won't take place until the fall because the semesters for both schools ended today.

The Negro schools have no facilities for advanced vocational training. Once before, according to one board member, Negroes had been trained in white vocational classes, but the program was dropped years ago.

Meadows Pledges Self To Fight To Maintain School Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, May 21 (AP)—Both candidates for state superintendent of education say they will seek to retain segregation in Alabama's public schools.

Dr. Austin R. Meadows said in a statement today he would help seek "a legal way to maintain segregation in our schools." His opponent in the June 1 runoff, Dr. D P. Culp, issued a similar statement previously.

"I deeply deplore the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has outlawed our present system of segregation in our public schools," Meadows' statement said.

"I agree with some of our elder statesmen and many other fine Alabama people that this ruling is highly detrimental to the best interests of its state.

"Certainly, there should be some way yet within the framework of the law to preserve our fine tradition and southern way of life to the mutual benefit of both races. To this end I pledge my best efforts."

Negro Leaders Study Ways To Enforce Court Victory

ATLANTA May 22 (UP)—Negro leaders from 18 states began planning a step-by-step course today to end segregation of the races in public schools and one official warned that any attempt to dodge the Supreme Court segregation decision would be met by firm legal action.

Some 80 state and regional officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assembled here to decide how the ruling might be applied in the different states and communities the decision affects.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the organization will fight through the courts any efforts, such as those mentioned in some Southern states, to "circumvent" the decision.

"The NAACP's feeling is that the court ruling must be carried out regardless of the positions taken by local white and Negro leaders," White told a news conference as the meeting began.

He said that position applies to states which have drawn up plans to avoid the court ruling and to communities which may try to continue segregation quietly.

Thursgood Marshall, NAACP counsel who argued the segregation cases before the Supreme Court, was here advising the conference, which continues through tomorrow.

Marshall said the NAACIP's big problem is now integration of the races should be accomplished in states with differing customs and attitudes. Leaders agreed that no single, overall plan would work in all states.

The Negro leaders heard a statement from the NAACP's board chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, urging that they show "calm reasonableness" and let "the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions."

"Let it not be said of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment," Tobias said.

Tobias said he believes "the entire South will meet the test of the Supreme Court decision in the spirit of loyal law-abiding citizens."

While said "threats of bombast by Governor Herman Talmadge (of Georgia) are an exception" to the "sound common sense" with which he said the decision was taken by the nation and the world.

"We are shocked and pained by (Georgia) Senator (Richard) Russel's speech on the floor of the Senate and regret that he felt compelled to out-Talmadge Talmadge because of fear that Talmadge might run against him."

Russell, who is up for re-election this year, has termed the decision a "flagrant abuse of judicial power."

White expressed hope the decision will mean "some political leaders of the future will not have to bow down to the golden calf of demagogism."

White said the court ruling may lead to efforts of "penalize" Negro teache rs, but "in time Negro teachers will be te aching mixed classes."

Southern reaction to segregation edict

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17—(AP) — Gov. Francis Cherry of Arkansas was silent early this morning on the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, but a gubernatorial aid promised a statement by noon.

The governor's executive secretary Ken Francis, said the governor was preparing a statement.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas state president for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"We are happy that the court ruled for the rights of all people. We'll be the same people tomorrow after the shouting dies. Now we've got to get down to brass out on the local level.

Mrs. Bates declined further comment until she has a chance to study the opinion.

White, Negro parleys suggested at Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., May 17—(AP)—Thurgood Marshall said here last night that if the U. S. Supreme Court knocked out segregation in public schools the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would go to work immediately to help solve the problems involved.

Marshall, a leader in the legal fight of the NAACP in the school segregation cases, outlined the NAACP plans in a talk to a group of Negro leaders.

"The situation will have to be worked out to the community level," he said.

"White and colored people will have to meet around the conference table. And colored people must pick their own representatives and not let them be appointed by white people."

Gov. White saddened by top court ruling

JACKSON, Miss., May 17—(AP)—Gov. Hugh White, in a sad tone of voice, said he was "really disappointed" at the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court today that the "separate but equal" doctrine of public school segregation is unconstitutional.

"I really haven't any statement yet," the governor said.

The governor, in a brief phone interview from his mansion, would not go further than that.

He was a staunch supporter of the program to equalize Negro and white schools that passed the Legislature in special session late last year.

Louisiana lawmakers say decision grave

BATON ROUGE, May 17—(AP)—Two Louisiana legislators today called for immediate steps to counteract the Supreme Court decision overthrowing segregation in public schools.

Reps. E. W. Gravolet Jr. of Plaquemines Parish, in South Louisiana, and Gilbert Faulk of Ouachita Parish, in Northeast Louisiana, urged the action.

Gov. Robert Kennon was not available for comment.

Shelby M. Jackson, state superintendent of education, said he would have no comment until he could read the decision.

Rep. Faulk declared. "I believe the Legislature will enact legislation to ensure our traditional way of life which is best for the common good.

"I think it is a grave day for the state of Louisiana, the decision strikes at the very vitals of our Southern way of life."

Rep. Gravolet said, "the Legislature ought to take immediate steps to counteract such a decision which is definitely against the principle of the state rights and our constitutional, Republican form of government.

Bitter battle foreseen in Georgia

ATLANTA, May 17 — (AP) — "What happens now?"

That was the most general initial reaction in the South to the United States Supreme Court decisioin today striking down the traditional racial segregation in public schools.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who has promised to preserve segregation "by every means at my command," was not immediately available for comment.

But James S. Peters, chairman of the powerful Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee, said "there is no doubt in my mind but what the people of Georgia will find a way to continue operation of their schools on a segregated basis.

C. A. Scott, editof of The Negro Atlanta Daily World, predicted "the South will accept" the segregation ruling. Calling it a "step in the right direction," he also said that he believes it will "work out without too much trouble in Georgia."

A Georgia candidate for governor, Rep. Charles Gowen of Brunswick, called for caution. "Since the Supreme Court decision does not yet apply in Georgia," he said, "there is no need to act in haste or panic."

Sparkman deplores segregation decision

BY JAMES A. FREE
News Washington bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17 —Sen. John Sparkman said today he "deplores" the Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

The Alabama junior senator pointed out that Alabama and other states have been making great progress "without friction" in improving educational opportunities for all their people in the public schools. Sparkman expressed the fear that the court ruling might create friction by denying the states the right to solve this problem for themselves.

The senator said that Alabama has made "tremendous progress" in setting up equal opportunities for children of all races in its public schools.

Segregation in brief

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP)—Here is the meat of the Supreme Court's ruling today in the school segregation cases:

Segregation Is Unconstitutional—It violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

A formal decree ordering it stopped will be postponed until after arguments on special points are heard at the Fall term.

Attorneys general of the states involved will be invited to file briefs by Oct. 1 and to appear later before the Court for further arguments on fixing an effective date when Negro students shall be admitted along with white children, and on how the order should be issued. This could be done either (1) by having a special master recommend specific terms for a final decree by the Supreme Court or (2) by sending the cases back to lower Federal Courts for action.

More To Come

THE Supreme Court's segregation ruling leaves Alabama and many other states with quite enough problems without flying to other and related ills Nevertheless, we may as well take a panoramic look at the future, and in that panorama is the certainty that the assault on school segregation is only one sector of the battleground.

It would be plain without the saying that, the school segregation wall having been shattered, systematic attacks will be made on segregation in other public facilities. The lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have indeed already promised just that. They have said, not without logic, that the country cannot, legally speaking, remain "half-integrated and half segregated."

In 1952, the NAACP announced:

> At ultimate stake is the future of the anachronistic system of segregation not only in education but also in all other phases of public life in the nation . . . Should the court uphold this point of view it could mean that all laws requiring or permitting racial segregation in schools, transportation, recreation, shelter, and public accommodations generally would ultimately be invalid . . . Our nation cannot remain half-integrated and half-segregated today any more than it could continue half-free and half-slave a century ago.

This seems to portend court attacks on segregation in such facilities as city auditoriums, buses, coliseums, swimming pools, public golf courses and parks, certain categories of housing.

But here again it is important, nay, urgent—to remember that in all such cases, schools included, *nothing is going to happen tomorrow morning.* Without exception, leaders on both sides of the controversy expect it to be a long, perhaps a very long time, before there is general compliance with the school ruling.

We don't know of any sensible person who ever thought that segregation as we have known it would continue indefinitely. Neither do we know a sensible person who expects it to expire any time soon.

Garrett segregation approach applauded

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Si Garrett's deliberate approach toward finding an answer to the knotty school segregation problem was applauded by Alabama's circuit solicitors here Friday.

After an all-day session they issued a statement saying they felt the state's legal position as to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools "should be left to the sound discretion of the attorney general."

Before the conference ended Garrett said he will call another conference of solicitors in Montgomery July 15, the opening day of the annual Alabama Bar Association convention, to consider the situation further.

A Bold Lift For Democracy In Education

The discovery that segregation is a contributory germ-moth in the garments of Democracy at work, is bearing fruit in a gradual process all over the nation. That segregation will eventually fall apart of its own rot, is generally conceded among thinking groups and they see no reason why legal fiat should have the credit of its destruction when that same grace should be borne by tolerant groups working in Christian harmony to obtain such ends.

It is well that such a beginning should be in the confines of education. So it comes from the state of Louisiana that at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, Negroes are already attending the graduate school, with one undergraduate attending the regular college courses.

The Tulane University student newspaper, "The Hullabaloo" came out editorially urging the immediate integration of Negro students into the University's graduate school.

According to the editorial, a resolution has been made by the faculty of the graduate school, urging that Negroes be admitted as soon as possible.

Thus resolution was sent to President Rufus B. Harris of Tulane, who can either submit the resolutions to the Board of Admissions, or can drop the matter without submitting it.

Whether the president takes favorable actions, remains to be seen. At any rate the students through their official organ, have made the first round. They have risen to the occasion demanding that tolerance is one of the grave answers to world problems, and a mighty weapon on the scene of determining that Democracy begins at home "and spreads abroad."

It will be remembered that a few months ago, the student periodical at the University of Georgia took somewhat a similar position, to recant when certain political pressure, allegedly came upon the scene.

We are somewhat reminded of another era in which it is reported that Benjamin (Pitchfork) Tillman of South Carolina said that a Negro could not learn Greek, when William S. Scarborough, a graduate of Atlanta University, and a native of Macon, Georgia, answered this with the writing of a Greek Grammar which white folks studied!

Thusly it is shown that intolerance, through segregation, like the terrible diseases, we spend so much time and money for research, takes its own toll.

Court Orders New Study of Negro Entry Into LSU

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Negroes won new victories before the Supreme Court today on appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, municipal golf courses, and a city-owned theater.

In none of the cases did the high court actually rule out segregation, as it did in last week's historic decision which held unconstitutional any system of separate public grade and high schools for whites and Negroes.

However, in three of the six cases ruled on today, the tribunal ordered the lower courts to reconsider their decisions in the light of last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

These three cases involved the admission of Negroes to the University of Florida and Louisiana State University, and to a city-owned Louisville, Ky., amphitheater.

In the other three segregation cases acted on today the court, by denying hearings, in effect let stand lower court decisions which:

1. Banned segregation in low-rent housing projects in San Francisco City and County.

2. Banned segregation at Hardin Junior College of Wichita Falls, Tex. This decision was based on the "separate but equal" doctrine which last week's decision knocked out. The U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said six Negroes who sought to enroll in the all-white school should be admitted because it would be more costly and less convenient for them to attend distant Negro schools.

3. Ordered the city of Houston, Tex., to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses on a segregated basis. This appeal by the city has been before the high court since June, 1952.

The justices made no comment on any of the three cases.

The question of just how far the school decision extended into other fields of racial segregation was not made clear by Chief Justice Warren's opinion last week. Today's action on the cases involving Louisiana State University, the University of Florida and Louisville amphitheater put the problem in the laps of the lower courts at least for the present.

The decisions, on top of last Monday's opinion, gave a clear indication that the high court believes the unconstitutionality of segregation extends beyond the school issue.

In other actions today the high court:

1. Agreed to rule on whether the business of promoting professional championship boxing matches is subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The court already has decided that professional baseball is not within the scope of the act. It also agreed to hear arguments on whether booking and other practices in connection with legitimate theater productions violate the anti-trust laws.

2. Upheld 7-2 a section of the McCarran Internal Security Act which says an alien must be deported if at any time after entering the United States he was a member of the Communist party.

This sustained the government's action in ordering the deportation of Robert N. Galvan, a Mexican, who entered this country in 1918 and was a Communist in San Diego, Calif., from 1944 until about 1946-47.

Maryland Regents See Ban on College Segregation Likely

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The University of Maryland Board of Regents began preparations yesterday for possible extension to colleges of the Supreme Court ban against segregation in public schools.

The board ordered a special study to determine how Maryland should meet such a ruling if and when it comes.

Judge William P. Cole, jr., chairman of the regents, noted that the recent Supreme Court ruling does not apply to colleges but said it was "reasonable to expect" the court will hand down such a ruling before the current term ends.

Some Negroes Admitted.

Negroes already have been admitted to the university's graduate and professional schools, but the State has retained segregation on the undergraduate level. At present the Maryland State College for Negroes at Princess Anne, Md., operates as a branch of the University of Maryland.

The regents indicated that authorities have no way of knowing if and how two separate campuses could be maintained.

In view of this, they said, they should keep to the minimum their requests for funds for two separate campuses.

At the suggestion of Regent Edmunds Burke, the board asked Dr. T. B. Symonds, acting president of the university, to hold back on capital improvement requests tentatively estimated at $6,824,000.

Also at yesterday's session, the board:

1. Set November 5, 1954, as the tentative date for inaugurating the university's new president, Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, who is winding up his affairs as head of Texas Western College.

2. Decided that the new Glen L. Martin College of Engineering and Aeronautical Science of the university should be dedicated the same day, if Dr. Elkins approves.

3. Heard predictions from Dr. Symons that the university's enrollment would increase 60 per cent by 1965 because of a rising birth rate and be 75 per cent higher than at present in 1970.

4. Approved suggestions by Regent B. Herbert Brown to establish a permanent athletic committee and to look into the possibilities of setting up a training program for future employes of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Gowen Tags His Plan for Schools Legal

Constitution State News Service

BRUNSWICK, June 2—Gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen said Wednesday the word "segregation" would not be used in his proposal to make local school superintendents responsible for assigning pupils to schools that suit their own best interest and that of the community.

In a speech to the Glynn County Teachers Assn., Gowen said his plan would make assignment an administrative function rather than one controlled by state law. Thus, he contended that his plan could withstand court attacks.

"While I disagree with the United States Supreme Court decision against school segregation, and feel it was political and without legal precedence," Gowen told the Glynn County Teachers Assn., "still the decision is here to stay. Those who cry insurrection, rebellion, and calling out the guard are uttering tommyrot. Such people would be the hardest ones to find if trouble ever breaks in Georgia."

In Atlanta Wednesday, the Georgia Education Commission mailed requests to the Georgia Education Assn. and the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, asking them to submit plans for maintaining segregated public schools. Both groups have insisted on continuation of public schools in Georgia in contrast to an administration-sponsored constitutional amendment which would permit the state to abandon public schools.

Monroe Advertiser

Federal Aid Implies Also Federal Control

The Congress is reportedly about to again consider federal aid for education. Here will be an opportunity for those who stand up for states' rights to prove their faith.

Undoubtedly many school systems could make good use of federal funds, but it is equally certain that financial aid and regulation are closely connected. The segregation ruling shows to what extent Washington will go in controlling education even without a financial link.

Should federal funds be appropriated for use in public schools it is conceivable that the selection of textbooks could be assumed by a Washington bureau, that the hiring of teachers could be dictated from the banks of the Potomac, that the administration of the education of local children could be taken from the hands of local people.

It has long been said that if the states want rights they must accept responsibilities. This is particularly true in the case of the schools.

Cook Charts Segreg... Legal Path

Defends Strategy As Fully Proper

Attempts by legislative and judicial means to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision would be perfectly proper moves by the State of Georgia, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said in effect here Monday.

"Circumvention within the framework of the Constitution under proper and appropriate judicial procedure is not defiance of the court, as some reporters and commentators have indicated," Cook declared.

The attorney general cited two instances in which, he said, Congress itself has taken legislative action to circumvent Supreme Court decisions.

One such case, Cook said, was adoption by Congress and ratification by the people of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution after the court had outlawed an income tax statute.

TIDAL CASE

Only this year, the attorney general said, Congress—on recommendation of President Eisenhower—voted to give the states title to submerged lands after the court had ruled that minerals found on such lands belonged to the federal government.

Cook's comment came in a letter to The Macon Telegraph in which he defended his refusal to appear before the Supreme Court next fall when the high tribunal will seek to implement its ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

URGE DELAYS

"It would be quite embarrassing for me to appear before that court asking for delays and suggesting methods of enforcement when they will have the full knowledge of the efforts which soon will be under way in this state to devise means of circumventing their decision," Cook declared.

The attorney general said his own position regarding appearance before the Supreme Court next fall could only be reversed by direction from Gov. Talmadge.

HIS ANSWER

In his reply to an editorial criticising Cook's "boycott" of the autumn hearings, the attorney general noted that he had submitted to the states of South Carolina and Virginia, parties to the segregation suits, exhaustive legal briefs upholding segregation.

But he declared that he "would be compelled to stultify my conscience and turn my back on the present mandate of the governor" if he had to project Georgia into the case and "naively suggest to the court which of the two evils it would choose in destroying our traditional way of life."

Georgia Is Moving In Proper Manner

The Georgia Education Commission heard Wednesday the views of four of the six candidates for governor on how to maintain school segregation in the state in view of the recent Supreme Court decision. The other two candidates will be heard at a later date.

The hearings were public as they should have been. The issue is one of the most important in the lifetimes of all Georgians. The final decision must represent the sum total of our best thinking and that of our leaders. That final decision is still in the future.

Tuesday's hearing was, on the whole, well conducted. The candidates gave their views frankly. They were unanimous on one point—segregation must be maintained in Georgia schools. The methods and approaches they suggest vary as do the merits of their proposals, but the important thing is that the people of the state now have the opportunity to begin weighing the real import of the problem.

No plan proposed at this stage can be final. But after the hearings, when the full weight of public opinion is brought to bear, something concrete should be forthcoming. In the meantime, a calm and rational approach as the different alternatives are considered is all-important.

Gov. Talmadge is to be commended for his stand that everyone interested and concerned shall have the opportunity to be heard—including the NAACP. The invitation already has been extended the latter. School leaders and administrators and the citizens of the state all must participate in the search for a practical solution.

Georgia is proceeding within the law—and we must stay within the law—to maintain segregation as well as its public school system. As Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has said, the maze of legal questions involved and which must be decided point by point is not defiance of the Court itself.

Let everyone, then, be heard. The question cannot be settled through demagoguery nor through rantings of politicians who would use the race issue to get votes. The future of Georgia's schools and of her children are far more important than demagoguery and the outcome of any single political campaign.

Talmadge Says Georgia Can't Openly Defy Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia today called the U.S. Supreme Court's ban on segregation in public schools a "judicial brainwashing" and said, "We do not recognize it as a legal decision."

In almost the same breath, Talmadge said, "We are not going to secede from the Union" and added: "We cannot openly defy a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Georgia governor, a staunch supporter of the status quo in Southern race relations, was asked if the decision would lead to "armed rebellion."

"I hope it will not come to that," he said. "No, we will not call out troops except to uphold our law in Georgia."

Talmadge kept his composure at all times as reporters fired questions at him on the NBC television program Meet the Press.

Several times the newsmen asked the same questions again when they felt he had not answered them directly.

Talmadge reiterated his previous stand that "We will not have mixed schools in Georgia as long as I am governor of the state."

Again, too, he said that Georgia will do away with public schools and set up a system of private schools in which white and colored children would be segregated if the state cannot keep segregation any other way.

Pointing to the overthrow of the separate-but-equal doctrine, Talmadge said:

"The Supreme Court has ruled and under the Constitution of the United States, having made that decision, it becomes the law of the land. But there are many precedents in our history where tyranny was resisted by the people."

The ruling, he said, "washed away the customs of centuries." He said that 90 per cent of Georgia's population, white and colored, want to keep segregated schools."

Talmadge was asked if his position wasn't "un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian."

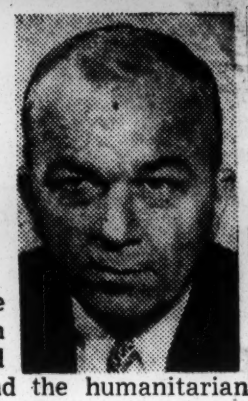
The governor said that if the "Good Lord" had wanted one race and one color, He would have "put them in one place," rather than putting "white in Europe, black in Africa, red in the Americas and yellow in Asia."

Talmadge denied that he had ever campaigned for "white supremacy" in Georgia. "I never used that term 'white supremacy' in my life."

He said he "wouldn't say any one race is specifically inferior" because all have superior individuals.

Thomas L. Stokes

Warren Philosophy Shows in Decisions



WASHINGTON—In his few months on the Supreme Court new Chief Justice Earl Warren has revealed his inclination toward the broad political, economic and social progressivism and the humanitarian spirit that characterized his long service to his State of California and to the Republican Party nationally. As governor of California and in governors' conferences for years and in the national councils of his party, the chief justice subscribed to participation by the Federal Government in fields where the needs of the people cannot be met within the artificial boundaries of states, nor with limited resources, but require cooperative assistance from the Federal Government.

If one might seek the source of his philosophy, it probably would be found partly in his instinctive practicality and common sense, which he applied to the manifold problems in one great state at a time when it was mushrooming into a veritable Western Empire. It was his task to supervise taking care of an inundation by migrants from other parts of the country, first during the depression years and then during the Second World War—an inundation that flowed across California's borders at a great rate.

He found that federal help was necessary to develop the natural resources of his state, including utilization of water for reclamation and electric power, to meet the demands of this new population; as well as for housing the added millions and for increasing income so all could make a living and prosper.

The Supreme Court completed its first session with Earl Warren as chief justice and recessed for the summer with decisions in the Warren mold that reinforce the Federal Government as protector of the general public interest. There was no connection, of course, with that rather dramatic ending and the speech the same day by President Eisenhower, except that in both, and simultaneously, the more progressive element of the Republican Party got encouragement after some cuffing and kicking around in recent weeks.

At his speech at Chestertown, Maryland, the President warned against a government that is too "busybody," but at the same time proclaimed that it is perfectly proper and necessary that government do for us "many things that at one time in history would have been considered reprehensible to our form of government, and these things are done through terms of legislation."

He mentioned "great social security programs" . . . "farm programs to prevent the farmer from falling into a disaster concerning which he could have done nothing by himself" . . . "programs for eliminating slums from the great cities and to make certain that every American has a right and an opportunity to get a decent home." He continued: "All of these things, in health and education, everything we do, are proper spheres for governmental action in working for 160 million people."

Shortly before that speech, there came from the Supreme Court the decision, to which the chief justice subscribed, upholding the authority of the Federal Power Commission to reach clear back to the source, to producers of natural gas, to regulate the price of that commodity and protect 40 million consumers. There was also the decision, which the chief justice wrote, sustaining the constitutionality of the lobby registration act by which the public, as well as Congress, is informed what interests are seeking to influence legislation and how much they are spending — or, as the chief justice put it so picturesquely, "who is being hired, who is putting up the money and how much."

Pulse of the Public

Plan Can Be Worked Out Within the Law To Meet Supreme Court's School Decision

Thomasville — When the confusion caused by demagogues and intemperate hotheads is gone with the wind, level-headed thinking people will work out a plan—a plan within the law—to meet the situation brought on by the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on school segregation.

One plan worthy of consideration is this: Keep the colored schools as they are for attendance only by colored children whose parents want them in such a school; keep the white schools as they are for attendance only by white children whose parents want them in a white school; add a third school for attendance by both white and colored children, but compel no child, white or colored, to attend such a mixed school against the wishes of the child or its parents.

There is nothing in the court decision which deprives parents of the liberty of choosing the available school to which they will send their children. Remember, too, that, in Georgia, Negroes are as eager as Caucasians to preserve that liberty of choice to themselves and their children.

C. E. HAY.

* * *

Not All Segregation Is Found in South

Atlanta — It is not generally known in the South that there are many localities north of the Mason & Dixon Line where they have always had segregated schools and do to this day despite state laws authorizing mixed schools.

I was raised in such a community. On a visit there two or three years ago, I inquired if they still had segregation. The reply was in the affirmative. I asked how they got away with it. The reply was as Southern as Georgia:

"Hush yo mouf"

I just wonder if his homely expression might not be the answer to our problem in Georgia.

REALIST.

* * *

We Can Learn Much From Elephants' Ways

Thomaston — It is interesting and instructive to study the life and conduct of the elephant before the advent of man with his powerful gun.

The elephant went his way, powerful, peaceful and unafraid, and while conscious of his ability to defend himself against the attack of other animals, he never went out of his way to invite attack and used every reasonable effort to avoid the same. Maybe, after all, we can learn something to our advantage from the wisdom of the elephant.

FRANK MATHEWS.

* * *

Admiration Expressed For Counsellor Cohn

Clarkston—I can't help admiring Roy M. Cohn. First he's the lawyer who helped convict the Rosenbergs of high treason.

Then he has the audacity to (according to Col. Belieu) "Declare War on the U.S. Army," and make the Army lose morale. Imagine a little guy like that doing what strong nations have been afraid to try. How Napoleon would have envied him! Verily the truth is stronger than the sword.

R. F. SAMS.

Ike Seeks Data On Plan To End Segregation

Capital's School System May Become Pilot Model For Integration In Education

From Wire Dispatches

President Eisenhower yesterday asked for progress reports on coming moves to end public-school segregation in the District of Columbia.

Officials said the capital's school system might be made a sort of pilot model to help guide the states in the historic switchover.

Many Southern leaders are up in arms against the Supreme Court's Monday ruling that it is unconstitutional to educate white and Negro children in separate public schools. Some have come close to open defiance of the decision.

Eisenhower talked at the White House with the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. Afterward Samuel Spencer, president of the board, reported that the President asked to be kept in touch with the progress made toward an integrated system in the District of Columbia, where Negro pupils outnumber whites in public schools.

Ruling Challenged

Presidential aides noted that Eisenhower is on record as favoring an end to segregation in Washington. He feels, they say, that if successful plans are made for an integrated system in the District, it might serve to smooth the way for the change elsewhere, particularly in the South.

Georgia, the court's ruling was repeatedly challenged.

Georgia's attorney general, Eugene Cook, charged the court with usurping legislative power and said he would refuse to participate in next fall's hearings on how the antisegregation policy will be applied.

May Last Months

The Supreme Court still has to decide on the mechanics for making its decision effective, and has called for arguments on the question. This legal debate may last months.

M. D. Collins, superintendent of Georgia's public schools, predicted that it will be half a century before segregation is ended in his state—"if then."

Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia denounced the ruling and called a meeting of a State commission for May 25 to devise legal means of sidestepping it.

Cherokee Case Recalled

Recalling a case in the early 19th Century when Andrew Jackson was President, Talmadge said the Cherokee Indians sued Georgia to regain their land and were upheld by the Supreme Court. The Governor, John Troup, called up the militia and when the Cherokees appealed to Jackson the President commented that the decision was Chief Justice John Marshall's, "so let him enforce it." The Cherokees subsequently were driven out of Georgia.

In Mississippi, Governor Hugh White appointed eight men to a committee designed to seek a means of dodging the Supreme Court's decision. Two of the appointees are two constitutional lawyers.

In a speech to the House, Representative Forrester (D., Ga.) asserted the court made a "completely political" decision which "wiped out every vestige of State rights."

It means "the old-fashioned Yankee and the old-fashioned Southerner, whose ancestors won this country . . . are completely without rights," he said.

Fears 'Mongrelizing'

Forrester also contended the decision means that laws against mixed marriages can now be annulled. He said the ruling points to "nothing less than mongrelizing of the races."

Some Southern states were studying the idea of eliminating public schools and replacing them with a private system as a means of avoiding the issue.

This is known as the "South Carolina plan," since it originated in that state and South Carolina has taken some legislative steps toward that end. The proposal generally would permit State subsidy of the individual child rather than the school itself.

'Zoning' May Be Used'

Some Deep South areas may try to escape the impact of the court's decree by "zoning" schools in natural population patterns where the races live apart.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal said that the geography in that city should "forestall any sudden changes" because the separate-school pattern of the community is fairly well fitted to population patterns.

Pulitzer Prize-winning editor Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., said he believed some form of "zoning" system would be worked out without defiance of the court.

Intimidation Predicted

Predictions of "some intimidation" in parts of the South over the segregation issue came from Senator Daniel (D., Tex.), who said, "The reason for segregation is to keep the peace. In some areas where we have hotheaded individuals of both races, we may have some intimidation."

He added that Texas "is so proud of its public-school system that it will keep it despite the Supreme Court ruling."

But, Daniel said that no matter how much "some of us" disagree with the decision, "we must look to the future with patience, wisdom, and sound judgment to live under the law as it has now been written and at the same time preserve our public-school systems and maintain peace, order, and harmony."

Purtell Is Pleased

Expressing pleasure with the decision, Senator Purtell (R., Conn.,) went on to say, "I cannot see how the court could have

U. S. Lawyers Say Ban Covers Public Colleges

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Government lawyers said today there could be no doubt the Supreme Court's holding against racial segregation in the public schools covers also colleges and universities supported by public funds.

Pulse of the Public

Alabaman Presents Her View of Decision; Calls for Goodwill Between the Races

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—How many of us can think from this angle about the recent Supreme Court decision on education in the South?

For almost 100 years the Negro of the South has tolerated the demeaning penalties of segregation and discrimination as law-abiding citizens, with heart and soul that cry out against violence but nurture peace and goodwill toward his neighbor. And now the highest court of our land has lifted one band of segregation; soul and mind may soar a little higher.

The method was peaceable, and right; according to our American way of seeking relief from oppression.

Is there any question but that we can meet this change in thinking with the same intelligent desire for goodwill and harmony as have Negroes for almost a century? It should not be too difficult an adjustment. This way no man is being demeaned, but rather, the entire region is being raised to a higher level of nationalism.

It is a challenge, but can't we meet it as we have met many a great one—the challenge of the great war to preserve the "Four Freedoms?"

MRS. BETTIE E. STOKES.

* * *

Negro Parent Asks Trial of Integration

Atlanta—I have read with a great deal of interest and some amusement the letter from a Negro father, appearing in your issue of May 20. It seems that he has allowed many unfounded fears to enter into his thinking and is now all mixed up on the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation.

This father has been fed inferiority and white supremacy so long that he has come to believe white is better than anything black. That's the tragedy of segregation! Give integration a trial, it can't be worse than our lot at present; it will be much better. At any rate, it's the law of the land now and there's nothing this Negro father can do to change it.

W. M. HODGES.

* * *

Let Uncle Sam Pay Cost of New Schools

Frankfort, Ky.—It will do the South no good to try to fight the Civil War over because of the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

The Southern states should get together and make a united effort for the right kind of school buildings for housing all white and colored children.

Let the United States Government pay the bill. A united South demanding good housing and equipment for her schools can get it from Uncle Sam.

JAMES W. JEWELL.

School Hearing Echoes to 'Hell or High Water'

The gubernatorial campaign entered the segregation hearing here Friday.

As John Sammons Bell of Atlanta, member of the Georgia Education Commission, tried to get gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson to endorse more emphatically than he had before the Talmadge-sponsored "private" school amendment, Bell commented:

"The people want a governor who will protect segregation come hell or high water."

Thompson cupped his ear and asked: "What were those words? It seems to me I have heard them before somewhere."

The expression was used recently by gubernatorial candidate Marvin Griffin.

Obey Court, Methodists Urge on Segregation

By LAURA BARRE

The North Georgia Methodist Conference Thursday adopted a resolution on segregation suggesting that "in these troublous days" Methodists show greater consideration than ever before toward Negroes.

Pointing out that "the highest court in our land has spoken," the resolution said:

"Our tradition as Methodist people includes an article of religion which, when interpreted, makes it the duty of all Christians to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority in the country."

The resolution referred to a pronouncement of the 1952 general conference of the Methodist Church, included in the Discipline or official guidebook of the church, which states in part, "There is no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or racial segregation."

The resolution also stated, "The Methodist Church is committed to the public school as the most effective means of providing common education for all our children. We hold that it is an institution essential to the preservation and development of our democracy. Your committee feels that this bulwark of democratic freedom has become a heritage with which we should not tamper except to make our public schools more effective."

"Christians, white and Negro, of leadership and culture, should seek to know and understand each other. All problems can be solved by Christian people working with understanding," the resolution said.

Dr. Lester Rumbel of Augusta was chairman of the resolution committee. Other members were Charles Clegg, Young Harris; Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville; J. Hamby Barton Sr., Dalton; Vergil Eady, Oxford; Julian Fiske, Augusta; the Rev. Delma Hagood, Rome; Dr. Waights G. Henry Jr., LaGrange, and W. H. Murray and Walter Richard of Atlanta.

AVOID DEBATE

The resolution was accepted by the conference without debate.

In other action Thursday the conference set the minimum salary a minister may receive at $1,700 annually for a single man and $2,200 for a married man, with an additional $100 for each dependent child.

The conference's commission on world service and finance was authorized to allot $1,000 for a study of Methodist colleges in Georgia during the coming year.

Dr. Rumble announced that the annual North and South Georgia Methodist Pastors' School will be held Sept. 6-10 at Wesleyan College, Macon. Members of the faculty will include W. L. Northridge of Ireland, principal; Dean E. C. Colwell of Emory University; Dr. Stanley R. Hopper of Drew Theological Seminary; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, head of the Methodist Church in Georgia, and Shannon Hollaway and the Rev. C. L. Middlebrooks, who will serve as musicians.

All Methodist ministers in the state and their wives are eligible to attend the school.

MISSION FUND

It was reported that the conference gave $477,220 to missions during the past year. The conference adopted an annual conference budget of $135,820 for the coming year, and a general and jurisdictional budget of $162,722.

Some 330 laymen and ministers attended a laymen's luncheon at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel following Thursday morning's conference session. Speaker at the luncheon was Dr. Edward McLellan of London, England, guest preacher for the conference.

Hugh Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., president of Comer-Avondale Mills, Inc., spoke Thursday night at a special service in honor of the anniversary of the conference board of lay activities.

The conference, which has been meeting at Wesley Memorial Church here since Monday night, will close Friday morning following an ordination service and the reading of ministerial assignments for the coming year.

Supreme Court's Decision

The United States Supreme Court decision on segregation, which was handed down last Monday, does not affect Alabama schools at this time.

It does, however, set up a precedent, and we *could* be affected at a later date. Nevertheless, we see no reason at this time to become hysterical. If there ever was a time for clear thinking, deliberation and an attempt to see things clearly and in their true perspective, this, perhaps, is that time.

The court's decision comes at a time when one state administration is on its way out and another has been selected by the people. We do not believe that Governor Person's administration should try to solve this big problem for us in its last remaining moments. It might be wise for Governor Person and Governor-Elect Folsom to hold conferences, calling together our most outstanding legislators in both administrations.

Following Governor Talmadge's plan to switch to a private school system in Georgia might be unwise. There are many disadvantages to such a private system and it could prove most unsatisfactory.

The Herald does not believe that the better class of thinking colored people want a mixing of the races in our public schools any more than the white people want it. The trouble is going to come—if it comes at all—from the agitation of the issue by outside forces who do not have either side's welfare at heart. Communists and fellow travelers will find this situation a feritle field to play upon the emotions and racial prejudice of both white and colored. But we should remember one thing: Their main objective is not to really help or benefit either side, and never to solve the problem; their object is to divide, weaken and confuse us.

Regardless of the Supreme Court's ruling, we do not believe that the colored people want to go to the white schools. We believe that what the colored race wants and really needs are better schools. Here in Bullock County there is a great need for a fine vocational high school for colored students, and while we are about it, let us remember that our white school system could be improved some too!

It seems to us that a good approach, since we still have time, might be for the governors of these 17 states to start now holding conferences with white and colored leaders to discuss the educational problem. They might ask the colored leaders whether or not their people desire to attend white schools. It might then be a splendid idea for these 17 governors to meet in convention and discuss their findings in each individual state.

If we are right in assuming that every problem has a solution, let us first approach the problem with determination; let us examine all its angles and come up with the right answer. Certainly there was never a time when we needed more to be united, firm and determined in our efforts to come up with the right answer. Time is short.

Court Decision Does Not Affect Bullock At This Time

The Supreme Court Decision, handed down last Monday, in which the court held that segregation of white and negro students in public schools was unconstitutioal, does not affect Alabama and Bullock County Schools at this time. The action affects only the four states: South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi and Delaware—and the District of Columbia. As one supreme court justice put it, "It could bring a generation of litigation." And most state officials in government and education seem to agree with the statement by the supreme court justice.

D. P. Culp, a candidate for state superintendent of education, sent the following telegram to The Union Springs Herald Wednesday:

"As a candidate for state superintendent of education, I feel it necessary to make known my position on the Supreme Court decision relative to segregation in our public schools.

"This decision is far reaching in its ultimate implications, and we must face it calmly and intelligently. Our traditions must, of course, be maintained. We must work for better educational opportunities for all of our children and I will certainly work with white and negro leaders to improve our educational system. I will oppose efforts to end segregation in our public schools.

"There is no immediate threat involved in the decision, as I understand it, and I am sure that our special committee of the legislature studying the problem will explore every possible approach to its solution. We can, and will, find an answer within the framework of our traditions and with fairness and profit to all.

"I have for many years advocated better schools for all of our white and negro children and will continue to do so, but I will work for separate schools as required by the constitution of Alabama."

J. Lawrence Makes Statement

Mr. R. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of Bullock County Schools, made the following statement:

"I have read what the newspapers have given with reference to the decision of the Supreme Court on the cases pertaining to segregation in our public schools. This decision will have no immediate effect upon the schools of Bullock County and the rest of Alabama.

"This is a time for calm thinking. I am confident that we have the leadership to solve this problem within the framework of our Southern traditions and customs. Our forefatners, during the dark days of the reconstruction period, solved problems which were more difficult than this.

"I am confident that the citizens of Bullock County, both white and negro, want to maintain segregated schools. We can, we must preserve our southern traditions and customs."

Calm Is To Alabama's Credit

It is to the credit of Alabamians that the long-expected Supreme Court ruling against segregation, while a shock to the sensibilities, has been received in relative calm.

Governor Gordon Persons wisely has advised no hasty action, and has given no encouragement to the suggestion of an immediate special session of the Legislature.

Most citizens seem to agree with the Governor in his desire to await the final decree of the Court which will be handed down following a hearing of the arguments of the various Attorneys-General of the states involved concerning the best course of procedure. This decree could not possibly be announced before the last of this year, and parhaps not then.

There are many indications that the Supreme Court has deliberately chosen to move slowly, though from a positive and uncompromising position. The absence of a time limit, and the obvious necessity of protracted legal action over a period of years, are favorable factors from the point of view of the South, where critical adjustments will be required. These cannot come over night. They will require of all parties concerned the utmost in patience, in true Christianity, and in regard for the unity and strength of our nation in time of peril.

It is of interest to note that the Republican Chief Justice, Mr. Earl Warren, chose to read the decision himself and thereby prompted some observers to speculate that he may be moving toward the next Republican Presidential nomination. Regardless of the validity of such a prediction, the unanimous verdict of the nine-member court removes the decision from the realm of partisan politics.

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Segregation Decision Received Calmly Here

Montgomery has apparently taken with a grain of salt the U. S. Supreme Court's decision Monday outlawing segregation in public schools.

Contrary to many predictions, the history-making high court ruling did not create a momentous stir in Alabama's capital and the Cradle of the Confederacy.

High ranking government and school officials have had little to say here and over the state. Gov. Gordon Persons and Superintendent of Education W. J. Terry are withholding comment until they can study the situation.

The governor did announce almost immediately that he has no plans for calling a special session of the legislature in an effort to side-step the decision. At least three of the county's five representative in the legislature had foreseen a special called session.

* * *

MOST OF THE other state leaders accepted the news with like calmness, in contrast to the sister state of Georgia where Gov. Herman Talmadge has said he will do everything within his power to see that anti-segregation ruling is not put into practice. Talmadge's reaction has been perhaps the most violet of any Southern leader.

In Birmingham, the chairman of the legislative interim committee, Sen. Albert Boutwell, announced that he would call a meeting of his group soon to study the problems. He also said his committee would meet with the Alabama Bar Association "and make our recommendations."

Mr. Terry pointed out that Alabama is not affected immediately. The ruling applies only to the five states which had cases before the court, but in a matter of time required for necessary legal action, it will apply to all states since the precedent has been set.

ONE MEMBER of the Alabama legislature was outspoken in his defense of segregation. Rep. Sam Englehardt of Macon County said the two-school system "must and will be maintained." Englehardt was the sponsor of the unsuccessful attempt in the 1953 session of the legislature to set up a private school sysem in Alabama.

In Washingon, Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman voiced grave concern, but neither made extensive comments. They, like Gov. Persons and most other Southern state executives, wanted first to size-up he situation.

James E. Folsom, the man whose responsibility it may be to actually intergrate the two systems, was no available for comment as of yesterday. Folsom was said to be vacationing.

* * *

NOT UNTIL FALL will the Supreme Court begin hearings on the means and time of combining white and Negro schools. Top legal and educational minds of the several states involved are expected to be invited to take part in these hearings.

Most observers agree that the decision was received in a surprisingly calm manner here as well as over the Southland and that adverse reaction, if any, will not be evidenced until the high court establishes the operating procedure.

Survey Shows Many Children Not Bothered by Color

Nonsegregation Reports Vary A Great Deal

New York, May 30 (AP)—What can more than 8,000,000 white and 2,500,000 Negro children and their teachers expect when the Supreme Court issues its decrees ending segregation in the public schools?

The experience of other millions of pupils in nonsegregated school systems may shed some light on what's ahead.

A survey by the Associated Press of some of these areas shows:

1. The complexion of the schools reflects the pattern of housing. Depending on the districts they serve, the schools range from mixed to almost all white or almost all Negro.

2. Negro teachers have been employed successfully to teach white pupils.

3. Children are not bothered by color.

4. A carefully prepared educational program helps reduce friction.

No Incidents In Nine Years

"Children intermingle freely . . . We have very few racial problems," says Dr. Claude B. Courtier, superintendent of schools in Cincinnati.

"There is a racial problem, but we are meeting it the best we can with a human-relations program," says Superintendent Arthur Dondineau of the Detroit schools.

"No incidents in nine years," reports Assistant Superintendent Joseph C. Goethen of the time he has spent in a section of New York with a heavy concentration of minority groups.

New York school authorities—like those in Chicago, San Francisco, and other places—say they keep no count of the number of white and Negro pupils among their students.

Elementary schools, says a New York Board of Education spokesman, are districted according to density of population, not character. Some of the 800 school buildings have few Negroes and some have few whites. Others are changing with the changing character of their neighborhoods.

Examination Competitive

The Board of Education cannot say how many of New York's 37,000 teachers are Negro. Teachers generally are named from a list of applicants rated according to a competitive examination.

School Superintendent Herbert Clish was asked how San Francisco overcame the race problem.

"Our elementary schools are districted on a neighborhood basis," he said. "A youngster must go to the elementary school in his neighborhood, unless the parent receives special permission."

Clish said there had been "one or two" requests for transfer because of race. They were denied.

"One year," he added, "a Chinese boy was elected student body president and another year a Negro was elected in a predominantly white school."

No Segregation Policy

Chicago schools has no policy of segregating pupils. Factors which help make a school district include the distance children have to walk and the number of artelial highways they have to cross.

"We count them simply as American children," says Thaddeus J. Lubera, assistant superintendent in chare of high schools in Chicago.

In Chicago, as in other big cities, high schools cover greater areas than do elementary schools, and sometimes offer specialized subjects. Thus transfers from one school to another are permitted, although not allowed in the lower grades.

Lubera said high school students sometimes shift to schools where ta racial or religious group is dominant. He said the transfer requests usually are pegged to curriculum as a reason.

Cincinnati has 79 public schools with an enrollment of 53,945 white and 5,774 Negro children. A dozen school are predominantly Negro, nine are evenly divided.

Says It Works

Detroit's 19 public high schools, 220 elementary schools, and 18 junior high schools also range from all white to mixed, to all Negro. In the schools there are 263,564 children, 17 per cent of them Negro.

"We've grown up with a nonsegregated system and it works," said Superintendent Dondineau. He said the system has been in effect since the Civil War, when Negroes started a heavy migration to the city.

In the nations' capital, where the public schools have been segregated, Archbishop Patrick O'Boylen began desegregation among the Catholic parochial schools in 1948.

"The pattern of acceptance is unblemished by any untoward incident," reports The Catholic Standard, publication of the archdiocese of Washington.

A flare-up has been predicted, but did not materialize, the newspaper said. The paper did not say that some white parents withdrew their children from the Church schools.

Reports of successful integration of minority-group pupils in curricular and extracurricular life come from other places, like St. Loius' Catholic schools.

There Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter erased the color line in 1947, although Missouri law requires segregation in public schools.

When some parishioners threatened court action, the archbishop cautioned them that such a course would lead to excommunication, and the action was dropped.

Happy With Relations

Reports the Rev. James T. Curtin, superintendent of the St. Louis archdiocese high schools:

"Relations (between Negro and white pupils) have been all that we could possibly hope for. We feel they are getting to the point of accepting each other without question."

Archbishop Ritter said an important factor in the process of integration has been the community's letting down its racial barriers in recent years.

The St. Louis Catholic schools have a total enrollment of about 82,000. A few are all Negro, because they serve all-Negro districts. Some are mixed, although predominantly Negro, and some are all white.

For the first time there are two Negro teachers this year in the archdiocese high schools. The grade schools expect to hire some next fall. Of the high-school Negro teachers the superintendent said:

"Both have been very successful, including the way in which they have been accepted."

Other Areas Find Answer to De-Segregation

(Third of a Series)

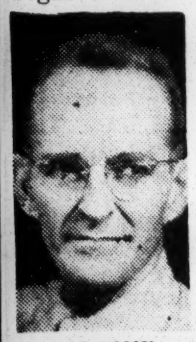
By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

The historic United States Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools did not come as a surprise.

Various cases which resulted in the final order had been pending for years and had been bitterly argued before many tribunals. Lawyers and educators generally recognized that there were only two probable outcomes — reiteration of the "separate but equal" doctrine, or a constituional ban on segregation.

When the Supreme Court ruled for the second alternative, it knocked out segregated schools in 17 states, but granted a "breathing spell" to meet the new conditions.

As Dade county and Florida begin to search for their own solutions to the most important social change the public schools have ever faced, it is helpful to know that other areas are engaged in the same struggle and that some have found solutions.



COLLIER

The Dade County Council on Community Relations, an organization set up to study issues which create tension, and to bring about better understanding between groups, has been assembling information.

It has been presenting panel discussions before civic groups to encourage thinking about the situation created by the court decision, making available the facts about other communities — such facts as these:

St. Louis began a study in 1951 "to lay the foundation for de-segregation." It was conducted under the auspices of a local of the Teamsters union, (AFL.)

The union recommended that the first step in a gradual process should be integration of teachers in schools located in inter-racial areas. "This in itself would be a positive step in the direction of non-segregated schools," the union reported.

It called for interracial student-teacher and teacher-teacher contacts "to help reduce the prejudices of both students and teachers of both races."

Integration should probably take place first at the extreme levels, the St. Louis group concluded — in the first grade and in the high schools.

"Prejudices are not too firmly set in the 6-year-olds," the report said. "The wide variety of extra-curricular activities in which high school students participate bring them into a closer relationship with both their teachers and other students."

The St. Louis study group also suggested inter-racial student groups to encourage common interests in art, music, dramatics or creative writing as a means of promoting understanding that would be necessary with the end of segregation.

It also asked that a human relations course be a required subject for all high school students.

This and the experience and recommendations of other areas may be useful as a guide here. For instance, New Jersey, where some industrial communities have large populations of Southern origin, has been struggling to make integration work for many years.

The Dade Council's survey recounted this long fight which was finally successful.

As segregation was ended, the report says, "many parents threatened to withdraw their children from the public schools and transfer them to parochial or private schools. The percentage withdrawn in all 43 counties was small and most of these returned to the public school before the end of the school year."

Indianapolis began the end of segregation in 1949 and achieved it within a few years. School officials reported that as a result recognition of differences tends to vanish and all students are treated equally in participation in school programs.

Many other examples are cited of communities which tackled de-segregation, either because they believed in it, or because they felt it would soon become a matter of constitutional law.

But nowhere is there any indication that it was, or will be, an easy task. Everybody realizes that it will take a long time in this area to meet the conditions laid down by the Supreme Court.

The authorities of Tuscon, Ariz., where the struggle was long and marked by threats of violence, made a number of suggestions for other communities about to tackle the problem.

After listing 13 practical steps, they added the 14th:

"Enlist the aid of God, for we will need it."

Outnumbered Whites Of Rural Area In South Carolina Cling To Tradition In Fight Against Non-Segregation

By SAUL PETT

SUMMERTON, S. C., June 20 (AP) — This is Clarendon County, in the Deep South, where humans, not legal abstractions, are caught up in a two-color world they never made.

Riding through this back country, where the march toward integration of the white and colored races is likely to meet more resistance than in most places in the South, you pass magnolias and gum trees and towering pines and dripping Spanish moss. You pass gray loam cotton fields and white sandy roads and scrubbed up Negroes going to town on a Saturday afternoon, some in cars, others in surreys or high sideboard wagons drawn by mules. Here, Negroes far outnumber the whites.

Occasionally, where Sherman bypassed them, you see old colonial houses hidden behind moss-draped trees like a dim dream. The old slave huts are gone but many Negro shacks remain, unpainted, tiny, crowded with humanity.

Along the highway, you pass Negro kids waving cans of bait for sale. In the fields, you see whole Negro families at work. The father off in one quarter plowing behind mules. The mother and children out with their hoes and floppy hats, "chopping," or thinning cotton plants.

Place With Memory

Perhaps it is only a visitor's imagination, but as he looks at the hot haze sitting heavily on the fields and farms, he senses a brooding quiet. This is a place with a long memory.

"My grandfather was a slave," said a Negro farm woman. "He never knew what a shoe was. He never knew who bought his father and mother. He had it tough. We've got it better. Our children will have it better still when they get all their rights as humans."

"My grandfather was a slave owner," said a white farm woman. "You Northerners don't understand that we've only known Negroes as our servants. We feel kindly toward them but we only know them as a completely separate race. We aim to keep it that way."

Summerton, where one of the historic Supreme Court cases on school segregation began three years ago, has about 1,500 people — roughly 1,100 colored to 400 whites. Most folks farm for a living, cotton generally being the "money crop." The town business district is little more than one block of a state highway, where promptly at Thursday noon every storekeeper closes up to go fishing.

Children Playing

Occasionally, you see small white and colored children going off to play together. In such cases, the Negro boy's parents usually work for the white parents, as household or farm help. Almost invariably, when the children reach a later age, 11 or 12, they stop playing together. The whites insist on it. The Negroes expect it.

In Summerton, where Negroes outnumber whites by almost three to one, an overwhelming majority of the whites are militantly opposed to integration in the schools or anywhere else.

This feeling is not one that can be applied to all of the South because sentiments on the segregation problem vary from area to area, especially in proportion to the Negro population. For example, the problem is different in some cities and in states such as Oklahoma and Texas, where the feeling on both sides seems to be that, given time, the segregation issue will work itself out under the Supreme Court's directive.

But here, in Summerton, the white position is clear and strong. If integration is forced on them, they say, they'll send their children to private schools. There is some talk of raising money for such schools by private subscription.

Most Whites Fear

Most of Summerton's whites fear that school contact would lead to social contact and social contact would lead to intermarriage.

That one word, intermarriage, is the end fear in all the discussions and leads to the inevitable question put to the visitor, "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

White people in Summerton don't take kindly to a Northern reporter down here on a segregation story. They think that Yankee writers tend to distort the white side of the picture in favor of the Negro. They think Northern writers are inclined to picture all Southern whites as rich, despotic and illiterate hillbillies and all Southern Negroes as downtrodden, poverty-stricken doctors of philosophy.

For this reason, no white person interviewed for this story would allow his name to be used. Some came close but changed their minds.

"Better leave me out of it," said a middle-aged farmer of about 100 acres, who changed his mind. "After all, I got niggers on my place. I got to get along with them.

The Get Along

"Matter of fact, there isn't a place in the whole country where niggers and whites get along better. We've got no hard feelings. I've gotten up in the middle of the night to drive them to the doctor or do some other favor.

"The niggers themselves don't want integration. They want things equal for them and that ought to be. But they don't want to mix with us any more than we want to mix with them."

"My girls will never go to school with niggers," said a tall, barrel-chested storekeeper. "The Bible says the Lord never intended for the races to mix."

Asked where the Bible said that, the man looked annoyed, said he couldn't rightly remember at the moment and walked off.

White Schoolteacher Said

A pretty, white schoolteacher said integration may work in the North but couldn't in the South.

"We got so many of them here," she explained. "It would be bad.

"Your Northern Negro may be different. Down here, their morals are low. There are very few you can trust. I'd hate to have a big Negro boy in my class. If he got mad, he might pull a knife."

A middle-aged farm woman, a lady with charm and dignity who occupies a house more than 150 years old, politely but firmly refused to discuss the subject beyond saying:

"If Mrs. Roosevelt likes the Negroes so much let her come down here and live with them. We're dead set against any mixing."

A lawyer leaned back in his swivel chair and said that what was needed was a calm appreciation of the problem by the North.

Love And Hate

"It's been said before but it's still true," he said. "You in the North love Negroes as a class but despise them as individuals.

"We take individual Negroes into our family—they cook for us, they raise our children, and we're loyal to them and they to us. But we don't want the whole class forced on us."

The lawyer displayed a letter just received from his son in college. The boy closed by saying, "Tell Bessie hello." Bessie used to be his colored nurse.

"That's our attitude," the attorney said. "We love them. We want to see them get ahead but we don't want the two classes mixed. Integration would destroy our way of living."

One farm woman said she had only the kindliest intentions toward Negroes, that they were entitled to equal educational opportunity, that they themselves preferred to be by themselves, and that Northerners had to understand that Southern Negroes are different.

"I declare, they're practically a different race down here," she said earnestly. "Down here, most of them look like real Africans. They are more intelligent up North, maybe because they've had better chances up there.

"But, I declare, we've got to keep the two races separate down here. If they mingle in the schools, they'll want to mingle in the churches and the drugstores and everything. Now, what's that going to lead to but intermarriage?

"In another generation, they'd all be half white and half Negro. Now, that would be a bad comeoff, wouldn't it? Of course, I can't imagine why a white girl would want to marry a black Negro man. I suppose the Negro would want to."

With the whites feeling the way they do, what's it like to be a Negro in the Summerton area?

The question was put to the family of William Hilton, 48-year-old tenant farmer, who has 13 children. Hilton says he feels no bitterness to white people in the area.

Can't Help Feeling

He recognizes, he says, that they can't help feeling the way they do any more than he can. He is an active member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and feels that segregation in all forms should end.

It would be difficult to tell whether a majority of the Negroes in Summerton share Hilton's views. Some say they want segregation to continue as long as facilities are equal. Some are against it. Many won't say, either way.

Economically, the Hiltons would seem to represent a middle-class Negro farm family in this area. Some families, especially sharecroppers, live in smaller, shabbier shacks. Some, especially those who own their own farms, live in bigger better houses complete with modern conveniences.

Six-Room House

The Hiltons have a six-room wooden house under a roof of galvanized tin, in the shade of two huge oaks. Outside, the house has a thin coat of paint, which makes it better than many. Inside, there is no paint, no plumbing, no electricity. One room has irregular wall paper. In the others, along the walls and the floors, you can see daylight between the bare wooden planks.

Behind the home stand a sagging outhouse, a smoke house and two small barns. The family conveyance is a pickup truck. Three mules provide the mobile force for farm work.

Hilton supplies the equipment, the mules, fertilizers and other materials. His white landlord, who owns many farms in the area but now lives in Atlanta, supplies the house and the 60 acres which Hilton farms. He has 12 acres in cotton, the remainder in corn, sweet potatoes, oats and wheat. The annual rent is one quarter of the cotton crop, which in recent years had averaged about $450.

Gets Along Fine

Hilton says he gets along fine with his landlord, whom he sees about twice a year. It was the landlord who suggested that one of the boys be named Roosevelt Hilton after the late President. Hilton was happy to oblige.

Ages of the children range from 3 to 23. The two oldest boys, one of whom was wounded while fight-

ng in Korea, now work in New York and Washington, D.C. The oldest girl majors in home economics at South Carolina State, a Negro school at Orangeburg. This costs her father about $700 a year. In the hope of earning money to send other children to college, Hilton has expanded his livestock. He now has nine head of cattle and eight head of hogs.

HOUSING FACTOR IN SCHOOLS CITED

Some Almost All White Or All Negro

By MARTIN Z. POST

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—What can more than eight million white and 2½ million Negro children and their teachers expect when the Supreme Court issues its decrees ending segregation in the public schools?

Th experience of other millions of pupils in nonsegregated school systems may shed some light on what's ahead. A survey by The Associated Press of some of these areas shows:

The complexion of the schools reflects the pattern of housing. Depending on the districts they serve, the schools range from mixed, to almost all white or almost all Negro.

Negro teachers have been employed successfully to teach white pupils.

'Intermingle Freely'

Children are not bothered by color.

A carefully prepared educational program helps reduce friction.

"Children intermingle freely . . . We have very few racial problems," says Dr. Claude B. Courter, superintendent of schools in Cincinnati.

"There is a racial problem, but we are meeting it the best we can with a human relations program," says Supt. Arthur Dondineau of the Detroit schools.

"We keep no record on the basis of race or religion," says Dr. Herbert Clish, San Francisco's superintendent of schools.

"No incidents in nine years," reports Asst. Supt. Joseph C. Noethen of the time he has spent in a section of New York with a heavy concentration of minority groups.

New York school authorities—like those in Chicago, San Francisco and other places—say they keep no count of the number of white and Negro pupils among their students.

Population Density Factor

Elementary schools, says a New York Board of Education spokesman, are districted according to density of population, not character. Some of the 800 school buildings have few Negroes, and some have few whites. Others are changing with the changing character of their neighborhoods.

The Board of Education cannot say how many of New York's 37,000 teachers are Negro. Teachers generally are named from a list of applicants rated according to a competitive examination.

However, a special effort is made in New York to orient the curriculum to the needs of the major community group.

Clish was asked how San Francisco overcame the race problem.

"Our elementary schools are districted on a neighborhood basis," he said. "A youngster must go to the elementary school in his neighborhood, unless the parent receives special permission."

Clish said there had been "one or two" requests for transfer because of race. They were denied.

"One year," he added, "A Chinese boy was elected student body president and another year a Negro was elected in a predominantly white school."

'No Friction' in Chicago

Chicago schools have no policy of segregating pupils. Factors which help make a school district include distance children have to walk and the number of arterial highways they have to cross.

"We count them simply as American children," says Thaddeus J. Lubera, assistant superintendent in charge of high schools in Chicago.

He says there is "no friction," although high spirits sometimes flare at games.

In Chicago as in other big cities, high schools cover greater areas than do elementary schools and sometimes offer specialized subjects.

Thus transfers from one school to another are permitted, although not allowed in the lower grades.

In Chicago, Lubera said, high school students sometimes shift to schools where a racial or religious group is dominant. He said the transfer requests usually are pegged to curriculum as a pretext.

Cincinnati has 79 public schools with an enrollment of 53,945 white, 15,774 Negro children. A dozen schools are predominantly Negro, nine are evenly divided.

Detroit's 19 public high schools, 220 elementary schools and 18 junior high schools also range from all white to mixed to all Negro. In the schools there are 263,565 children, 17 per cent of them Negro.

"We've grown up with a nonsegregated system and it works," said Supt. Dondineau.

Catholic Schools Bar Segregation

In the nation's capital, where the public schools have been segregated, Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle began desegregation among the Catholic parochial schools in 1948.

"The pattern of acceptance is unblemished by any untoward incident," reports the Catholic Standard, publication of the archdiocese of Washington.

A flareup had been predicted but did not materialize, the newspaper said. The paper did not say that some white parents withdrew their children from the church schools.

Reports of successful integration of minority-group pupils in curricular and extracurricular life come from other places, like St. Louis' Catholic schools.

There Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter erased the color line in 1947 although Missouri law requires segregation in public schools.

When some parishioners threatened court action, the archbishop cautioned them that such a course would lead to excommunication, and the action was dropped.

Reports the Rev. James T. Curtin, superintendent of the St. Louis archdiocese high schools:

"Relations (between Negro and white pupils) have been all that we could possible hope for. We feel they are getting to the point of accepting each other without question."

Archbishop Ritter said an important factor in the process of integration has been the community's letting down its racial barriers in recent years.

Bans Ended at San Antonio

A pastoral letter was read in the sprawling archdiocese of San Antonio, Tex., last April 5.

"Henceforth," declared Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, "no Catholic child may be refused admittance to any school maintained by the archdiocese for reason of color, race or poverty."

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John L. Morkovsky, superintendent of schools, said the order might give a few heretofore reluctant Negroes the moral courage to apply for enrollment.

The Catholic schools in New Orleans have been desegregating for eight years. For several years there has been no segregation at two seminaries.

In Kansas, segregation is permitted on a local option basis but has never been considered a real problem. This is because Negroes are more widely scattered.

Nonsegregated schools in Kansas have been that way since they were established, except in Wichita and Pittsburg, which ended segregation within the last four years.

La. Decision Backs School Segregation

BATON ROUGE, May 24 (AP)—The Senate Education Committee today passed a resolution favoring continued public school segregation after rejecting an amendment to further soften the language.

"This resolution is strong for a purpose," said Sen. W. M. Rainach of Summerfield. "Strength will gain us time. A strong stand will incline the U.S. Supreme Court to be lenient in putting the decree into effect.

"A weak stand will signify acquiescence on our part and in that all the court there shall be no delay in putting its decision into effect."

The resolution, which calls for positive action by the Louisiana Legislature to maintain segregation in public schools, barreled through the House by a 83-3 vote.

Talmadge Hits States' 'Hypocrisy'

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 21 (AP)—Gov. Talmadge struck out at what he termed the "hypocrisy of states which say they do not permit segregation."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Georgia Federation of Labor, Talmadge predicted Negroes would suffer if segregation is abolished in the state. He said both races want segregation continued in Georgia.

Atlanta employes more Negro teachers than the entire state of Connecticut, Talmadge said, adding:

"No one is a better friend of the colored people of Georgia than the white people of Georgia."

He renewed a pledge to maintain segregation during his term, which ends next January.

He told the labor group Friday's speech "probably" would be his last to a GFL convention. Asked if that meant he did not expect to seek reelection, he answered:

"Just quote what I said"

Some Talmadge supporters have started a move to draft the governor and are sounding out legislative support for a special legislative session, to remove the constitutional ban on a governor succeeding himself.

"Georgia led the entire South last year in industrial expansion" he said. "A total of 270 new or expanded plants each representing an initial investment of more than $50,000 were established and are now affording new employment to 15,000 persons."

Can Weather Segregation End---Gowen

Constitution State News Service

NEWNAN, May 21—Georgians remember it wasn't necessary to abolish the University System of Georgia in 1939 when the United States Supreme Court struck down segregation in graduate schools, Gubernatorial Candidate Charlie Gowen said here Friday.

"The people also recall the wild but unfulfilled promises to call out the National Guard to stop passenger trains and buses at the state line when the Supreme Court in 1946 struck at segregation in interstate commerce," Gowen told the Newnan Rotary Club.

He declared that Georgians will refuse to be stampeded into abolishing their public school system.

Gowen said that Georgians know that next fall school superintendents in Georgia "will maintain our way of life by simply designating the class and school each pupil must attend." He predicted each race will accept this designation.

"They know that those who seek to feather their political nests by calling for abolition of the public school system do not have the best interest of the people at heart."

Harris Endorses Hand for Governor, Praises His Segregation Proposal

Roy Harris, Augusta political leader, Monday night endorsed the gubernatorial candidacy of Speaker of the House Fred Hand.

Harris, a member of the Georgia Education Commission, said he endorsed Hand's "sensible" plan for preserving public, segregated schools in Georgia as well as his candidacy.

Harris praised Hand's school proposal in an article in The Augusta Courier, Harris' political paper, which termed "silly" the plans submitted by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and Ben Garland, who are also seeking the governor's post.

BACKS HAND

"I said some time ago that if Jim Gillis did not make the race I would support Fred Hand. That still goes," Harris told The Atlanta Constitution by telephone from his home in Augusta.

Reached at his home in Pelham, Hand said:

"I am very pleased, Roy Harris has always worked for the advancement of education and other worthwhile projects of the state.

"I predict that others interested in the welfare of the state will fall in line with him and support my candidacy."

DRAFTS PLANS

Hand added that he was not ready to announce his campaign plans or campaign manager.

Harris said the four main points in Hand's proposal are:

1. To keep the state constitution as it is because it does not authorize taxes for any schools except segregated schools.

2. To keep the appropriations bills as it is because it cuts off money to any county that has mixed schools.

3. To continue the building program so as to give the two races equal and separate facilities.

4. To continue to work with Negro leaders on voluntary acceptance of plans to maintain segregation.

DRIVE ROLE

Harris' statement created speculation as to what role he will play in Hand's campaign.

The Augustan played a leading part in the successful campaigns of the late Eugene Talmadge, Herman Talmadge, Ellis Arnall and Carl Rivers.

Harris, also a member of the Board of Regents, said the student-assignment plan offered by Rep. Charlie Gowen, also a candidate, is illegal and would not meet the court test.

HE'S SILENT

Griffin had no comment on Harris' remarks.

Gubernatorial Candidates M. E. Thompson and Tom Linder will offer their plans to the commission Friday. Edmund Barfield of Atlanta, who has announced he will run for governor, also will appear before the commission.

SHOWS GRASP

"Speaker Hand seems to have a firmer grasp of the problems involved than any of the other candidates who spoke, and his approach to the solution is from the practical standpoint," Harris commented.

Candidate Griffin proposed increasing the size of local school boards to 100, and requiring persons to live in Georgia a year before their children become eligible for public schools. He would elect the boards by popular vote.

If a five-man board can't act legally, how much more legal does Griffin think the action of 100 would be? Harris asked. If three candidates ran for each post, a little county would have 300 candidates in the large, confused election, he said. A meeting of the 100-member board would look like a session of the Legislature, Harris said.

Banning new people from public schools "undoubtedly" would cause all Army camps and installations to move out of Georgia, Harris went on.

He said Garland's plan to place four schools in each community—one for white girls, one for Negro girls, one for white boys and one for Negro boys, is illegal. Also, the state is having a difficult time providing two sets of schools in each community, much less four, he said.

"If these ideas are a sample of the mental capacity of these two candidates (Griffin and Garland), then we would be in a devil of a fix with either serving as chief executive of a great state," Harris concluded.

Harris said Georgia can have segregated schools "if the white people have the intelligence, the guts and the energy to see to it that they are segregated." A governor with intelligence and courage can make it much easier, he added. A Legislature with intelligence and courage also will help because it will reenact the provision of the present appropriations bill cutting off the money for any county that mixes the races in its schools, Harris stated.

A PASTOR'S THOUGHTS:

Negroes Should Be Proud of Integrity Of Their Culture

By DR. CHARLES L. ALLEN
Pastor, Grace Methodist Church

During recent months as I have been reading and hearing so much about the relationships of the Negro and white races in this country I have been asking God for an answer. My mind has been directed to a verse in Ezekiel: "I sat where they sat" (3:15). If I were a Negro I would today be both proud and afraid.

I would be proud because I would remember that I am part of one of the finest and oldest cultures the world has ever known. Even in prehistoric times we find that the Negro race in Africa had developed an organized and civilized life. They were not savages as many have been led to believe. Thousands of years ago they created an orderly economic life, developed the arts and enjoyed a fine civilization.

I would remember how that my forefathers were so cruelly stolen away and sold into slavery and I would know that was one of the most brutal and shameful chapters of all time. But I would be proud that, in spite of man's inhuman treatment, my people's soul could not be destroyed. I would point with pride to the fact that some of the world's greatest musicians, painters, poets and leaders have been Negroes.


Dr. Chas. Allen

I would realize that even in my generation my people have been sorely mistreated. They have been forced to live in the worst houses. Because they have found it hard to get the benefits of modern medicine and health service, their life span is ten years shorter than the white person. They have been the "last hired and the first fired" and many times have not had equal protection by the courts.

* * *

YET, IN SPITE OF DREADFUL ODDS, the story of the race is one of steady progress. I would be proud that more than 5,000 of my race have earned Phi Beta Kappa, the highest scholastic honor. I would be proud that, though just 75 years ago only one Negro out of ten could read and write, today nine out of ten can do so. I would point with pride to the more than a hundred Negro colleges and universities in this country. I would point out that I have obtained the right to vote and hold public office; that the dreadful lynchings are almost a thing of the past. I would be proud of the more than a hundred of my race who are now listed in **Who's Who of America.**

Yes, if I were a Negro I would have these and many other causes to hold my head high in justifiable pride. I would be proud that the highest court of my land, a court on which my race has never been represented, has said that the word "segregation," with its inferences of inferiority, is wrong. I would be proud that it has been officially declared that I am inferior to no man.

* * *

ON THE OTHER HAND, if I were a Negro I would be afraid. Not afraid of mob violence or intemperate hot-heads. I would not be afraid of opposition or oppression. I would remember my progress in spite of those things. But just now I would very seriously consider that my race is only 13-million strong in a land of more than 160 million people. I would know that I am outnumbered almost 13 to one.

I would be afraid because I would realize that if the Negroes and the whites become freely mixed, someday my race will be swallowed up. Though segregation has meant cruel injustice, I would know that it has also preserved the integrity of my race. Because of the implications of the word I would be glad "segregation" is outlawed. But in its stead, I would put the word "separation."

* * *

BOTH THE WORD "SEPARATION" and the principle has an honored history. And I would think of it as Paul meant when he said to the first Christians, "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate" (2 Cor. 6:17). Paul was not afraid that persecution could destroy them, but he knew that without separation they could not maintain their group. Segregation is forced. Separation is by choice. If I were a Negro I would want to preserve my race and not because I was compelled but by choice I would insist on separation.

I would fight with my every resource to bring to my people every opportunity that any citizen has, both in education and in other areas of life. But I am confident that if I were a Negro I would fight equally as hard to keep my children separate and thereby maintain their distinctive selves.

Dr. Allen's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

ATTY. JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN

Southerners Block Harlan Confirmation

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (NNPA) — Blocking of immediate confirmation of John Marshall Harlan, New York lawyer, as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court was effected by a bloc of Southern Senators who favor nullifying the decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Senator John O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, lawyer and plantation owner, was the spokesman for the group because in the next Congress, which convenes January 5, he will be the second ranking majority member of the Senate Judiciary committee.

To Hear Arguments

By objecting to immediate confirmation, Eastland made sure that only eight justices would hear the arguments, beginning December 6, on the questions asked by the Supreme Court of how and when its decision shall be put into effect.

Although a full court is not necessary, the advocates of racial integration in the public schools wanted the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson filled by the time the arguments begin.

Action on the Harlan nomination was held up Friday after Eastland said he wanted more time to study the nominee's qualifications.

Opposes Delay

The delay was voted over the protest of Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, of New Jersey, who asked for immediate approval.

After Eastland said he wanted more time, J. G. Sourwine, committee counsel, said six letters of objection to the Harlan appointment had been received. These protests were:

1. That Judge Harlan had been a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford.

. That he was a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic Union, a private organization intended to foster closer relationships in the Atlantic community.

3. That he is inexperienced.

Mr. Sourwine said there was also a letter from a man who had a private feud with the telephone company and objected on the ground that Mr. Harlan's law firm represented the company.

Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, said Atlantic Union was a very fine organization, having Owen Roberts, a former Supreme Court justice, as the national president.

Wants More Information

Eastland told the committee that he and some other Democratic Senators wished to obtain more information about Judge Harlan's qualification before the Senate proceeded to vote on his confirmation.

This means that Eastland and other Senators in the anti-civil rights bloc wants to know more about Judge Harlan's views on racial segregation.

Senator Kefauver said he came to know and respect Judge Harlan when the nominee was chief counsel of the New York State Crime Commission.

"I followed his work in that job and later when he was Circuit Court Appeals Judge for the Second Circuit," said Kefauver. "He has outstanding qualifications for the high court."

Senator Kefauver is not a member of the bloc of Southern Senators who are opposed to any broadening of civil rights at the Federal level.

Edgar J. Goodrich, of Washington, representing the American Bar Association, urged quick action of the Harlan appointment "because the court has a very large docket."

Over Until January

Senator Hendrick agreed and asked that he be recorded as against any delay on the Harlan nomination. The matter ended when Senator William Langer, of North Dakota, chairman of the Judiciary committee, said Eastland has a perfect right "to want more time for study" and announced the nomination would go over until January.

Failure of the subcommittee to act on the nomination Friday precluded Harlan, whose grandfather, Justice John M. Harlan, wrote the famous dissent in the Plessy vs Ferguson case, from taking part in the December hearings in the five school segregation cases before the Supreme Court.

In the Plessy case the Supreme Court in 1896 enunciated the "separate but equal" doctrine. The minority views of Justice Harlan in that case became the unanimous views of the Supreme Court last May 17 when the high tribunal declared that the "separate but equal" doctrine has no place in public education.

That southern senators were extremely bitter about the decision was demonstrated on the floor of the Senate immediately afterwards when they severely criticized the opinion and bitterly attacked the court.

One of the most vitriolic speeches was that of Eastland, in which he declared that "all that southern people have to do to insure continuance of their segregated school system is to present a united front."

Charging that the court has been "indoctrinated and brainwashed," Eastland personally attacked various members.

Quotes 1945 Dinner

He quoted from the Washington Afro-American of April 14, 1945, concerning a dinner given by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Statler Hotel. At that dinner the late Charles H. Houston praised Justice Hugo Black as "a great stabilizing force in the colored race's struggle for equal rights," and the Southern Conference presented to him the Jefferson Award for his work in public affairs.

Justice Sherman Minton, then a judge of the Seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was also at that dinner.

Eastland deplored seeing Supreme Court justices "banqueted and honored" by what he termed "left-wing Communist-front organizations militantly interested in legislation on which the Supreme Court must pass." He also disliked their "sitting at the banquet with various Negro leaders."

The Mississippian called Justice William O. Douglas "virtually the protege of the CIO" and lambasted him for receiving the Civil Rights Award of the B'nai B'rith Metropolitan (New York) Council in 1950, and the $1,000 prize of the Hillman Foundation in 1952 for meritorious public service.

Eastland also assailed Justices Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter for testifying as character witnesses for Alger Hiss, who later was convicted of perjury in an expionage case.

After noting that the CIO had given the NAACP $75,000 for an "educational" campaign to eliminate segregation in the South, Eastland said:

"Everyone knows that the Negroes did not themselves instigate the agitation against segregation. They were put up to it by radical busy-bodies who are intent upon overthrowing American institutions.

"With so many Supreme court Justices accepting testimonial dinners from Communist-front organizations like the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare,' or taking outright case awards from the very organization (the CIO) that is itself providing legal talent to work up the anti-segregation cases at issue, what kind of justice can we expect?"

12d 1954

EDUCATION

ATTORNEYS WHO ARGUED THE CASE AGAINST SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BEFORE SUPREME COURT.



ATTORNEYS WHO ARGUED the case against segregation in public schools before U. S. Supreme Court are shown together in front of Supreme Court building, Washington, D. C., after tribuna ruled Monday that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional Left to right, George E. C. Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; and James Nabrit, jr. professor and attorney-at-law at Howard university. (UP)

12d 1954

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

EDUCATION

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO OPEN THEIR DOORS TO WHITES

UNF Hails High Court Decision As Challenging Last Barrier

New York—The Supreme Court decision ruling segregation in educational unconstitutional was hailed by the United Negro College Fund as effectively challenging the last, major barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States.

In an official statement issued, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund said that the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities associated in the Fund welcomed the opportunity by the decision to open their doors to all qualified students, without restriction as to race or color.

Mr. Trent pointed out that 30 of the Fund's member colleges are located in an area where all existing higher educational facilities are desperately needed, and that as fully accredited, first class institutions, they constitute an integral part of the whole educational system of the South. The decision permits them to enter upon a period of even greater usefulness, by removing limits on their services, based on race.

The removal of legal prescriptions will not, however, remove the economic barriers to education, nor will it in any way lessen the responsibility of these colleges to provide the best possible education for the Negro students now enrolled in them. Since implementation of the decision will involve many local actions and changes in social activities, the major responsibility for higher education of Negroes in the South will continue to fall for an indefinite period upon the colleges that have been serving them during the past years.

With growing numbers of qualified high school students of the South seeking higher education, Mr. Trent said that the Fund must increase its yearly financial support of the member colleges so that they may expand their facilities to meet the demand for their educational services. These are problems they share, he said, in common with all privately supported colleges and universities.

Mr. Trent added that graduates of the member colleges of the Fund had always been in the vanguard in the continuing fight for full citizenship, including Thurgood Marshall, an alumnus of Lincoln Univer., Penn., whose signal victory before the Supreme Court represents the most important national mandate in civil rights since the Emancipation Proclamation.

NEGRO COLLEGE OFFICIALS HAIL COURT RULING

Legal Delays Foreseen on Non-Segregation

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

The Supreme court decision prohibiting racial segregation in public schools has been received with great satisfaction by leaders of Negro higher education in the south, who believe education will be advanced for all races.

Lengthy legal processes will be needed before white students may be admitted to southern Negro colleges. Constitutions of several southern states permit segregation; in others the segregation is legislative. Constitutional changes generally take longer than legislative correction. Most of the Negro colleges are chartered for the education of Negroes only but there are exceptions, such as Talladega, which is chartered "to the education of youth."

Plan Charter Changes

The United Negro fund, 110 S. Dearborn st., announced that charter changes, where needed, will be instituted at once, but may have to await legislative or constiutional changes in southern states. This may require years.

W. J. Stebler, Chicago area chairman of the United Negro College fund, said that 31 of the 32 colleges associated with the fund will welcome opportunity to open doors to all qualified students without restriction. One of the 32 colleges is Lincoln university, Lincoln, Pa., where no segregation laws exist.

Several southern states universities have opened their doors to Negro graduate students, but none is open for Negro undergraduate work. Exceptions to this are in cases where children of white faculty families are permitted to take their undergraduate work in Negro schools. Dr. Lee De Forest, radio inventor, attended Talladega college, where his father was president.

Whites Seek Entrance

Stebler said there was a demand on the part of white students to attend the Negro colleges. He cited the widely esteemed veterinary department at Tuskegee institute, and the nationally known music departments in many of the schools, particularly Xavier and Dillard colleges in New Orleans. There is a waiting list of white students at Tuskegee.

The desperate need for higher educational facilities in the south was pointed out by Stebler. Negro colleges may now look forward to becoming an integral part of the whole educational system in the south. Stebler cited increasing economic needs of the Negro colleges as enrolment pressures increase. The United fund, with a $25,000,000 capital fund drive, and the annual drive for funds for yearly operations [$1,750,000 this year] will prepare for the increase of students and make way for eventual admission of white students. The capital account fund now stands at $13,500,000.

Stebler said that the United fund colleges are now educating 93 per cent of all students enrolled in private Negro colleges.

Text of Segregation Ruling on Capital

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Following is the text of Monday's Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the District of Columbia:

This case challenges the validity of segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia. The petitioners, minors of the Negro race, allege that such segregation deprives them of due process of law under the fifth Amendment. They were refused admission to a public school attended by white children solely because of their race.

They sought the aid of the District Court, for the District of Columbia in obtaining admission. That court dismissed their complaint. We granted a writ of certiorari before judgment in the Courts of Appeals because of the importance of the constitutional question presented. 344 U. S. 873.

We have this day held that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from maintaining racially segregated public schools.(1)

The legal problem in the District of Columbia is somewhat different, however. The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states.

But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutually exclusive. The "equal protection of the laws" is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than "due process of law," and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangeable phrases.

But, as this court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.(2) Classifications based solely upon race must be scrutinized with particular care, since they are contrary to our traditions and hence constitutionally suspect.(3)

As long ago as 1896, this court declared the principle "that the Constitution of the United States, in its present form, forbids, so far as civil and political rights are concerned, discrimination by the general government, or by the states, against any citizen because of his race."(4)

And in Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U. S. 60, the court held that a statute which limited the right of a property owner to convey his property to a person of another race was, as an unreasonable discrimination, a denial of due process of law.

Definitions of Liberty

Although the court has not assumed to define "liberty" with any great precision, that term is not confined to mere freedom from bodily restraint. Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue, and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective.

Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause.

In view of our decision that the Constitution prohibits the states from maintaining racially segregated public schools, it would be unthinkable that the same Constitution would impose a lesser duty on the Federal Government.(5) We hold that racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia is a denial of the Due Process of Law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

For the reasons set out in Brown v. Board of Education, this case will be restored to the docket for reargument on questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the court. 345 U. S. 972.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Footnotes

[1]

Brown v. Board of Education, U. S.

[2]

Detroit Bank v. United States, 317 U. S. 329; Currin v. Wallace, 306 U. S. 1, 13-14; Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U. S. 548, 585.

[3]

Korematsu v. United States, 323 U. S. 214, 216; Hirabayashi v. United States, 320 U. S. 81, 100.

[4]

Gibson v. Mississippi, 162 U. S. 565, 591. Cf. Steele v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co., 323 U. S. 192, 198-199.

[5]

Cf. Hurd v. Hodge, 334 U. S. 24.

EISENHOWER SPURS CAPITAL'S SCHOOLS TO END RACE BARS

He Asks for Progress Reports on Plans That May Serve as Model for States

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18—The District of Columbia may become the trail blazer in bringing its public schools in line with yesterday's Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation.

President Eisenhower spurred quick action in the district today when he told the district commissioners that he hoped the National Capital would be a model for other areas that had changeover problems because of the Supreme Court's ruling. He asked the commissioners for regular reports on their progress in ending school segregation.

[Southern officials moved cautiously on plans for acceptance of the Supreme Court invitation to help write a new public education program.]

Meantime, Vernon West, corporation counsel, advised the commissioners and the Board of Education that they need not wait for further Supreme Court action to commence the integration process. The court has reassigned the five cases on which it ruled yesterday for reargument next term on the formulation of decrees to effectuate its decision.

The District of Columbia is ruled by a board of three commissioners appointed by the President. The law requires that two of them be civilians and the third a member of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The high court ruled in four cases involving South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and Delaware that segregated schools deprived Negroes of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

District's Plans Discussed

In the District of Columbia case, it held that educational segregation violated the clause of the Fifth Amendment that said that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

When the cases were argued last December, lawyers for the Negroes asked that the district schools be integrated by the beginning of the next school year.

The district's plans were discussed at a conference between the commissioners and the Board of Education today. This meeting followed the commissioners' visit to the White House.

In the light of President Eisenhower's attitude, the opinion of the corporation counsel and the quick conferences that followed the Supreme Court ruling, the impression grew that integration of the schools here might not be delayed beyond the beginning of the next school year.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer said after the meeting with the President that no specific plans for ending segregation in the schools on a fixed date had been discussed. He added, however, the officials had been advised that there was no legal reason for awaiting the Supreme Court's decision on procedure before ending the separated schools here.

Mr. West will draft legislation, for submission to Congress, that will be designed to bring district laws into line with the court's ruling.

Besides the reargument on formulation of decrees in the public school cases, the Supreme Court has pending appeals in six other cases involving racial segregation. Three cases involve the admission of Negroes to colleges and universities. The others deal with segregation in low-cost housing developments and in public parks.

Some of these appeals were filed several months ago, but have not yet been considered by the court. Should the justices agree to hear the cases, they would go over until fall, since no further arguments will be heard at this term.

In Florida, Virgil Hawkins, Oliver Maxey, Rose Boyd and Benjamin Finley applied for admission to the University of Florida as graduate students. Their applications were rejected under state laws that provide that only white students were admissible to the university.

The Negroes brought suit on the ground that the state law was in conflict with the Federal Constitution's guarantee of equal protection under the law. The Florida Supreme Court dismissed the case, and the Negroes have appealed to the Federal Supreme Court.

Louisiana Bar Fought

Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., was refused admission to the University of Louisiana. He asked that a statutory three-judge Federal court be convened to issue an injunction restraining the university from excluding Negroes. A Federal district judge refused to convene the three-judge court, but granted a preliminary injunction.

The State of Louisiana took this decision to the Federal Court of Appeals, which held that the district judge was without jurisdiction to grant the injunction and should have convened the statutory court. It vacated the district judge's order. Mr. Tureaud appealed this ruling to the Supreme Court.

The third higher education case involves six Negro students who sought to matriculate at Hardin Junior College, Wichita Falls, Tex. Texas law requires "separate but equal" facilities, and admission to Hardin was denied on the ground that equal schools were provided elsewhere for Negroes.

A Federal District Court ruled that they should be admitted because the equal Negro schools were outside the Wichita Falls district, and that attendance at them would involve costs and inconvenience that the Negroes should not be required to incur.

he school authorities appealed to the Federal Supreme Court on the grounds that previous rulings of the courts had required equal facilities, but no court order ever had held that equal facilities must be provided in every hamlet, town, village and city within a state.

Texas is involved in another of the suits. A. W. Beal, and other Negroes, brought suit against the City of Houston because persons of their race were barred from municipal golf courses. Like the Tureaud case, one of the questions involved is whether a three-judge court should have heard the case.

The Fifth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans reversed a District Court ruling upholding the constitutionality of the state statute under which Houston maintained segregated recreational facilities in public parks. Mayor Oscar Holcombe of Houston brought the case to the Supreme Court.

In Louisville, Ky., James Muir was barred from a public amphitheatre in Iroquois Park where the Louisville Park Theatrical Association was giving a performance of "Apple Blossom Time."

He sued on the ground that refusal to admit Negroes to public parks violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. The lower courts dismissed the case, and Mr. Muir is now asking the Supreme Court to decide the issue.

Housing Policy Opposed

The sixth case involves a public housing project in San Francisco. Under what was called a "neighborhood pattern policy," "certain housing projects were restricted to occupancy by tenants of the racial composition of the neighborhoods where the projects were located. Three Negroes sought admission to a development that had been built at North Beach to house Italian families.

Lower Federal courts held that the "neighborhood pattern policy" violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. The Housing Authority of San Francisco is appealing that ruling.

In the wake of the Supreme Court's ruling yesterday, some questions have arisen as to its application to auxiliary school services and related problems. One was whether segregated buses would continue to serve nonsegregated schools.

There was no firm ruling on any of these questions. It is presumed that they are details that will be worked out after the high court formulates its final decree.

Segregation Splits D. C. School Unit

Education Board Votes 4-3 to Map Own Principles; Corning Dissents

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

The Board of Education by a 4-to-3 vote yesterday decided to draft its own set of principles to guide the integration of District schools as ordered by the Supreme Court Monday.

Earlier in the meeting, the school board told school Supt. Hobart M. Corning to present his own version of new policy rules at a 10 a. m. special meeting Tuesday.

Corning protested at length the board members' decision to work out their own rules for ending the city's dual school system. He said his staff for weeks had been preparing just such principles.

"If the Board's policy is in conflict with mine," Corning said, "the two will have to be reconciled and this will cause delay."

Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, Board member, declared, "I don't think you have the right to set the policy of the Board."

Col. West A. Hamilton begged: "Let's not start off on the wrong foot by splitting wide open on this issue."

The School Board, however, did just that. Favoring a School Board-prepared integration blueprint were Walter M. Tobriner, who made the original motion, and the three Negro members of the Board, Mrs. Butcher, Hamilton and Wesley S. Williams.

Opposing the proposal were Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, Mary H. Parker and Robert R. Faulkner. C. Melvin Sharpe, School Board president, tried to vote with the opposition. He was reminded, however, that it is his duty to act as a tie-breaker, not to tie up a vote.

In explaining his proposal, Tobriner said he believed it would be "virtually impossible" to initiate a program of public school integration without a "clear and unequivocable" statement of principles which would govern the execution of any adiminstrative plan recommended by Corning.

At this point, Corning admitted that he was not going to bring in a detailed administrative report on Tuesday. He added that he would give specific examples at that time to illustrate the mechanical details involved in integrating the schools.

This information caused Tobriner to urge even more strongly the appointment of the school board committee to draft the policy statement which now will be presented before Corning's report at the special session next week.

DALLAS, TEX AS
SUBURBANITE-SUGGESTED DISMISSAL
OF ALL NEGRO SERVANTS WITH
CHILDREN IN THE AREA

In fashionable Dallas area—

Suburbanite urges dismissal of Negro servants with children

DALLAS, Tex., June 8—(AP)—An alderman of one of Dallas' park cities, fashionable municipalities surrounded by Greater Dallas, has suggested dismissal of all Negro servants with children in the area. P. 1 5

Alderman C. K. Bullard said last night at a meeting of the Highland Park town council his plan would insure no Negro students in the municipalities' schools in the next few years.

Bullard brought up the question of segregation—banned by a U. S. Supreme Court decision several days ago—after a private conversation he said he had with Mayor Roy C. Coffee of University Park and Franklin Spafford, president of the Dallas Bar Assn. and a trustee of the Dallas school board. June 6-8-54

BULLARD QUOTED Spafford as saying this was the last year the bulging Dallas independent school district could accept Negro children from the park cities. The $10 monthly tuition for each of the Negro children has been paid by the Highland Park independent school district.

Aldermen, discussing the situation, agreed there might be as many as 25 Negro students living in Highland Park among the population of approximately 11,405.

THE RESTRICTED area allows only Negroes who are members of servant families to live within its boundaries. They must live on the premises of people who hire them.

Another alderman suggested at the meeting that all Negroes be moved out of Highland Park, but a third contended that only the servants' employers could make them move.

GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
AND B'nai 'BRITH

IN THREE DAYS ASKS OBEY COURT RULING

Mrs. McDougall Jolts Segregation Aimed Meet

Outspoken gubernatorial candidates, who have been fighting in recent weeks to preserve school segregation despite the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision, were jolted Friday for the third time in as many days, when a group of white women made a public plea to obey the ruling.

This came from the ranks of the (white) Georgia League of Women Voters and B'nai 'Brith, and right in the midsts of the Georgia Education Commission hearing on ways and means to circumvent obeying the decision; a group which had just informed all present that no plan contemplating mixing races could be considered.

NAACP PLAN

And this statement was made in the face of a plan which was submitted through mail by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which refused to appeared before a segregated audience.

Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, of the United Churchwomen of Atlanta, suggested that the Attorney General call upon school officials of each school district in the state and representatives of both races be appointed to work out methods that will best fit local conditions in meeting the Supreme Court's ruling that school segregation is unlawful.

Then, she added, "The Attorney General's proposal to the Supreme Court next October will reflect the true sentiment of the people of Georgia."

WON'T GO

(Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has said he will not take part in the October proceedings at which the high court will seek methods of implementing its ruling).

Mrs. William C. Pauley of the League of Women Voters, said:

"We are opposed to the amendment (which would permit Georgia to set up a private school plan) and will always stand for the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Asked by Commission member J. D. Murphy is the league is open to Negroes, she replied, "yes, if they care to attend. But as far as I know all the members are white."

Harris at that point criticized organizations which tell the commission there is a "Christian duty to stand for qual rights while they themselves have segregation in their own organization."

CONTINUE

Thompson told the group, "We can continue to have segregated public schools for the races in Georgia if we can have a governor and a legislature with the courage and will to maintain segregated schools."

But, he went on, the only "conclusively and permanently effective remedy" would be an amendment to the U. S. Constitution giving "the sovereign states, rather than the Federal Government...complete power to operate and regulate their own public school systems."

Linder also endorsed the amendment route, suggested the triple-system of schools, and said he would propose legislation providing for a full census of all school children. The census would include the children taking an oath as to whether they want mixed or separate schools.

Barfield, denouncing the high court, said:

"I would ignore their mandates. They can't enforce it even if they try. This is not the first illegal mandate of the nine old men. In fact, I am in favor of abolishing the Supreme Court."

CRIME

13 1954

ALABAMA

32nd Violent Slaying Listed Here Among Negro Citizens

BY MARCEL HOPSON

A reported "drinking party" during the wee-wee hours of last Sunday morning in South Avondale became the prelude to the 32nd violent slaying among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area within the past eight months when a middle-age woman was stabbed to death with a butcher knife, police said.

Dead is Mrs. Essie Kelley, 48 of 1713 South Powell Avenue, who was slain during a violent clash with another woman at her home, around 2:25 o'clock Sunday morning, police said.

In jail this week on a suspicion of murder in connection with the slaying is a woman identified as Mrs. Lydia Mae Jackson, 36 of 4115 South Powell Avenue, police said.

HUSBAND WITNESSED SLAYING

Witnesses stated that both women had reportedly been "drinking together" shortly before an argument developed between them and the subsequent slaying, police said.

It is said that Mrs. Kelley reportedly struck Mrs. Jackson with a fire-poker iron and that Mrs. Jackson retaliated by allegedly fatally plunging the butcher knife one time into the older woman's body, instantly killing the victim, police said.

Among those who witnessed the slaying was the victim's husband, Talmadge Kelley. Others were identified as John Pickett, 49 of 902 Court T. Pratt City; Grant Jackson, 36 of 4715 South Powell Avenue, and Miss Earnestine Knowles, 30 of 110 South 49th Street, police said.

"WILD BILL RIDES HERD IN NORTH; NOT WEST"

Marshall Grows, of 1027 North Ninth Avenue-al, complained last Monday morning that a thief jumped on his mule, which valued at $100, and rode him police said.

Investigating officers f Grows as stating that, son between 11th and 12th Stree thief sneaked up, 'charmed mule," and rode away on animal.

"TOUGH WATER MELON"

Wesley Beard, 21 of 809 South Gamma Street, was treated at Hillman Hospital, early Sunday morning, for a knife wound on his arm and dismissed, police said.

Beard, who was cut around two o'clock early Sunday morning at North Eighth Avenue and 12th Street, claimed that he and some boys had a water melon and were playing with it while he was holding it in his arms.

He said that when they started cutting the melon, the knife slipped and whacked him on the arm, police said.

"BABY, IT'S COLD OUTSIDE"

Willie Carr, 33 of 1525 1-2 South Seventh-al, claimed that a woman he identified as his girl friend, Mrs. Rachel W. Slaughter, 29 of 1320 South Third-al, allegedly stabbed him in the left hand and on his left leg with a pen-knife, while they engaged in an argument 'over a fan" at her home, around 10:50 o'clock Sunday night, police said.

Carr stated that he and the attractive, five feet, five inches tall, 115-pound Mrs. Slaughter got into an argument about "turning on the fan after I had told her twice not to." He said she turned on the fan, any way, and he slapped her. Then she pulled out the knife and allegedly stabbed him, police said.

Investigating officers said no arrest was made since Carr stated "I do not want my girl friend in jail."

"FIFTY-CENT DOSE OF TROUBLE"

L. S. Clay, 25 of 1505 South Third Avenue, accused another man, identified as William Lake, 35 of South Fourth Avenue and 17th Street, of allegedly slapping him on the right foot with a brick, breaking a bone, as they clashed between two houses, 1508 and 1510 South Fourth-al, around 4:45 o'clock Sunday evening, police said.

Clay claimed that he and another man were arguing over "fifty cents." After the argument was "settled," he said Lake jumped in, "renewed the argument" and allegedly slapped Clay on the foot with the brick, police said.

The victim, who is wearing his mashed foot in a cast, indicated that he was pressing assault charges against Lake, police said.

"HIT ON 20-BALL"

Thomas Robaski, of 2104 Avenue O, Ensley, complained that, sometime between noon Sunday and 4:50 a. m. Monday, a burglar entered his place of business described as the "New Home Billiard Parlor, "1718 North Fourth Avenue, through the transom over the door, broke open the cigarette machine, stole twenty dollars from a wooden box under the cash register, and disappeared, police said.

"OBEDIENT VICTIM"

Lester Lanier, of 1403 North Seventh-al, claimed that he was standing in front of a cafe at Corner North Seventh Avenue and 14th Street around four o'clock early Sunday morning, when six unidentified men robbed him of his billfold which contained six dollars, including a five-spot and a one-dollar bill, police said.

Lanier stated that six men walked up and "asked me for my billfold." He said one of the culprits reached into his pocket, took the wallet and all the robbers left the scene hurriedly, police said.

"WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN"

Mrs. Melvina Smith, 49 of 709 North Third Avenue, was treated at a local hospital, Saturday morning, for an injured right ankle, police said.

Mrs. Smith reported that she and a man she identified as her boy friend, William Satterfield, of 516 North Second Place, were 'playfully wrestling in the kitchen of her home, around 12:30 a. m. Sunday, when he allegedly pushed her causing her to fall on the floor, injuring her foot, police said.

Police said no arrest was made since both parties claimed the affair was "accidental."

"THIS JOB DIDN'T NEED A TEST OF FAITH"

Robert Harris, of 2622 South Third-al, complained that, sometime between 11 a. m., and 12:30 a. m. Sunday, while he was asleep sitting in a chair in his home, a thief sneaked up and stole his billfold out of his pants' pocket which he had on, police said.

Harris said the stolen billfold contained thirty-one dollars and other personal papers, police related.

A man identified as James (Jobe) Rosser, 29 of 325 South 26th Street, was arrested and jailed on a grand larceny charge in connection with the theft, shortly after some children playing nearby claimed that they saw Rosser as the only person who allegedly entered the Harris' home at that time or at any time during the day, police said.

"AIN'T MIS-BELIEVING"

Curtis Browder, 31 of 1408 North Fifth Avenue, explained that he was cut with a knife allegedly by a woman he identified as his girl friend, Miss Frances Alexander, of 1401 North Fifth-al, while they were at his home, around 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, police said.

Police said Browder refused to press charges and no arrest was made since he claimed "I do not believe Frances intended to cut me."

The victim was treated and admitted at Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, police said.

"SHARP CURVE"

Mrs. Mildred L. Jordan, 31 of 305 Parkway, Westfield, while she was at Hillman Hospital, Monday morning, being treated for bruises on her stomach and back, stated that she accidentally fell out of a moving automobile on North Third Avenue, around four o'clock early Monday morning, police said.

Mrs. Jordan explained that she and a man she identified as Jefferson had been to the Honeysuckle Hills community in his car, and as they were enroute to the home of her sister, Mrs. Janie Barrow, of 280 North Ninth Avenue, she accidentally fell out of the vehicle, police said.

"TAINT SAFE TO WALK THE STREETS"

C. B. Scott Jr., 29 of 2513 North 25th Street, reported that he was stabbed six times and cut in the head by four unidentified men who attempted to rob him at 16th Street on North 19th Avenue, around 8:30 o'clock Friday night, police said.

Scott said he was walking alone on the street when the robbers walked up and "asked me for my money." He said that when he said he did not have any money, they cut him, police related.

DEAD FOUR DAYS BEFORE FOUND

Police said a man identified as John Cutts, 50 of 3112 South Sixth Avenue, was found dead in a room of his home, around four o'clock Sunday evening.

Having apparently expired from "natural causes," Cutts had reportedly been dead four days before his body was discovered. Police added that evidence showed that the victim had been hemorrhaging.

BABY GIRL BURNED TO DEATH

Little thirteen-month-old Dorathean Little, of 3040 North 29th Avenue, was fatally burned, around two o'clock Saturday afternoon, when her home was destroyed by fire, police said.

Investigating officers said the fire was caused by an apparently defective fuse box.

YOUNG WOMAN VICTIM OF HEART SEIZURE

A woman identified as Mrs. Gracie Elms, 39 of 2050 North 32nd Avenue, died at her home during the night of August 12, police said.

Officers said Mrs. Elms apparently succumbed to a heart attack.

"JAY BIRD PECKED TOO HARD"

Miss Mary Mackey, 31 of Route 11, Box 46, city, stated that she was cut with a pocket knife allegedly by a young man known as "Jay Bird," who lives on North Tenth Avenue and 25th Street, around 12:15 o'clock early Sunday morning, as she was walking on North Eighth Avenue at 25th Street, police said.

Miss Mackey claimed that several boys, of which "Jay Bird" was one, made "improper remarks to me," and when she complained, "Jay Bird" cut her, police said.

Officers said no arrest was made, pending further investigation.

"SOMEBODY HAD TO PAY"

Will Williams, 42 of 1012 North 16th Way, was treated at a local hospital, Sunday evening, for a dog-bite wound on his hand, police said.

William explained that he came home around 4:45 o'clock that evening and picked up his pet dog which had been unexplainably injured by someone. He said the dog bit two of his fingers, police related.

"NO OTHER WAY?"

Theo Mullin 41 of 2520 1-2 North Fourth Avenue, said that he was cut with a knife allegedly by another man identified as Andrew King, of 2506 North Fourth Avenue, around 1:15 a. m Sunday, at the victim's home, police said.

Mullin claimed that King allegedly sliced him during a fight between them. Police said they arrested King and jailed him on a suspicion of assault with a weapon.

Norman Hudson, of 2520 1-2

North Fourth Avenue, was listed as a witness, police said.

WOMAN JAILED ON THREE COUNTS

A woman, identified as Miss Sybil Williams, 25 of 461 North Third Street, was arrested, around 3:27 o'clock early Saturday morning, and jailed on suspected charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and vagrancy, police said.

"TEARS OF JOY AT SIX"

Two persons were arrested at a house listed as 518 South 12th Street, around six o'clock Friday morning, and jailed on suspected charges of disorderly conduct, police said.

The suspected couple gave their names as Miss Rose Nell Parker of 317 South 12th Street, and Marcellus James, 23 of 1620 South Sixth Avenue, police said.

GRAND AND PETTY LARCENY

Persons identified as Ervin Grace Jr., 25, and Mrs. Ozell Coleman, 37, both of 111 North 43rd Place, were jailed, around seven o'clock Monday morning, and booked on suspected charges of grand larceny, police said.

Another person, who gave her name as Miss Susan Brown, 21 of 231 North Eighth Avenue, was picked up, around 6:36 o'clock Saturday evening, and jailed on a suspicion of petty larceny, police said.

Deputy County Jail Warden Resigns Post

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — The deputy County Jail warden who was fired recently, after being accused of borrowing money from a Negro jail trusty("borrowed the money and failed to pay it all back," according to a statement from County Sheriff Holt McDowell Wednesday evening.

The dismissed officer, Deputy Warden L. W. Milican, is accused of allegedly borrowing ten dollars from a trusty whose name the sheriff refused to divulge to the public.

Reason for withholding the trusty's name, Sheriff McDowell claimed that "it would not be fair to either the discharged deputy warden or the trusty."

The sheriff said he gave Milican the choice of resigning or being discharged, after it was reported that he had borrowed the money from the trusty.

Milican, less than a year on the job elected to turn in his resignation, Sheriff McDowell said.

In master plan at capital—

Policeman kills burglar after vigil of three nights

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6—(AP)—A 25-year-old Negro burglar suspected of numerous house burglaries during the last 30 days was shot to death in a police trap here Friday night.

Identified by police as John Henry Patterson, the Negro was shot at close range by Det. Sam C. Anderson who had been staked out for three nights in the rear of a home in the Cloverdale area. Anderson felled the Negro with a sawed-off shotgun.

In an effort to halt the mounting wave of house burglaries in the Cloverdale area, Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham, Detective Capt. E. P. Brown and Lt. E. Y. Lacy drew up a master plan and stationed a dozen detectives and patrolmen for three nights in the Cloverdale area from Cloverdale-rd to Normandale.

DETECTIVES SAID more than $3000 had been taken from homes in that area during the past month.

Officers hid themselves in garages, alleys, carports and on back porches in a mile-wide area.

Anderson said he had sat in the bushes in the rear of the house for three nights waiting for the burglar.

The detective showed up at his post at 6 o'clock last night and said he saw the Negro approach the back yard from the side of the house about 8 p.m.

"HE TURNED ABOUT five feet from me and I thought I heard a click like on a gun," the detective said. "He was facing me and I had my shotgun on him. I pulled the trigger and hit him in the shoulder. He turned and ran and I took off after him," Anderson said.

The burglar fell in a paved driveway near the front yard about 70 feet from where he was shot.

Either a switchblade knife, razor or a smaller knife could have accounted for the click Anderson heard. All were found on the Negro's body. His hands were gloved.

Officers also found a U-shaped heavy wire on the body, which they said he had used to open screen doors.

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Birmingham Records 21st Violent-Like Race Slaying

BY MARCEL HOPSON

The 21st violent-like slaying among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area within the past five months, occurring last Friday evening ,resulted in the jailing of a young matron and an inquest yesterday morning, Deputy Coroner James O. Butler said

Robert Newton, 30, of Route 6, Box 220, was identified as the latest slaying victim. He was fatally felled by a shotgun blast in the chest around six p. m. Friday, police said.

Deputies Earl Cooper and Tom (Bulldog) Cooper arrested a woman identified as Mrs Cora Mae Parker, 24 of Route 6, Box 220, and placed her in the County Jail on a suspicion of murder in connection with Newton's death

Coroner Butler stated he was told that Newton and his wife, Mrs Newton, roomed at the Parker's home; that following a fight between the Newton man and wife, Mrs. Parker reportedly ordered the couple to vacate her home

This, Mr Butler said, led to an argument between Newton and Mrs. Parker at which time he reportedly advanced upon her apparently anticipating a "physical attack" upon the woman

The victim was rushed to Hillman Hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival, at 7:30 p. m., the coroner related

"DOA; BAKING POWDER"

Following an investigation in the death o f a man, identified as David Wright, 43 of 1803 North Drennen Street, Thursday, police said the victim died apparently from a "heart attack" or from "natural causes "

Police quoted a reported widow and landlady of the house, Mrs.

Robert Newton Felled By Shotgun Blast: Mrs. Cora Mae Parker Held

Lucy Slaughter, as stating that "Wright took suddenly ill around eight o'clock Wednesday night and complained of suffering from pains in his stomach and chest. and asked me for a dose of baking soda to ease the pains "

Not having any soda available, Mrs. Slaughter is quoted as having given the victim a "dose of baking powder." She said he was groaning around 12:30 a. m , and when she went into the room to see about him, she discovered that "he was dead," police quoted the landlady further as saying.

It is ascertained that Wright expired around 12:30 a. m. Thursday morning Police arrived on the scene around 1:45 a. m and were instructed to order a funeral home to "hold the body as it was."

Police said the victim was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital, around 2:30 a. m and removed to the Jordan Funeral Home.

"BURNING TOO MUCH ELECTRIC JUICE"

Two men, identified as Daniel Young, 39 of 1001 North Eighth Avenue, and Perry Lee Benefield, of 1208 North Avenue, were jailed early Friday morning, on assault with weapons charges, after they allegedly attacked a young invalid mother and her 17 year old son, police said.

One of the victims, Mrs Lucy Tagget, 54 of 1208 North Seventh Avenue, was cut with a flying water glass pitcher allegedly thrown by Young. Her son, Henry Tagget, 17, was cut with a knife, allegedly by Benefield, who reportedly rents a room in the Tagget's home, police said.

Mrs Tagget, who lives with her son and a small daughter, stated that Young and Benefield" had been playing the radio aloud late hours for several nights in a row.

She said that when she pulled the electric switch "to keep the light bill from running up too high," an argument and fight followed in which she was struck and her son cut ,police said.

She said that when her son, Henry came to her rescue, Benefield grabbed him and allegedly cut the youngster Police said that Mrs. Tagget is an invalid "unable to walk."

The disturbance occurred in the Tagget's home around 2:45 o'clock Friday morning, police said.

"WHAT A FRIEND"

George Armstrong, 19 of 1607 South Seventh Avenue, claimed that he was beaten with a golf club stick by an unidentified "friend" man ,around 6:45 o'clock Thursday evening, at South Seventh Avenue and 18th Street, police said.

Armstrong said that he and the unidentified "friend" were walking together down the Avenue when "I asked the friend for some money that he owed me "

The victim said that the request for debt-paying angered the 'friend' who turned on him with the golf club and whammed him on the arm, injuring it, police said.

Investigating officers said that no arrest was made, since Armstrong refused to press charges.

ALABAMA

The shooting occurred around 1:45 a. m. in the couple's home.

Mrs. Foreman stated that her husband, Clarence, came in home late and they got into an argument.

She said she grabbed the gun under a pillow, they wrestled over the weapon, and he took it from her, police quoted her.

Mrs. Foreman was quoted further as saying she then ran into another room and locked the door. The husband is accused of shooting through the door, allegedly striking the victim in the neck.

The victim was rushed in a car driven by John L. Chambers, of 4537 North Seventh Avenue, to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, treated and admitted, police said.

"ROBBER . . .EXPERT WRESTLER"

Arthur Huff, of 2336 West Fifth Street, stated that, about 2:10 o'clock Monday morning, at North Seventh Avenue and 14th Street, he was with three men "drinking" in a place he described as the "Washington Cafe," police said.

Huff claimed that he left the cafe and was standing outside in front of the place when one of the fellow-drinkers caught him around the neck with a "full Nelson-Hold" grip, while the other two men lifted his billfold from a left front pocket, police said.

The victim said that the billfold contained $37 in cash.

"GOT SIGHTS CROSSED UP"

Little two-year-old Willie James Edwards, of 2423 North Eighth Avenue, was admitted to Hillman Hospital, Saturday evening, for an X-ray examination to determine the extent of his injuries, police said.

Police said the child was injured during a reported fight in his home between his father, Johnnie Edwards, and another man known as "Rockett."

When the child's father threw an axe at the "Rockett"man, the axe missed the intended person and allegedly struck the child in the stomack, officers said.

The young victim was rushed by a police squad car to the hospital, given emergency treatment and detained for further examination, police said.

Witnesses were identified as Willie Harris and Eliza Cotton, of 828 1-2 North 24th Street, police said.

"MINDFUL ATTENTION?"

James Edward Eubanks, 27, of 1915 North 26th Avenue, refused to press assault charges against a woman he identified as Miss Louise Watkins, 20, of 2314 North 26th Street, and no arrest was made police said.

Witnesses stated that, around 2 o'clock early Sunday morning, during a fight at 2214 North 27th St., Miss Watkins allegedly cut Eubanks on the arm with a knife, police said.

Eubanks claimed that he and Miss Watkins had been "living together" for about three years and that he did not wish to press charges, police said.

Witnesses were identified as Annie Martha Miller, of 2314 North 26th Street; Geraldine Patton, of 2204 North 27th Avenue, and Alberta Avery, of 2212 North 27th Street, police said.

"STILL WON'T RESPECT"

Clinton Jones, of 4115 North 7th Avenue, complained that, sometime between 12:29 a. m. and 6:30 o'clock Sunday m orning, a burglar cut the wire to the chicken yard, removed the latch from the chicken shed and stole eight red hens, valued at $16, police said.

"FAMILY CONVERSATION"

A. W. Sellers, 51, of 1124 22nd

Matron Says Whites Fired On Her From Moving Vehicle

By MARCEL HOPSON

For the second time within the past ten days, a second Birmingham matron has accused several unidentified white men of firing upon and injuring her with gunfire from moving vehicles, police said this week.

STANDING ON CORNER

The latest reported victim, Mrs. Lillie O. Dotson, 24 of 405 South 26th Street, was rushed to Hillman Hospital, treated for a shotgun wound in the lower part of her back and dismissed, police said.

Mrs. Dotson claims that she was standing on the corner at South Third Avenue and 25th Street, around 12:15 o'clock Sunday morning, when several unidentified white boys drove by in a car and surprisingly fired a pistol from the vehicle, one bullet striking her in the back, police said.

Police officers said that no arrest was made, pending further investigation.

FIRST VIICTIM SHOT IN YARD

Just ten days ago, midnight Wednesday, June 23, Miss Dorothy Johnson, of 303 North Fifth Place, allegedly was shot in the right knee by an assailant she described as an unidentified "white man," police said.

Miss Johnson said that she was with several other persons seated in her front yard when the assailant whizzed by in a car, fired from the vehicle and fled, officers related.

"KNOCKOUT DROPS"

Henry Bragg, of 827 North 14th Street, stated that, sometime between two and four o'clock Sunday morning, he was visiting the home of a friend (whose name he gave), at 1308 North Eighth Avenue, police said.

Bragg claimed that he was with six other persons "drinking some whiskey" when he suddenly "passed out." He said that he believed someone put some "knock-out drops" in his glass, police quoted the victim.

The victim added that, while he was "out cold," someone swiped his billfold, which contained two dollars in cash, and his driver's licenses, police said.

LOST RACE

Clarence Foreman, 38, of 4549 North Seventh Avenue, was arrested, Monday morning, and jailed on a suspicion of attempted murder, shortly after his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Foreman, 42, was shot in the neck with a .38 calibre S. and W. pistol, police said.

Birmingham Area Records Its 25th Violent Slaying Among Race

By MARCEL HOPSON

The Birmingham area recorded its 25th violent slaying among Negro citizens, within the past six months, when the father of eight small children was stabbed to death during the wee hours of last Saturday morning in a "free-for-all" knife battle which followed a reported "skin" gambling game in a house on Henrietta Drive, Powderly Hills, police said.

The victim, Ellery Watson, 34 of Route 1, Box 290, Powderly Hills, was stabbed to death by an unindentified assailant, around 12:45 a. m. Saturday, police said.

Coroner Joe L. Hilderbrand stated he learned from the investigation that, during a "skin" game, Watson and several other men became involved in a reported cutting spree as soon as someone put the lights out in the house.

A man identified as Wheeler Wright Payne, Jr., 25, of Grasselli Heights, Bessemer, is confined in County Jail as a suspect in connection with Watson's slaying, Mr. Hilderbrand said.

It is reported that the ages of the slain man's children range from one year to 15 years old, Mr. Hilderbrand related.

"THIEF SHARPENED KNIFE ON SIDEWALK"

Willie Parker, of 815 S. Eighth Court, reported that he was minus $35 cash when he awoke from sleep on the curb of the sidewalk at 12th Street and North First Avenue, around 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning, police said.

While asleep, a man (whose name he gave) sharpened his knife on the sidewalk pavement, cut the pocket out of the victim's pants and stole the money, police said they were told.

Parker claimed that he accidentally "dozed off" to sleep on the curb of the sidewalk, police said.

DANGER! . . . WATCH "DANCING EYES"

T. J. Patterson, 47, of Route 9, Box 163, Airport Highlands, claimed that he was stabbed in the left chest and on his shoulder allegedly by another man known as "Dancing Eyes," age 25, around 4 o'clock Monday evening at a place he described as the "Greenland Cafe" in Airport Heights, police said.

Patterson said that he had previously "had some trouble" with his landlady, whom he identified as Mrs. Edna Jones, "over some of his clothes." He said that he moved from the Jones' dwelling and "I thought that the trouble was over," police further quoted him.

Patterson stated that, on Monday evening, he went into the cafe, reportedly purchased some gin, and then offered a "drink" to the "Dancing Eyes" man, who had just entered the place. The victim said the man declined the "drink" and cut him instead, police said.

"WHICH ONE MEANT BUSINESS"

Police said Miss Amanda Evans, of 2518 S. Fifth Avenue, was not arrested on a suspicion of attempted murder, Monday, pending further investigation into the serious stabbing of Horace Pugh, 23, of 22 S. 27th Street, in the left chest reportedly at her home, around 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Witnesses stated that Pugh went to Miss Evans' home, and either in "play or anger," allegedly placed an open razor to the throat of the young woman, police said.

Witnesses were further quoted as saying that Miss Evans broke aloose and ran to the rear of the house and Pugh followed her with the razor. She suddenly secured a pocket knife from some place in the house and allegedly stabbed Pugh in the chest, police said.

Pugh was rushed to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, treated and admitted, police said.

"SAFER TO SUMMON POLICE??"

John E. Lomar, 21, of 902 North 17th Place, said he was attacked with a knife by an unidentified man, around 1 a. m. Monday, at corner of 16th Street on N. Eighth Avenue, police said.

Lomar, stabbed on the right arm, claimed that the man who stabbed him had over-run a "red" stop traffic light while driving a car. He said that when he asked the man if he "he did not see the light was red," the assailant jumped out of his car and stabbed him, police said.

Richard Pope, of 922 N. 17th Place, was identified as a witness to the incident, police related.

"FALSE CABBAGE LEAVES"

Following an investigation of a reported "pigeon-dropping" act at North 18th Street and Sixth-al, around 5:15 o'clock Monday morning ,three young men were taken into custody on various connected charges, police said.

Two men, Austin Peoples, 22 of 2616 S. Fifth-al, and William Riley, 22, of 1701 1-2 N. Eighth Avenue, both were arrested on suspected charges of grand larceny.

The third man, Sellers McMillan, 23, of Route 7, Box 184, city, who accused Peoples and Riley of allegedly robbing him of $250 cash on that morning was also jailed himself on a suspicion of assault and battery for allegedly cutting Peoples during a scuffle, police said.

McMillan said Peoples and Riley were "showing off" a roll of "play" money with a true five-dollar bill wrapped over it. He said the two men cornered him, apparently attempting to persuade him to join a "gambling game" with them.

McMillan stated further that when he opened his billfold to take his money—the $250—out, the two men allegedly grabbed him and took all of it, police said.

Investigating officers said that McMillan's money was in denominations of a $100-bill, two 50-dollar bills, and two twenties.

"DANGEROUS FUN"

Lee E. Campbell, 20, of 8 North Graymont Avenue, claimed that he was stabbed in the stomach with a switcholade knife by an unidentified woman while they were on the corner of 16th Street and N. Seventh Avenue, around 12:30 a. m., Sunday, police said.

Police quoted Campbell as statting that he and another man, also unidentitied, were "wrestling for fun," when the young woman, a girl friend of the man, thought they were "fighting" instead of "playing," and stabbed him once in the stomach.

Campbell claimed further that he did not know either the names of the man or his switchblade-totin' girl friend, police said. No arrests were made since the victim refused to press charges. He was rushed to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital and admitted for X-ray examinations, police said.

"NOT IN THE DISCIPLINARY BOOKS"

Mrs. Patsy Grant, 43, of 806 N. 17th Street, while getting her hand treated for a swelling, at the hospital, Monday morning, explained the cause of the wounded hand, police said.

Mrs. Grant stated that she was whipping her 11-year-old daughter in their home, on June 25, when her hand slipped and accidentally struck her daughter in the mouth, causing a three-fourths inch cut on her middle finger, police said.

A tooth in the child's mouth cut the mother's middle finger, causing a swelling and defection, police said.

"THE MIGHTY HANDS"

William H. Chambers, 32, of 614 N. 14th Sreet, who identifies himself as a employee of local furnace and roofing firm, reported that he fell asleep in the booth of a place he described as the "Oranged Bowl" cafe at 1726 N. Fourth Avenue, around 4:30 a. m. Sunday, and stretched the upper part of his body and head over the table, clutching $17 cash, one $10 bill and seven ones, in his stretched-out hand, police said.

Chambers said that, while he was asleep, some unidentified men sneaked up and took the money from his hand.

Investigating officers said, that shortly after Chambers' complaint, they arrested a man, identified as Roosevelt Coates, 24, of 1305 Coosa Street, as a suspected instigator in the theft from the victim.

Miss Georgia Mae Johnson, a waitress in the cafe, of 2515 1-2 S. Third Avenue, was identified among the witnesses, police said.

Police said they believed Coates could furnish light on the other guilty parties in the reported theft.

"WILD PITCH"

Miss Mildred Jackson, 33, of 1605 N. Seventh Avenue, was treated and possibly admitted to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, Sunday night, for a deep cut wound on her arm inflicted by a flying flower vase, police said.

Miss Jackson stated that, around 9:30 p. m. Sunday, a man she identified as her boy friend, Rogers McLane, 47, of 26th Street and N. Eighth Avenue, came into her home and an argument between them followed shortly, police said.

She said McLane picked up a flower vase and allegedly threw it. She stated that when she threw her arm up to detract the blow, the vase broke and cut her on the left arm, cutting two tendons , police said.

SAY B'HAM POLICE IN 91 THEFTS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(INS) — Police were hunting for policemen in Birmingham Wed. night, where officials say 23 officers are suspected of participating in burglaries and safe-cracking.

Police director Paul Singer said the policemen were believed involved in 91 burglaries and thefts over a two-year period. The investigation arose, he said, from testimony of a former police officer now in jail on three burglary charges.

Police Commissioner R. E. Lindberg said the high-level police report aimed at members of the force disclosed a "rotten and shameful" situation.

Singer said the probe within the department indicated that a detective, a police lieutenant, two sergeants and 19 patrolmen had slipped over the line from law enforcers to law violators.

Violent Deaths Among Negroes In Birmingham Climb To 24

BY MARCEL HOPSON

Birmingham got its 24th violent slaying among Negro citizens within the past six months via the way of a chair-beating here last week end, police said.

HUSBAND JAILED

Latest victim of the violent human slaughter wave was Mrs. Grace Driver, 42 of 2028 Southwest Dawson Avenue, Powderly, who

Mrs. Grace Driver Latest Victim Of Slaughter Wave

was pronounced dead on arrival at Hillman Hospital's emergency ward, around 1.25 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, police said.

Examining doctors said that Mrs. Driver showed several bloody marks, bruises and abrasions about her head and body.

Victim's husband, William E. Driver, 50, of the same address, was immediately taken into custody and placed in jail, pending further investigation and the performing of a post-mortem (autopsy) on the dead woman's body at West End Baptist Hospital, police said.

Driver, the husband, was transferred to County Jail, Friday evening, and confined, without bond on a suspicion of first degree murder in connection with his wife's death, police said.

Deputy Coroner James O. Butler, following an investigation with homicide detectives, reported he learned that Mrs. Driver was sitting on the porch of her home with an unidentified man reportedly talking acut "having her radio fixed by him," when her husband William, suddenly stormed out, allegedly struck her twice with the chair and also struck the unidentified party with the same chair.

Coroner Butler said that the alleged chair-attack took place around 10.30 o'clock Wednesday night, June 23. The coroner stated that he was further told that Mrs. Driver and her accused mate had not had an argument previous to the slaying.

WHITE MAN ACCUSED OF FIRING AT WOMAN

Miss Dorothy Johnson, of 303 North Fifth Place, was treated at Hillman Hospital, around midnight Wednesday, for a gun-shot wound in her right knee apparently caused by a bullet from a small calibre pistol, police said.

Miss Johnson was quoted by police as stating that, around 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night, while she and some more persons were seated in the front yard of her home, an unidentified white man drove by, fired a pistol from the car and rapidly sped away.

Police said the bullet struck Miss Johnson in her right knee she was rushed to the hospital in a private car for treatment.

Identified among persons sitting in the yard with Miss Johnson was Mrs. Annie Mae Vanhorn, of 302 North Fifth Place, police said.

"INVISIBLE ASSISTANCE"

Joe Buckley, of 1319 South Fifthal, claimed that he was attacked with a knife by an unidentified man in the 1600 block of North Fourth Avenue, around 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night police said.

Buckley, who was scratched in the mid-section of the body with a knife, explained that he and his wife had engaged in an argument in a cafe on Fourth Avenue in the 1600 block before he left the cafe As he started down the sidewalk, the unidentified assailant sneaked up behind him, and when he turned around, the assailant stabbed at him, police said.

Buckley said that he broke and ran, causing the assailant's knife to only scratch him.

Officers said the victim could furnish no concrete discription of his assailant and no arrest was made.

"VISITOR FEELS THIEF'S WRATH'

Mrs. Amy Glover, of 2719 Lake Street, Omaha, Nebraska, reported to Birmingham police, Wednesday night, that, around 10:30 o'clock, while she was walking along North Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, a thief sneaked up, snatched her purse and ran.

Police quoted Mrs. Glover as stating that her purse, valued at $35, contained fifteen cash dollars.

"TOO MUCH COURTESY"

The Rev. Page M. Beverly, of 106 West Market Street, Newark New Jersey, complained, Wednesday morning, that he was minus one of his traveling suitcases, which contained a $46 suit, two pairs of underwear, two sets of pajamas and four dress shirts, police said.

The Rev. Beverly stated that when he arrived at the Terminal (train) Station, around nine o'clock June 21 morning, he was met and swarmed by a large number of men calling cut and asking him to get in their 'Courtesy Cars,' and at the same time, all were trying to carry his suit cases at one time, police said.

The minister, who was attending the recent National Baptist Sun-

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ports, the Association tried and failed to secure enactment of an anti-Jim Crow travel bill by Congress

The report states that during 1953 the Association's membership climbed for the fourth consecutive year, reaching a total of 240,000 members - as compared with 215,000 members at the end of 1952. The board of directors chartered 119 new units last year, which brought the number of local units to 1,235. These were located in 44 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alask

The Lesson At Phenix City

Now and then local forces get a look-see at the implementation of the government and how it wields the weapon of defense, if and when it becomes necessary. In the Phenix City case, the government seized its laudable opportunity to step in and effect law and order where the local authorities either broke down or refused to profitably use the arm of the law to effect the even keel of that locale.

What happened, Phenix City, with a long and shady record in enforcing the law and asserting positive measures in defense of the law, allowed the underworld to get so far out of hand, that it went too far — the extent of assassinating a militant nominee who had declared himself in favor of law and order.

Underworld characters as a rule, nevertheless often times have a bound set; they usually keep within the pale of their ethics in not going so far as to cause something, that will throw too much suspicion on their holding the strongest arm in a locale. This time, they made and properly so, the sad mistake of upsetting their own apple-cart. But this is the pattern of people and causes in taking too much for granted; this goes along with the axion that sooner or later "your sins will find you out."

The government, seeing that the local forces had broken down, or were too much involved themselves, immediately took over after the governor of Alabama persisted his distaste at what was going on. The officers were called in and divested of their pistols and law enforcement paraphanelia, and the newly set up personnel took over. They padlocked outlawry, declared martial law and engaged such machinery that could not be influenced nor coerced by local sentiment. Now they are well on the road toward an arrest, according to latest releases.

This is as it should be. There are times when and if the local authorities are unable, or show a tendency to wink at crime, their powers should be divested and sane and serious measures taken to take the law out of jeopardy.

We are faced today in this country with a condition in which citizens who carry on so much outside the law, feel that they have the right and power to openly defy the law.

We have lived to see a day in which every loyal and true blooded American can justly feel that if local authority breaks down, then there is another recourse with the proper authority and artillery to step in and implement the powers of the government.

SAY B'HAM POLICE IN 91 THEFTS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(INS) — Police were hunting for policemen in Birmingham last night, where officials say 28 officers are suspected of participating in burglaries and safe-cracking.

Police director Paul Singer said the policemen were believed involved in 91 burglaries and thefts over a two-year period. The investigation arose, he said, from testimony of a former police officer now in jail on three burglary charges.

Police Commissioner R. E. Lindberg said the high-level police report aimed at members of the force disclosed a "rotten and shameful" situation.

Singer said the probe within the department indicated that a detective, a police lieutenant, two sergeants and 19 patrolmen had slipped over the line from law enforcers to law violators.

Skeleton Is Found In Tuskegee Area

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 7 (AP)—A partially-buried skeleton, believed to be that of a woman, was found by two boys playing near a residential district yesterday.

A garter, the remains of a fur coat and a pair of galoushes were found by investigating police. Foot bones still were in a pair of women's shoes.

Police Chief Oliver Hodnett said the skeleton will be taken to the state toxicologist in Auburn tomorrow to determine, if possible, its identity and the cause of death.

Two 8-year-old youngsters, Jim Smith and Henry Wilcoxon, made the find while playing in a clump of woods only a few hundreds from a residential section.

Police were notified after they took part of the skeleton to the Wilcoxon home. Chief Hodnett and Officer Kenneth Coley went to the spot and found the partially-buried skull.

Reward Offered For Dynamiters

GADSDEN, Ala., March 1 (AP) — The city of Gadsden today posted a $500 reward for the arrest of dynamiters in a new outbreak of violence at the strike-bound Bowman Transportation Co.

In the newest incident, a parked truck was blown up last night at the company's terminal here. The heavy explosion shattered the truck and hurled a 16-inch piece of the vehicle's heavy side frame 75 yards. No one was hurt.

Damage to the truck was estimated at more than $4,000.

Police Commissioner Wayne Miller announced posting of the reward for the arrest and convic- official also directed that a patrol car be stationed at the terminal.

Another Bowman truck was blast-

Another Bowman truck was blasted at a company parking lot in Birmingham early Thursday. The Birmingham Truckers Association offered a $1,000 reward in that case.

Bowman recently transfered its headquarters from Gadsden to Atlanta. President Ralph Bowman charged police and deputies here were not giving adequate protec-

Bowman siad 40 of his 125 drivers struck Nov. 23, in support of demands for recognition of the AFL Teamsters Union as bargaining agent. He said the union refused to seek a National Labor Relations Board employe election.

Bowman listed a long series of incidents in which his drivers were threatened or equipment damaged. A Circuit Court injunction was granted several weeks ago banning picketing of theBowman terminal here and enjoining the union agains any acts of violence.

Teamster officials deny the union is responsible for the violence.

No clues were found in the most recent case. Frank Lockridge, company vice president, estimated at least six sticks of dynamite were se5 off behind the cab of the truck.

A trailer attached to the truck also was damaged and flying metal ripped into another parked trailer. The truck's transmission and gear housing were shattered and the motor shoved forward on its foundations.

Lockridge said a nightwatchmar had checked the truck about five minuted before the blast.

North Alabama Police Searching For Three Negro Terror Robbers

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 5 (AP)—An intensive hunt was under way throughout north Alabama today for three Negro youths who terrorized a grocer's family last night before fleeing with $500.

Officers said the three bound Roy Swaim, his wife and 9-year-old daughter and Mrs. Swaim's sister, Mrs. Frank McKinney, and drove off in Swaim's truck.

The wrecked truck was found in a ditch about a mile away and bloodhounds tracked the three some distance across fields before losing the trail.

Mrs. Swaim said the three entered the home, apparently through an unlocked door, while she was listening to election returns on the radio in the absence of her husband.

At gunpoint they bound Mrs. Swaim and her daughter, with towels and curtain tie, then waited 40 minutes until Swaim came home from his nearby grocery. The youths took the grocer's billfold and money bag and drove off in his truck.

Highway patrolmen, sheriff's deputies and Huntsville police made an intensive search of the area without success.

Mrs. Swaim said the youths were between 18 and 20 and shabbily dressed. She added they searched her kitchen serveral times for food while awaiting Swain's arrival.

17 Slayings In City In Past Four Months

By MARCEL HOPSON

A middle-aged man, described by neighbors as mild-mannered, religious man and "divine healer," was free on a $300 bond this week on a suspicion of murder charge in connection with the fatal shooting of another man last Sunday evening, police said.

The suspect, Joe Hamlett, 53 of 1510 Warrior Street, was released on the bond following his transfer to County Jail last Tuesday evening, the sheriff's office disclosed.

17THE SLAYING IN BIRMINGHAM IN PAST FOUR MONTHS

Homicide detectives said Hamlett is accused of allegedly shooting to death, Archie (Peter Wheatstraw) Woods, 55, 1417 Tombigee, Woods, 55, of 1417 Tomigbee Street, during a reported disturbance at the Hamlett's home, around 6:25 o'clock Sunday evening.

Woods' death jumped violent-like slayings among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area to 17 within the past four months, police disclosed.

Police said witnesses' versions of the shooting coincided with the testimony given by the defendant Hamlett.

Investigating officers quoted Hamlett and the witnesses as stating that Woods went over to Hamlett's home in a reported drunken condition and allegedly began "using loud profane language." Hamlett is said to have ordered Woods "to cease the profanity or leave the house." Witnesses said Woods became angered and allegedly pulled a pistol from a holster which he had reportedly concealed inside his pants near the hip. Hamlett then secured his pistol as a "matter of protection," officers further quoted the witnesses as saying. The argument continued as both men left out of the house and entered the yard. Suddenly, Woods allegedly began shooting, and within a matter of seconds, both men were reportedly exchanging fire. Police said examinations showed that Woods was hit twice in the chest and Hamlett sustained a wound in the arm.

Officers said Woods was- pronounced dead at the scene of the shooting.

"KIDNAPPERS APPEARED DOPED"

A 27-year-old Northside woman accused two unidentified men of kidnapping, but not harming her, around 1:15 a. m. Sunday at Route 7, Box 27, police said.

Two witnesses, McDaniel and Ceslon Holcomb were quoted as stating that they were walking up the street when the two unidentified men drove up to the woman victim, of 6248 North 36th Avenue, in a 1947 green-colored Chevrolet car, fired a pistol into the air, then ordered the young woman into the vehicle and drove off with her, police said.

Police said a Mrs. Josephine Harris asked that the two kidnap-suspects appeared to have been "under the influence of dope" while they were reportedly in her place of business earlier Saturday night.

TEEN-AGE GIRL ASSAULTED ON SCHOOL GROUNDS

A 13-year-old girl complained that she was criminally assaulted by a Southside boy (she named him) sometime between 10 and 10:30 p. m. Sunday on the campus grounds of a school located in the northeast section of the city, police said.

The young victim said the boy allegedly forced her to submit to his wishes. She related that she had never been out with a boy before.

20 Negroes Have Been Killed In Birmingham Area; 5 Months

BY MARCEL HOPSON

Police were still seeking for clues toward solving the mysterious fatal stabbing of a young Adamsville, Ala. man shortly before midnight last weekend near Sayreton, which increased violent deaths among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area to 20 within the past five months.

"JEALOUSY" LISTED AS PROBABLE MOTIVE

Victim of Birmingham's latest slaying is Silas Slaughter, 26 of Adamsville, who was stabbed to death by another man during a reported "jealousy fight over a woman" near the "Red Arrow" area just off the Coalburg Road, around eleven o'clock Saturday night, May 29, investigating homicide detectives said.

Police said Slaughter was dead at the scene of the slaying.

EIGHT FOLKS HAULED IN FOR QUESTIONING

Although the killer's identity had not been known as late as last Tuesday, eight persons, two of them outrightly booked on suspicion of murder, were picked up and detained for questioning in connection with Slaughter's death, police said.

The two key suspects, arrested around five o'clock Sunday morning were identified as Solomon Merritt, of Route 7, Box 682, and Nathaniel Irons, of 127 Coalburg Road, officers said.

Persons picked up as material witnesses for questioning were listed as Miss Kathleen Flowers, of 2215 North 11th Avenue; Miss Lizzie Carrington; 21 of 109 Hawkins Street, Sayreton; Miss Marie Carrington, 28 of 109 Hawkins Street, Sayreton; Miss Juanita Ellen, of 4053 North 20th Street; Calvin Johnson, 25 of Sayreton, Ala., and Jack Calhoun, of Box 151, Sayreton, police said.

"FREEDOM OF PEEP — NO. 5?"

Mrs. Willie Mae Napper, 42 of 1524 20th Place, Ensley, and Mrs. Emma L. Swanson, 35 of 2011 Avenue O, Ensley, both allegedly inflicted physical damage on the other during a battle, around 10:30 o'clock Saturday night, and then refused to press charges, police said.

Mrs. Napper was clubbed over the head with a plank of wood, while Mrs. Swanson sustained a stab wound in the chest, inflicted by an ice pick, police said.

Mrs. Napper claimed that she and her husband were arguing in their home when Mrs. Swanson reportedly rushed over and "peeped" in. When she asked Mrs. Swanson "what was she doing peeping in," the Swanson woman yanked a plank from a fence nearby and allegedly let Mrs. Napper have it over the head, police further quoted the victim as stating.

In giving her version of the "big show", police quoted Mrs. Swanson as stating that she was just walking down the street in front of the Napper's home when Mrs. Napper rushed out of the house, reportedly cursing, and allegedly stuck her with the ice pick. In retaliation, she yanked the plank from the fence and clobbered the Napper woman, Mrs. Swanson was quoted further, officers said.

Both combatants were taken to Carroway Methodist Hospital, treated and dismissed. No arrests were made, police said.

"SOMEBODY STOLE CLARA BELLE"

Cornelius Wright, of 2436 Southwest Lawn Avenue, complained that sometime between eleven o'clock Saturday night and six o'clock Sunday morning, a thief sneaked into the barnyard of his home and stole his four-year-old red "Jersey" milk cow, police said.

Wright was quoted as saying further that the burglar removed the lock from a gate to the backyard and took the muley-head cow, which he valued at $150, police said.

"DID NOT DRY DISHES THOROUGHLY"

Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of 319 15th Street, Ensley, accused another woman, identified as Miss Ann Lewis, 35 of 1523 Avenue C, Ensley, of allegedly cutting her three times on the inside of her forearm with a pocket knife, during a squabble at an Ensley apartment house, around 1:50 P. M. Saturday, police said.

Miss Bailey, who refused to press charges, stated that she was washing dishes in the apartment where Miss Lewis rents a room. And without "saying a word," Miss Lewis yanked out a knife and allegedly started cutting her, police further quoted Miss Bailey as stating.

"COME BACK TO ME"

Miss Mattie Lee Avery, 35 of 6418 North Fourth Avenue, was stabbed in her leg just above the knee allegedly by Charles Biddings, 44 of 3205 North 68th Street, around eight o'clock Sunday night in her home, police said.

Miss Avery stated that Biddings came to her home and "tried to persuade me to take him back." When she refused to "give him another chance," he allegedly stabbed her, police said.

Biddings was taken into custody and placed in jail on a suspected charge of assault with a weapon, police said.

"DON'T ARGUE WITH UNK!"

Willie McCarter, 26 of 2718 North 22nd Avenue, was arrested, late Saturday night, and placed in jail on a suspected charge of attempted murder, police said.

McCarter is charged with allegedly shooting Eddie Davis, 21 of 2213 North 27th Street, in the right nip with a Stevens model .22 calibre rifle, around 8:45 o'clock Saturday night, during a disturbance in North 22nd Alley and 27th Street, police said.

Witnesses said that Davis was arguing with his girl friend identified as Miss Teleatha Minnifield, of 2719 North 23rd Avenue, when her uncle McCarter rushed home, got the rifle returned to the Davis' home and allegedly shot the victim, police said.

An open switchblade knife, found on the ground at the scene of the shooting, reportedly belonged to Davis, police said.

Davis was rushed to Carraway Methodist Hospital where he was given emergency treatment and then admitted, police said.

"LET THE BISCUITS BURN?"

John Wheeler, 19 of 2021 North Eleventh Avenue, reported that another man, known to him as "John," stabbed him while they were at their place of employment which he described as the "Brittling Cafe", 20th Street and North Third Avenue, around 7:30 o'clock Sunday night, police said.

Wheeler was quoted by police as stating that he and "John" were in the place "exchanging words" when "John" yanked out a hawk-bill knife and cut him "for no known reason," police said.

Wheeler, who refused to press charges, sustained a stab wound in the left side of his chest, inflicted by the hawk-bill knife. He was treated at Hillman-Jefferson Hospital and dismissed, police said.

"FORGOT TO LOOK AT CLOCK"

A young housewife, Mrs. Millie Goldsmith, 22 of 1319 South Third Avenue, was confined in jail, this week, on an attempted murder charge, police said.

Mrs. Goldsmith is accused of allegedly seriously wounding her husband, Jimmy Lee Goldsmith, Jr., 24, in the chest with fire from a .22 calibre rifle, in front of their home, around 2:30 o'clock early Sunday morning, police said.

The young husband was rushed to Carraway Methodist Hospital where he was admitted in a "serious" condition, police said.

During questioning at the jail, Mrs. Goldsmith was quoted as stating that "I have had previous truoble with Jimmy Lee,by husband, about staying out late at nights."

Last Sunday night, she explained, Jimmy Lee reportedly came home around 2:30 A. M.; that she got the rifle, stood on the front porch and waited for him to come home, police said.

When her husband drove up and got out of his car, she allegedly opened fire on him, police further quoted the young wife as saying.

"OUT-OF-SEASON FOOTBALL GAME?"

A man identified as Raymond Woods, 36 of 1417 North Fifth Avenue, was arrested, Saturday night, and jailed on suspected charges of assault and battery, police said.

Woods is accused by Miss Bernice Rush, of 284 North Ninth Avenue, of allegedly beating her about her body with his hands and feet, during a disturbance at the home of a friend, around four o'clock Saturday evening, police said.

Miss Rush stated that she was visiting the home of Miss Winnie Finley, of 511 North 14th Street, when Woods came charging in and allegedly started beating her, knocking her down and then allegedly kicking her, police said.

"MATCH EXPLODED"

James Jackson, of 1705 South Fifth-al, complained that he was robbed of his billfold, containing $1.25, and a pocket knife by four unidentified men, around nine o'clock Sunday night on a community street, police said.

Jackson stated that the four men approached him and asked for a match. When he looked downward reached in his pocket to get the match, the assailants knocked him down and took the money, billfold and knife, police said.

"HE SETTLED FOR TIME, AFTER ALL"

Miss Catherine Smiley, of 504 South First Street, pointed an accusing finger at an unidentified "male acquaintance," as suspected of taking her wrist watch, valued at $50, from her bedroom, around 3:30 o'clock early Sunday morning, following an argument between them, police said.

Miss Smiley stated that, sometime earlier, the male friend (whom she did not name) asked her for a date; that when she refused, he left the house. A short time later, she said she discovered that her time-piece had been taken, police further quoted her.

"HE HELD HER TOO CLOSELY?"

Octavia Crabbe, 39 of Route 11, Box 49, city, stated that an unidentified 45-year-old, five-foot, six inch tall man stabbed him in the left thigh, during a dance at a place he described as "Mannond's Cafe", on Route 11, around one o'clock early Sunday morning, police said.

Crabbe said that he was dancing with another man's wife when the woman's husband "got mad" and started an argument, which led to his being stabbed, police said.

"PURSE-INTERCEPTOR"

A widow, identified as Mrs. Dixie Cunningham, of 30 North Fourth Court, claimed that an unidentified man approached her, grabbed her purse and ran, while she was standing on the corner at First Street and Graymont Avenue, around 8:45 o'clock Saturday night, police said.

Mrs. Cunningham stated that the snatched purse contained some "Tennessee Insurance Company papers" and licenses to sell insurance, only, police said.

"GUN-KNIFE CONCERTO IN SHARP C"

Robert Davis, 44 of 2111 Ensley Avenue, Ensley, and James Lee, 34 of 1210 Avenue L, Ensley, both were jailed, Saturday night, after reportedly assaulting each other with weapons during a fight in front of the Davis' home, around six o'clock Saturday evening, police said.

During the fight, Davis was accidentally cut with his own knife, police related.

Witnesses stated that Davis and Lee were engaged in domestic warfare when Lee reportedly pulled out a .38 calibre pistol. Davis is said to have then allegedly cut Lee on the back of the neck, and during the struggle, Davis accidentally cut himself on the arm with the blade, police said.

Birmingham Kidnaper Given 15 Years 90 Hours After Crime

BIRMINGHAM, July 14 (AP) — Less than 90 hours after the crime, a 43-year-old ex-convict pleaded guilty to kidnapping a 6-year-old girl and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Charles Elvis Bell, of nearby New Merkle, was captured Saturday only 90 minutes after he lured pretty Melissa Holyoak into his car in suburban Mountain Brook on the pretext he was going for a load of toys for her and her playmates.

The child was found unharmed on a rural road and Bell was captured after a high-speed chase during which his car was wrecked.

Bell was released from Kilby State Prison last March after serving a three-year sentence for kidnapping a 9-year-old Cullman girl.

Deputy Solicitor Cecil Deason said Bell also had larceny and burglary convictions which had kept him in prison 19 of his 43 years.

The short, balding defendant was sentenced to a maximum term of 10 years on his plea of guilty to the kidnapping charge and to an additional five years for carrying a gun despite having a prison record.

After pleading guilty, Bell asked Mountain Brook Police Chief Ray Tibbett for "forgiveness for what I've done to your community."

Deputy Solicitor Deason praised Andrew Scott, a neighbor who found the child on a road leading to nearby Lake Purdy. He said Scott's action "probably saved the child from harm."

Deason also praised Highway Patrolmen Raymond Hodges and M. R. Posey for overpowering Bell as he held a gun on them.

'Phantom Sniper' Executed on Coast

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Jan. 29 (U.P.).—"Phantom sniper" Evan Charles Thomas, thirty, who shot at strange women because "it excited me," died in San Quentin's gas chamber today.

Warden Harley O. Teets had informed the killer that his last appeal had been turned down an hour earlier by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche.

Thomas, who had terrorized the Los Angeles area by sniping at women, was sentenced to death for fatally shooting Mina Marie Bice as she sat at an outdoor hot dog stand, Aug. 29, 1951.

The sniper said he shot her while driving by in an automobile. "I read the next day that I'd killed her," he said. "I got quite a kick out of it."

He was also found guilty of wounding six other women during his nocturnal prowls.



'PRINCE' UNMASKED—San Francisco.—Fred Williams of East St. Louis, Mo., who posed as Prince Onaga of the Belgian Congo, poses with his wife Margaret after his identity was revealed by immigration authorities. —AP Wirephoto.

TV 'Prince' Admits He's Just A Hoofer From East St. Louis

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 19.—"Prince Onaga of the Watsui in the Belgian Congo"—star of a 5-year song and dance hoax and of television shows and a movie—turns out to be plain Fred Williams of East St. Louis. "Prince Onaga," who lectures authoritatively with a British accent on life in Africa, admitted his identity yesterday, along with the fact that he has only one instead of 50 wives.

His five-year masquerade across the country in social circles, on the dance floor and over radio and TV was uncovered because the Belgian consul general here was disturbed that a prince of the Watusi and his No. 1 wife should be cutting such a swath in San Francisco society without his government having informed him of the royal arrival.

"Prince Onaga" readily admitted his identity to United States Immigration officials who asked to see his passport. He added that he had overcounted his wives by 49. There's only one—Princess Moana, born Margaret Cabella of Los Angeles.

Neither, he said, had ever been out of the United States.

Mr. Williams explained he became a prince because, "I think a black face should be somebody," and as a prince, he felt he could become "a great flower to my people."

Besides, he and his wife were often hungry, and it was easier for a royal dance team to find work than a couple of dancers from East St. Louis.

People have been seeing Fred and his wife on tours of the United States and Canada . . . on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" and on other television shows . . . in the movie, "King Solomon's Mines," . . . at the opera and ballet first nights.

Fred insisted he still be called prince. His chief worry was what would happen at the box office at Marines' Memorial Auditorium here April 5. On that date he and his wife were scheduled for a recital of African folk songs and dances.

He needn't have worried: that appearance has been canceled.

★ INCEST

Child, 13, tells 2-year-abuse by father, 64

Forthright testimony of a 13-year-old girl held her 64-year-old father in jail on an incest charge Wednesday afternoon.

Held to answer in the second complaint of abuse of his own daughters was William C. Chandler, garage mechanic of 5012 S. Central.

Six years ago, on the complaint of neighbors, Chandler's oldest daughter, Lottie, was picked up by juvenile officers and interrogated about her relations with her father.

Chandler was questioned, too, but denied the charge. His daughter confirmed his denial, and Chandler was not prosecuted.

On Nov. 5, however, the father of 9 was arrested and jailed on the new charges by his younger daughter, which also included shocking allegations that she thinks three of the five illegitimate children sharing the shabby home, are her father's children by her unmarried older sister.

Held in protective custody at Juvenile Hall, the girl, whose name is withheld by the Tribune, took the witness stand at Wednesday's preliminary hearing to testify that her father has been forcing his attentions on her since her 11th birthday.

She told her mother about it a year ago, and was only advised to stay out of her father's way, the young girl said.

However, the assaults have continued, one taking place on Nov. 5, others Oct. 30, and Oct. 25 in the garage which her father operates in the back of their home, she told the court.

Although there have never been any witnesses to the encounters, the girl said she believes her 17-year-old brother suspects because he has asked her about it.

Chandler admitted the attacks on his daughter, Juvenile Officer Harry Scott testified at Wednesday's hearing; but for the record, the father has denied the charge and declared that "A person would have to be crazy to have one of his own daughters.

Before her father moved his garage from 1034½ E. 34th st. to the rear of the home, the Chandler girl said he would take her to the shop on the pretense of having her answer the phone, and would assault her as often as three times a week.

Juvenile officers investigating the case said the older Chandler girl's progeny are 7, six, five, four, and two and a half years of age, and that she gets state aid for them.

The family came here 17 years ago from Arkansas.

Mrs. Linai Chandler, the mother, testified at Wednesday's hearing, but denied that her daughter had ever complained against her father.

The young girl also told police that her mother never sleeps with her father; but with "some of the other children."

Father accused of incest, back in bosom of family


DEPT. OF RECORD & RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

FACING TRIAL — on charges of two years of abuse by his daughter, William C. Chandler, 64-year-old garage mechanic, is happily received by his wife and family of 9 as he is released on bail.

Chandler's 13-year-old daughter told police she believes her father responsible for the five children of her unmarried older sister, Lottie. The child is being held in protective custody, and reiterated her accusations against her father before a municipal court judge Wednesday, who ordered Chandler held to answer. Story inside

CONVICT WHO HIT GUARD MUST DIE

Victim Survives But Old Law Provides Penalty

By MURRAY FROMSON

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Seven years ago Wesley Robert Wells exploded in a fit of temper and hurled a cuspidor at his prison guard.

Next April 9, the 44-year-old Negro convict, who has spent most of his adult life behind bars, is scheduled to die in San Quentin's gas chamber because of that cuspidor and an old California penal law.

Only Gov. Goodwin Knight, by granting executive clemency, can save the deep-voiced, Shakespeare-reading Wells from a fate he has dodged successfully since 1947, when he first was sentenced to die. The governor has not indicated his attitude.

The death sentence resulted from his conviction under Section 4500 of the penal code, which makes death mandatory for a life convict found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon.

Victim Survives Attack

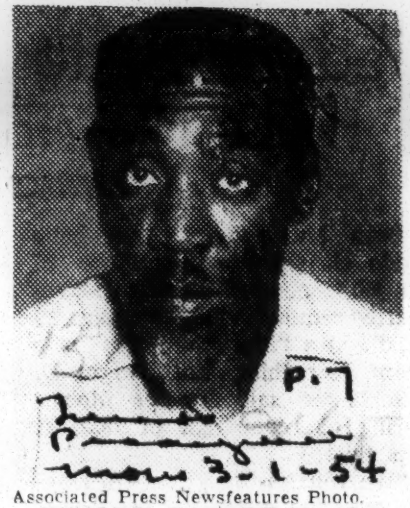
Wells' victim, Noble E. Brown, survived the attack, but today, as a Folsom Prison guard on restricted duty, he complains of severe headaches. A recent operation corrected impaired vision in his left eye.

Wells says he will be the first man to die under this law in a case in which the victim was not killed. He also contends that some of his trouble in nearly 24 years of prison life has been because of his race.

Actually, on the same day that Wells is due to die, James Silva, 24, a onetime Reno gambling shill who says he wants to die, is scheduled to go to the gas chamber for the same type of crime.

Silva's victim also survived. He was a prison inmate slashed by a knife. Silva is not a Negro.

Wells, a big man who sports a distinguished-looking goatee and reads "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar" and "King Lear" in his condemned-row cell block, contends he has been given the death sentence for two reasons.



Associated Press Newsfeatures Photo.
WESLEY ROBERT WELLS

Blames 'Bad Record'

"First, there's my bad record; then because the Communists are supporting my case," he says.

He admits his record is "not very exemplary." It shows that since he was first committed to San Quentin in 1928 after a series of convictions on various charges he has never had a single six-month period in which he has not been punished for inciting trouble.

"Could you live that long in one place and not have trouble with someone?" he asked.

His case has been trumpeted by a number of left-wing and Communist-inspired organizations which stress that he is a Negro and allege he has been the victim of discrimination.

Wells says this has not been of his doing.

"If the Devil came up from hell, I'd let him plead my case if I were in Bob's shoes," said one prison official. "After all, it's his life at stake."

NAACP Steers Clear

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union have steered clear of the case.

"In the opinion of the regional committee of the NAACP, this is not a civil rights case that warrants our attention," said Franklin Williams, secretary-counsel in seven Western states.

Wells' lawyers took his case through the California Supreme Court and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals before being rebuffed by the U. S. Supreme Court in October 1953.

The defense contends Wells was not a life termer when he was sentenced under Section 4500 in 1947. According to prison records, he was serving an indeterminate five years to life sentence for stabbing another convict in a Folsom Prison scuffle in 1944.

The controversial Section 4500 came into existence in 1895. Jacob Oppenheimer was sentenced to 50 years at Folsom Prison for robbery. Three years later, he killed an inmate, was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

'In High State of Tension'

Transferred to San Quentin, he knifed a guard seven times and, although the guard survived, Oppenheimer was given an additional 14 years for assault with intent to commit murder. He killed two more men before he finally was hanged in 1913.

Some responsible civic and legal officials call the law "archaic and oppressive." Prison officials ask: "How else can you deter a lifer from violence?"

Two days before Wells' cuspidor-tossing incident occurred, two prison doctors advised authorities that Wells was in "a high state of tension," resulting from long periods of solitary confinement.

Wells is so out of touch with the outside world today that he showed amazement when told about such a common thing as the cigarette-vending machine.

In an interview, he spoke fluently and calmly on a number of subjects, ranging from literature and chess to convict psychology.

Born In Fort Worth, Tex.

Yet, his record and the word of some prison officials is that he is a man of strange moods—a likable person on one hand, a constant ringleader and troublemaker on the other.

Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, a psychiatrist, estimates Wells' IQ to be well over 120, remarkably high for a prison inmate with no formal education.

Wells was born in Fort Worth, Tex., and moved on to Denver, Colo. His mother died when he was 7 and he and two sisters were taken in by an uncle, who was a Baptist minister.

Shortly afterward he was sent to an aunt in Los Angeles. By the time he was 12, he was having trouble with the law. First he was sent to boys schools, finally Folsom Prison.

Asked what he thinks of his chances of cheating death once more, he replied:

"I've been conditioned against hope. . . . I'm afraid to hope."

Girl Sues Billy Daniels For $75,000

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — A white showgirl reportedly found unconscious in the night club dressing room of Billy Daniels last Aug. 5 has sued him for $75,000 damages.

Blond Patricia Hirson, 24, charged in her complaint that Daniels struck and kicked her, inflicting permanent back injuries. She has also asked that Daniels pay for medical expenses.

Sheriff's deputies reported that when Miss Hirsch regained consciousness in the dressing room, she said, "Billy kicked me."

Unless Governor Pardons—

Execution Slated For 'Shakespearian' Negro For Tossing Cuspidor At San Quentin Guard

By MURRAY FROMSON

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Left-Wingers Hinder

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Police Probe Tracks More Figures In Gaming Case

Monroe, Prather Hearings Delayed To Let Authorities Clinch Prosecution

By Alfred E. Lewis and Albon B. Hailey
Staff Reporters

Police last night pressed a search for six numbers racketeers believed to have kicked in with large amounts of "protection" money to veteran police officials accused of shaking down seven suspected gamblers.

Hearings on bribery charges against Capt. John B. Monroe, chief of the Twelfth Precinct, and Probationary Det. George C. Prather, were continued until October 6 after a stormy hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

At the same time, Lawrence continued hearings for seven gambling suspects rounded up in a police trap sprung on Monroe and Prather Tuesday night as the climax to a secret, 10-month investigation.

More Arrests Awaited

Lawrence postponed the hearings at the request of John C. Conliff, Jr., Principal Assistant United States Attorney.

Conliff said police believe at least 13 gamblers representing five numbers operations took part in the protection payoffs to Monroe and Prather.

He told Lawrence the Government wants to wait until all the defendants have been apprehended before presenting its case.

United States Attorney Leo A. Rover also indicated that his office was studying the possibility of conspiracy charges against the two policemen, both of whom have been commended on numerous occasions in the past.

Suspects Silent

Continuation of the hearings by Lawrence was strongly protested by an imposing battery of attorneys for the seven gamblers hauled in after Gambling Squad Lieut. Todd O. Thoman closed the trap in a startling climax to a "decoy" role he had played for 10 months.

During that time, Thoman collected $10,111 in "protection" money, while he worked under the direction of Chief Murray and the United States Attorney's office, who kept District Commissioner Samuel Spencer informed of the progress of the investigation.

The gambling suspects accused of seeking to buy police protection through Monroe and Prather stood in silent contrast to their attorneys as they lined up before Lawrence yesterday.

They included Roger (Whitetop) Simkins, 55, of 1702 Shepherd st. nw., who was accused of making the highest single payoff—$500 to Thoman at a rendezvous arranged Tuesday night by Thoman just before the 50-year-old lieutenant's undercover role came to its smashing end.

The other gambling suspects were:

George L. Langley, 40, of 2524 N. Florida st., Arlington; Curtis (Bozo) Taylor, 40, of 3918 13th st. nw.; Joseph Chase, 49, of 1842 2nd st. nw.; Othello Washington, 44, of 2029 Flagler place nw.; Charles Anderson, 41, of 1263 Oates st. ne., and Wallace Beach, 44, of 1224 Buchanan st. ne.

Attorneys for the nine defendants requested that Lawrence hold an immediate preliminary hearing, defense lawyers contending that should the Government be granted a delay, the cases probably would be sent directly to the grand jury without a preliminary hearing.

"These Men Innocent"

Attorneys Myron Ehrlich and Joseph Sitnick, representing Monroe, Prather and Taylor, shouted at Lawrence in the crowded hearing room where Monroe often had stood as an arresting officer:

"These men are inocent, and we're going to prove that with our day in court."

Conliff said there was nothing unusual in the Government's request for a delay.

Lawrence, concurring with the Government request, reduced the $15,000 bond under which the men had been held to $7500 each. All nine defendants made bond.

Conliff said that the Government had asked $15,000 bond because the defendants stood accused of "a uniform plan to corrupt the police department."

"If we don't have a good police force, we don't have a good Government," Conliff declared.

All of the nine defendants but Monroe are charged with one count each of issuing a bribe to Thoman, who played his undercover role so well that he completely won the confidence of the Washington underworld, Chief Murray told reporters.

Monroe is charged with receiving a $100 bribe on Tuesday night from an agent (Thoman) of a gambler who has not yet been arrested.

Micheaux Named In FHA Scandal

WASHINGTON—Elder Solomon Lightfoot Micheaux, noted evangelist, was accused last week of being the contact person in a payoff for the construction of the Mayfair Mansions apartments in Washington.

Recipient of the alleged payoff, according to testimony given during a hearing here, was Clyde Powell, former FHA director, now under investigation in the Senate Housing "windfall" probes of FHA operations.

The disclosure was made by Albert I. Cassell, Washington architect and professor at Howard university, who said he paid Powell $10,000 as a fee for his part in getting the contract for the construction of the Negro-occupied project. The deal took place in 1946.

Cassell said he discussed the matter with Elder Micheaux who said, "That's the way things are done." The Elder was quoted as saying he could not pass the money because he was a preacher. Later, however, Cassell said that he gave Elder Micheaux $12,500 for his influence.

In January, 1948, Cassell testified that he gave Powell $2,500 to pay off some gambling debts, this was later repaid. Elder Micheaux is said to have used his influence in getting the help of George E. Allen, friend of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower. Also named was Harry Butcher, a Columbia Broadcasting representative at the White House.

Cassell designed the Mayfair Mansions and was a director in the firm managing it. The hearing before Sen. Homer Capehart's committee brought out some tangled financing in the construction of the project.

Cassell said that he did not know that in the course of the financing, Elder Micheaux now owns 20 percent of the project and his church the other 80 percent. The FHA loaned a mortgage of $2,478,000 to build the project.

Principal figure in the hearing last Tuesday was Powell, who was on the FHA payroll as an assistant housing commissioner at $11,800 a year, until he resigned under fire April 5.

At first Cassell testified he had trouble in getting FHA attention for his project until he got a phone call from Marvin McIntyre, the late President Roosevelt's appointment secretary.

McIntyre told him, Cassell said, that he needed "a political constituency."

Shortly afterward, Cassell said, he was met by Elder Micheaux, whom he did not know, but who told Cassell he had heard of his troubles with FHA and wanted to help.

Cassell said he paid Micheaux $12,500 for help and that two others eventually joined in the plan. They were Harry Butcher and George E. Allen. Butcher was President Eisenhower's naval aide and Allen a former head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Micheaux, Butcher and Allen became directors of a building corporation that was founded, said Cassell, along with Frank A. O'Hare. Their FHA application showed that each had put up $25,000 in land and $7,000 in cash but, Cassell said only O'Hare actually invested anything. Each was to have a 20 percent interest.

The directors got the project going, Cassell said, and Allen and Butcher each turned back to it his 20 percent interest.

Commenting, Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.), committee chairman, said that he had no criticism of the men concerned but that the transaction showed FHA's laxity.

But Cassell, as Sen. Capehart put it, was eventually "squeezed out" and Elder Micheaux's church wound up with 80 percent of the project under the name of the "Gospel Spreading Association," and Elder Micheaux with the other 20 percent.

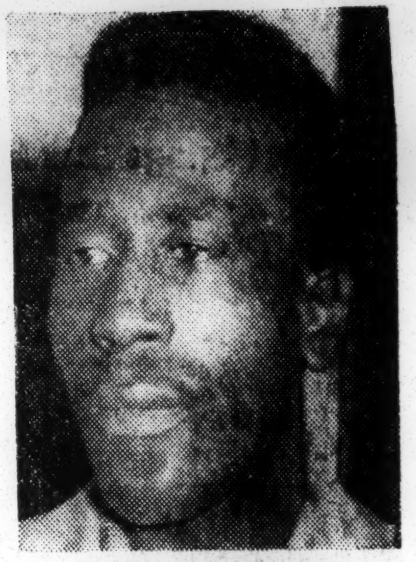
Elder Micheaux testified he had received only $5,681 of the $12,500 Cassell told of giving him, and of the bribe alleged to have been made to Powell.



ELDER MICHEAUX



CHARLES TOWNSEND, addict at 13, slayer at 19.



DAVID ELLINGTON
He bought dead man's clothes. . .



HAROLD HARRIS
He befriended Charles

Addict Since 13, He Spent $30 Every Day For Heroin

By LEE BLACKWELL

A 19-year-old Chicago youth, who admitted slaying four men with brickbats during a vicious crime wave, launched to support his $30-a-day dope habit, was indicted last week by a grand jury on four counts of murder and two counts of robbery and assault.

The confessed killer is Charles Townsend, of 243 E. 35th st., an ex-convict and a drug addict since the age of 13.

The youth's 1-man crime spree was halted early New Year's Day when four detectives arrested him less than two blocks from where he lived. Townsend carried his trademark, a house brick wrapped in a paper bag, similar to the weapon he admitted using to club his victims in the head.

The four murders in December, took place in two Chicago police districts. The victims were: Thomas Z. Johnson, 33, of 56 W. 36th pl., found fatally beaten near his home on Dec. 2.

Willis Thompson, 20, found in a parkway near 47th st. and Indiana ave., on Dec. 19.

Johnny Stinson, 50, of 3668 Michigan, found beaten to death in a vacant lot at 3530 Michigan ave., on Dec. 19.

Jack Boone, 41, of 3754 Michigan found in a passageway next to his home on Dec. 18.

ADMITS ATTACKS

In addition to the murders, the addict admitted commiting scores of assaults to obtain money for his habit. Even Townsend's crime wave didn't produce enough money to support his habit and keep him living comfortably.

Harold Harris, of 243 E. 35th st., a young laborer, let Charles share his apartment when he discovered the addict had no place to stay. Harris said he was once a dope addict himself but had taken the "cure."

The killer found little money on the four men he admitted killing, so he usually took their shoes and clothing and jewelry after the attack, later selling or pawning the articles.

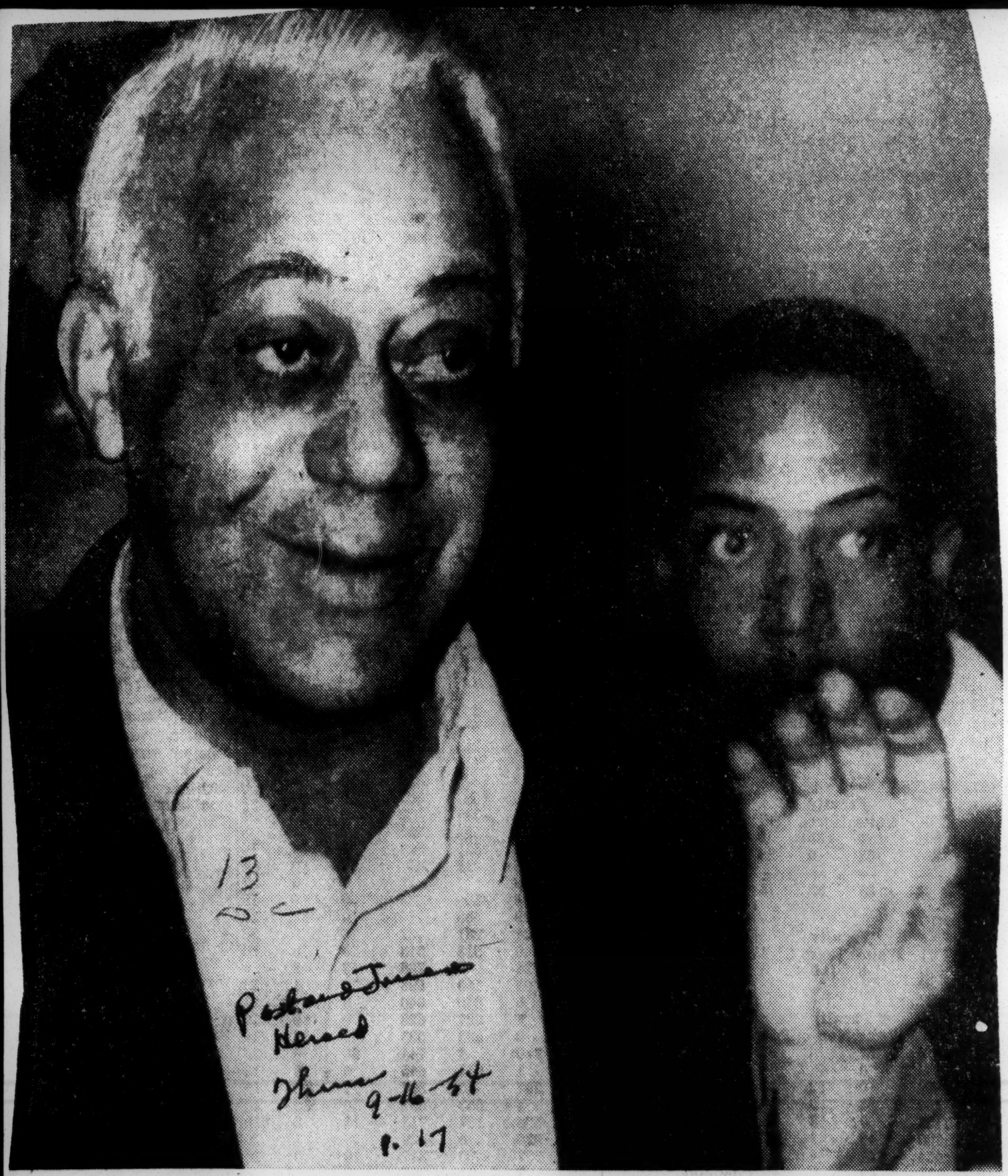
The overcoat and watch of one of Townsend's victims were sold to David Ellington, of 3364 Prairie, a laborer. Ellington said he later resold the watch and lost the money in a dice game.

Detectives John Fitzgerald and George Martin, of the second police district, and Edward Cagney and Joseph Corcoran of the Homicide detail, took Townsend into custody four days after they were assigned to find the "phantom" killer.

Police said Townsend spent about $30 a day for eight double shots of heroin.

The youth also admitted to police and to Asst. State's Atty. Rudolph Janega that he assaulted Joseph Martin, of 1432 Gunnison st., a laundry truck driver, on Dec 4, and robbed Gus Anagnost, 550 Melrose st., an insurance salesman, Dec. 28, at 3635 Michigan, Martin's skull was fractured.

According to records of the Illinois State Training School for Boys, Townsend was committed Dec. 7, 1950, for delinquency by Judge John H. Clayton, jr., of family court, he was paroled Sept. 7, 1951. He was released from County jail last May after serving nine months for aggravated assault.



By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

Roger (Whitetop) Simkins, at left, a Washington gambling kingpin, and a codefendant in the police bribery case, Charles Anderson, are a study in contrasting moods at their arraignment before United States Commissioner Lawrence.

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Secret Service Tells

How Landis Stole Cash From Mint

How did James R. Landis, 27, steal $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—one of the most closely guarded places in the United States?

This was explained last week by U. E. Baughman, chief of the United States Secret Service. However, he was unable to explain why Landis pulled the theft — largest in the history of the plant where United States currency is printed.

Landis pleaded guilty last Monday. Four co-defendants also pleaded guilty to possessing and passing some of the stolen money.

Judge David A. Pine in the District Court here called the theft a "gigantic raid on the Treasury" and sent all five men to jail pending sentence.

Judge Pine said to allow them to remain free on bond would "indicate a soft attitude by the court." He turned down the pleas of their counsel to continue them on bail. He said it would be "distinctly contrary to the public interest."

He said he had heard that some of the defendants, including Landis, have been charged again in passing the "hot" $20 bills in the past two weeks.

Landis and his cousin. Charles H. Nelson, 27, Chapel Oaks, Maryland, did not plead to any of the later charges Monday.

Landis pleaded guilty only to theft of the $160,000 and the other four to receiving, concealing and converting stolen money.

All five of the defendants, including another cousin of Landis, Roger C. Patterson, 28, of Brentwood, Md., and William (Billy) Giles, 26, who helped mastermind the concealment of the money, and Edith I. Chase, 24, had been out on bond.

Landis has admitted that he alone was responsible for the theft.

CONCEIVES PLAN

The money was apparently stolen on December 30. On that morning Landis called Nelson and told him to get a tin metal box and have it for him that evening.

Landis had conceived the plan to rob the bureau in August.

On December 30, Landis arrived at the Bureau shortly before 7:30 a. m., when he was due to report to work. He entered the bureau at the Fourteenth street entrance with two dummy packages about the same size as the genuine bills were wrapped in.

Several months before he had taken home two wooden blocks which are used at the ends when the bureau packages genuine currency. He had in August also taken some of the brown wrapping paper used by the bureau in wrapping genuine money.

Landis walked past the guards. He noted that the guards watched him closely. It was not the practice to search anyone coming into the bureau with packages. Employees are supposed to go directly to a package desk nearby and turn any packeges in, and then pick them up on their way out.

Landis made the pretext of going to the package section. When he saw the guard's attention diverted, he went down the hall with the package, took an elevator and went to a trash can on the third floor in a men's room and deposited the two dummy packages at the bottom of the trash can under a burlap bag.

Then he went to the packaging room where he was employed as a checker and guard. He had access to the vault in the room and more or less freedom of the bureau because he was constantly taking packages of currency from one section to another for correction or a check.

He went to work. One of his jobs that day was to assemble dollar bills on a platform so they could be put through the wrapping machine.

At 7:50 he completed the job and walked over to the skids — a sort of truck on which packaged currency is placed. He took two packages of $20 bills off a skid wrapped some paper around them, went out of the room, down to the basement, took an elevator up to the fifth floor, and in a far-off corner of isolated storage space he put the packages under a skid with some rubbish and trash.

At this time he emptied one package, (forty bundles) and over half of the second package (twenty-four bundles) or $128,000 into a paper bag putting the remaining 16 bundles or $32,000 into a second paper bag. He had brought the two paper bags folded in his pockets, to the bureau that morning.

Landis retained the ends of the packages containing the labels and returned to work before the dollar bills were exhausted.

At 10:40 he had a rest period. He went to the men's room on the third floor, and under the hot water separated the labels from the ends of the brown wrapping paper that he had taken from the packages on the fifth floor.

He then went to the trash can and got his two dummy packages and went into a toilet with a door. He had glue in an ink bottle on his person that he brought in that morning and pasted the labels on the dummy packages.

He took the two dummy packages back to the packaging room and put them on a skid near the one from which he had taken the two packages containing genuine bills.

About 3:10 he left the packaging room, changed to street clothes in his locker room, went upstairs to the fifth floor and took the paper bag containing the $128,000. He put an old pair of trousers on the top of the bag.

He left the bureau at 3:30 and, in walking past the guards, pulled out one leg of the trouser to indicate the bag contained clothing, and went out.

In House Shooting—

4 Fanatics Found Guilty Of Assault

No Verdict On Counts Of Attempt To Kill

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The four Puerto Rican revolutionaries who shot up the House of Representatives on March 1, were found guilty today of assault with a dangerous weapon.

After handing in its verdict on this phase of the case, the jury recessed for dinner before passing on the more serious charges hanging over the three men and one woman—assault with intent to kill.

The four took the verdict without any show of emotion, although the woman seemed quite pale. After the verdict, however, the three men chattered briefly and broke into wry smiles.

The dark-eyed Mrs. Lolita Lebron, 34, like her three male colleagues, has sworn she came to Washington "to die and not to kill." She testified she fired into the House ceiling and not toward the House floor where five congressmen were felled in a rain of lead from the visitors' gallery.

Charged with Mrs. Lebron, whose earlier defiance has been replaced by a growing nervousness, are Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25, who has emerged as the ringleader; Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28.

Four Convicted For Assaulting Con[illegible]s Group

Puerto Ricans Still Have Intent To Kill Charges Against Them

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP) —Three Puerto Rican men were convicted tonight on all 10 counts of assault in the March 1 shooting which wounded five congressmen. A woman was convicted on five counts and the jury recessed without reaching a final verdict on five other counts against her.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP) — Four Puerto Ricans were convicted late today on charges of assault with a dangerous weapon in the March 1 shooting which wounded five congressmen in the House of Representatives.

The verdict came on five counts of the indictment, leaving before the jury five other charges of assault with intent to kill—which carry a heavier penalty.

The jury of five women and seven men handed down their verdict at 5:40 p.m. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff told the jury to "relax and don't discuss the case' until returning from dinner to consider the five remaining charges.

Simplifies Labors

"This simplifies your labors because you can concentrate on the first five counts," the judge said.

The charges still before the jury —five counts each of assault with intent to kill—carry a maximum possible penalty of 75 years in prison for each of the four defendants. The five lesser charges on which they were found guilty —assault with a dangerous weapon —carry a maximum possible sentence of 50 years in prison.

The case went to the jury of five women and seven men at noon. After meeting for 1½ hours they sent out for coffee. An hour later they called for advice from the bench on some legal points.

Two Statements

In retiring again, the jury took with it two written statements made by the woman in the case—34-year-old Lolita Lebron—and two outsized photographs of the House of Representatives—scene of the wild shooting spree.

This show of interest by the jury in Mrs. Lebron, who looked more wan and dishevled than on any day since the trial began June 3, seemed to indicate her case was getting special attention.

The dark - eyed Mrs. Lebron, like her three male colleagues, has sworn she came to Washington "t[illegible]

and not toward the house floor where five congressmen were felled in a rain of lead from the visitors' gallery.

Others Charged

Charged with Mrs. Lebron, whose earlier defiance has been replaced by a growing nervousness, are Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25, who has emerged as the ringleader; Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28.

U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff instructed the jury to bring in separate verdicts for each defendant on each of the 10 charges of assault brought against them. Maximum possible sentence for each is 75 years in prison.

U.S. attorney Leo A. Rover, in his rebuttal argument, lashed at the shooting as a "hideous, despicable, ruthless, sadistic assault on everything near and dear to all of us."

Plea For Verdict

He beseeched the jury to return with "a litany of verdicts of guilty."

In contrast to Rover's impassioned argument, chief defense counsel F. Joseph Donohue told the jury calmly in his final appeal:

"You must be satisfied in your own mind beyond a reasonable doubt that these people intended to kill. I submit to you that the evidence does not support such a finding."

Donohue insisted, as the four Puerto Rican Nationalist party members contended from the witness stand, that they meant to kill or harm no one but sought only to dramatize their demand for Puerto Rican independence.

All five of the wounded congressman testified among the 34 prosecution witnesses. They are Reps. Alvin H. Bentley (R-Mich), Clifford Davis (D-Tenn), Ben F. Jenson (R-Iowa), George Fallon (D-Md) and Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala).



Puerto Ricans sentenced—The four Puerto Rican fanatics who shot up the House of Representatives were sentenced today to serve terms up to 75 years. Shown here in a picture taken during their trial they were, from left, Cancel Miranda, Andres Cordero, Lolita Lebron and Irving Rodriguez.

Terms up to 75 years—

Four who shot up Congress sentenced

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP)—Four Puerto Rican terrorists who shot up the House of Representatives March 1 and wounded five of its members today were given maximum prison sentences ranging up to 75 years.

A fiery brunette, Lolita Lebron, 34, self-styled leader of the group received a sentence of from 16 years, eight months, to 50 years.

Her three male companions received sentences of from 25 to 75 years each.

Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25; Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28, were the three men sentenced.

JUDGE ALEXANDER Holtzoff said the sentences were justified because the crime was "so heinous, so infamous, so daring and so atrocious as to shock the conscience of the nation."

The longer sentences for the three men resulted from the fact that a jury convicted them last month on five charges each of assault with intent to kill and five charges each of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Mrs. Lebron was convicted only on five charges of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Before hearing their sentences, the four Puerto Ricans protested anew that they merely staged a demonstration in behalf of Puerto Rican independence, and did not intend to kill anyone.

In their own minds, the Puerto Ricans said, they did not feel they were guilty of any crime.

JUDGE HOLTZOFF took a different view. He called the pistol attack on the House "dastardly, wicked and ruthless." Except for the skillful work of surgeons, the judge said, the Puerto Ricans would have been before him to hear death sentences, instead of sentences on lesser charges.

Testimony was taken during the dramatic two-week trial from the four defendants and from the five wounded congressmen—Reps. Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.), Alvin H. Bentley (R., Mich.), George H. Fallon (D., Md.), Ben F. Jensen (R., Iowa), and Kenneth A. Roberts (D., Ala.).

Lawyers for the Puerto Ricans said in advance of the sentencing they would file notices of appeal.

Mrs. Lebron, speaking with great emotion and in words which could sarcely be understood by the packed courtroom, said she did what she did for the freedom of my country.

"We are not free," she said. "I did it for a great ideal. . . . Peace is what I wish the world. I have God with me."

She told the judge, "My dear Lord, I ask him to come to you. I love you, I love the world, and I love God."

MRS. LEBRON was sentenced to serve from three years, four months to 10 years on each of five charges of assault with a dangerous weapon, the sentences to run one after the other.

The men received sentences of five to 15 years on each of five charges of assault with intent to kill, the sentences also to run consecutively. They also were sentenced to three years, four months to 10 years on each of five charges of assault with a dangerous weapon. The judge specified, however, that these sentences would run concurrenty with the longer sentences.

Under District of Columbia law, federal judges must impose both a minimum and a maximum sentence. Elsewhere, federal judges impose only a flat maximum sentence.

The minimu msentence imposed here must not exceed one-third of the maximum sentences, but may be less.

In most cases, such as that of the Puerto Ricans, the practical effect is the same as if only maximum sentences had been imposed. Any federal prisoner is eligible to apply for parole after serving one-third of his sentence. The Puerto Ricans must serve the minimum fixed by Judge Holtzoff before being eligible to ask for parole.

In any other federal jurisdiction the sentences would have been 50 years for Mrs. Lebron and 75 years each for the three men.

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Man Jailed in Hoax Gets His Freedom

Freddie Thompson, arrested for an armed robbery he didn't commit, was cleared of the charge and freed yesterday before United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

At the same time, the man who police say framed the charge against Thompson went before Municipal Court Judge Nadine L. Gallagher accused of making a false report and embezzlement.

He is Harry E. Lackey, 23, of 269 Hawaii ave. ne.

Judge Gallagher set his bond at $10,000—the same bond Thompson had—and then told Lackey: "It's a very serious crime to send another man to jail for what you have done."

During the hearing, Mrs. Lena Lackey, the defendant's mother, rushed from her courtroom seat towards her son, weeping. She was led back by courtroom attendants.

Lackey's attorney, Edward Kehoe, asked that the case be continued and Judge Gallagher set it for August 20. Thompson, who lives at 607 N. 6th st. se., was jailed on the armed robbery charge last Tuesday. But after an investigation, police said he was the victim of a "hoax."

It was Lackey who identified Thompson as the man who "robbed" him of $173 at gunpoint on July 31 in a gasoline service station at 1400 Florida ave. ne.

When police questioned Lackey further, they said he signed a statement that he and an unarmed accomplice staged the hoax.

Before the commissioner yesterday, Assistant United States Attorney Joel D. Blackwell moved to dismiss the charge against Thompson.

Statement Repudiated

"The complaining witness now has repudiated his statement," that Thompson robbed him, Blackwell said. "The Government moves that the case be dismissed."

Lawrence called the case "unusual." Thompson was brought before him for hearing last Wednesday, he said, and asked for time to get a lawyer. Lawrence said he continued the case until yesterday and set bond at $10,000 "because it was a charge of armed robbery."

Lawrence said a published report that Thompson had been held for action of the grand jury was incorrect.

Said John Henry Follin, Thompson's attorney: "Your desire that he should be represented has done much to bring out the truth in this matter. If the police had checked out the truth in the case, it would not have happened."

Thompson appeared clad in the same working clothes he wore when arrested a week ago. He is a concrete finisher for a construction company.

The tall, 34-year-old construction worker said he "prayed and sang" during the week he spent in District Jail. "I knew I was innocent," he declared.

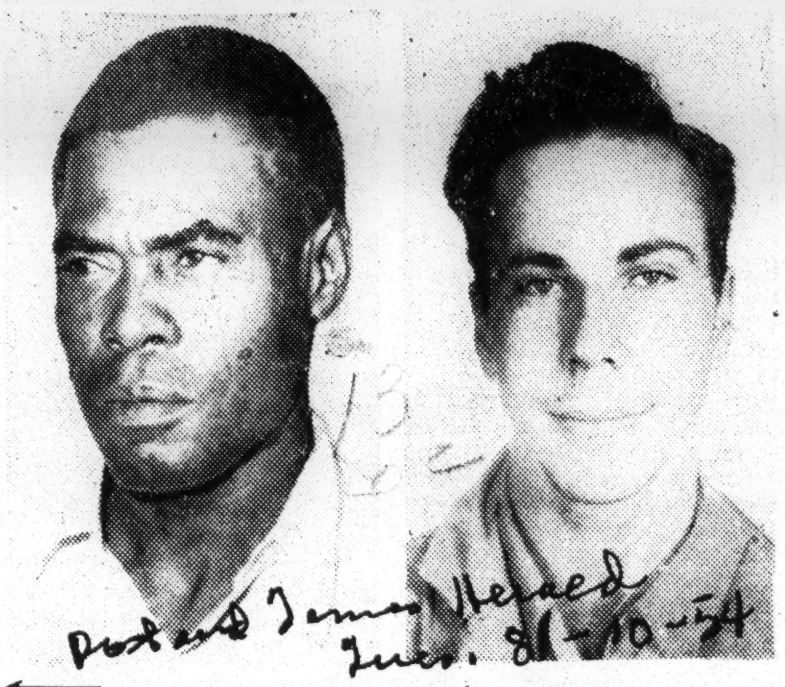
"But I'm Loser"

"Sure, I feel good," he told reporters after his release. "There isn't any other way for me to feel. But I'm a loser on this—I lost a week's pay and my reputation is hurt."

Present when Thompson was released, was his wife, Mrs Margaret Thompson. They have four young children, she said.

"I didn't know what to think when they arrested him," she said. "He isn't that type of man and he's never been in that type of trouble before."

She said her husband earns anywhere from $35 to $100 a week on construction work, depending on the weather. He planned to go back to work yesterday after his release, Mrs. Thompson said.



FREDDIE THOMPSON
. . . frame-up victim.

HARRY E. LACKEY
. . . held in $10,000 bail.

'Whitetop', Police Involved

'Payoff' Scandal Rocks Washington

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The most spectacular numbers payoff scandal in history shook the nation's capital from center to circumference last week when a veteran police precinct captain was charged with bribery and a fabulous Negro gambling kingpin was accused of paying protection money running into thousands of dollars.

Arrested, in addition to Capt John R. Monroe, head of the Twelfth Precinct and the fabulous Roger (Whitetop) Simkins, were a detective and seven alleged gamblers as top police officials sprang an elaborate trap which took ten long months of undercover work to set. Accused of bribing the cops with protection money are well known "sportsmen" Curtis (Bozo) Taylor, Charles (Easy Charlie) Anderson, Othello (Bozo) Washington, Wallace Beach, Joseph Chase and George Langley.



Simkins

All but Langley and Beach are Negroes.

ALL MEN have been released under a total of $120,000 bond.

None spent a night in jail as a battery of high-powered criminal lawyers and professional bondsmen went into action immediately after the arrests.

Attorneys George E. C. Hayes of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, and Curtis Mitchell are representing "Whitetop" Simkins.

Police said Gambling Squad Lieut. Tod Thoman acted as a decoy in the investigation since last Nov. 2—and collected more than $10,000 in brides while waiting for the signal to spring the trap.

THEY SAY Captain Monroe and Detective George C. Prather, may have taken in at least that much each, in addition to what Lieutenant Thoman was paid.

Some estimate that more than $50,000 was paid for police protection by this particular mob alone since November.

Police said Detective Prather apparently "engineered" the big protection racket, but Captain Monroe made the first approach to Lieutenant Thoman last November to ask his cooperation and to cut him in on the payoffs.

Lieutenant Thoman told Inspector Clarence Lutz, his immediate superior, and Inspector Lutz told Chief Robert Murray.

CHIEF MURRAY called in U. S. Attorney Leo Rover and his assistants, Oliver Gasch and John Conliff, and also kept District Commissioner Samuel Spencer informed of what was going on.

The plan at first was to make a short investigation and then the arrests, police said.

But the pay-offs "mushroomed," and the officials decided to take the long gamble—continue taking pay-offs from new groups while gathering their "umbrella man," keeping them covered financially if they got hit hard on a particular number.



Atty. Mitchell Atty. Hayes

more evidence. It was the best kept police secret in years.

* * *

POLICE SAID they found Simkins and Anderson riding in Simkins' Cadillac.

They said Simkins told them: "I don't know nothing—I'm just listening to the ball game."

Although four numbers rings and a floating "crap" game are represented by the gamblers caught police said all of them seemed to consider Simkins

Simkins, 2 officers accused

10 others linked to bribe charges in lottery game

WASHINGTON

A Federal Grand Jury began hearing testimony Monday in the police department "payoff" scandal that involves Roger (Whitetop) Simkins, 55, alleged kingpin of local gambling.

In addition to Simkins, the staff of prosecutors headed by District Attorney Leo Rover presented evidence purporting to link 13 other alleged gambling suspects to a bribery conspiracy.

John Conliffe, Edward Troxell, and John Doyle are assisting in presenting the case to the grand jury.

PARTICIPATING also in the conspiracy, according to Police Chief Robert V. Murray, were Capt. John B. Monroe, of the 12th Precinct and Probational Detective George C. Prather, of the 13th Precinct.

Responsible for exposing the entire operation, according to Chief Murray, is Lt. Todd D. Thoman of the gambling squad. Simkins' answer to all questions put to him by reporters Wednesday morning. His attorney was just as close-lipped.

The reputed gambling kingpin stood silently beside Mr. Hayes as the charge against him was read to him Wednesday morning. Only one charge was cited: the giving of $500 to Lieutenant Thoman on Sept. 14.

THE DISCLOSURE of the police trap brought to mind a recent answer by Deputy Chief Lutz to an AFRO question: "Is there still any graft to amount to anything in the police department?"

At that time Deputy Chief Lutz said: "Well, we've still got a little, we know, but we are working on it now."

—ooo—

CAPTAIN JOHN B. Monroe, top officer in the alleged bribe-giving, was formerly head of the Gambling Squad which arrested him Tuesday night.

Charles Anderson, 41, restaurant operator, 1200 block Oates St., NE, was arrested in the same area as was Mr. Simkins. Joseph Augustus Chase, 49, 1800 block 2nd St., NW, was arrested at 1st and Channing St.s, NE.

—ooo—

the following dates, as protection money for the numbers racket: Taylor, $301 on July 7, 1954; Chase, $250 on Sept. 14; Anderson, $500 on July 3; Simkins, $500 on Sept. 14; and Washington, $250 on Sept. 14.

WHEN BOOKED at headquarters, Washington gave his occupation as "farmer." Mr. Simkins was listed as a realtor.

The four white men arrested were involved in transactions amounting to $600. Probationary Det. George C. Prather of Precinct 13 was the other police officer involved in the alleged ring.

—ooo—

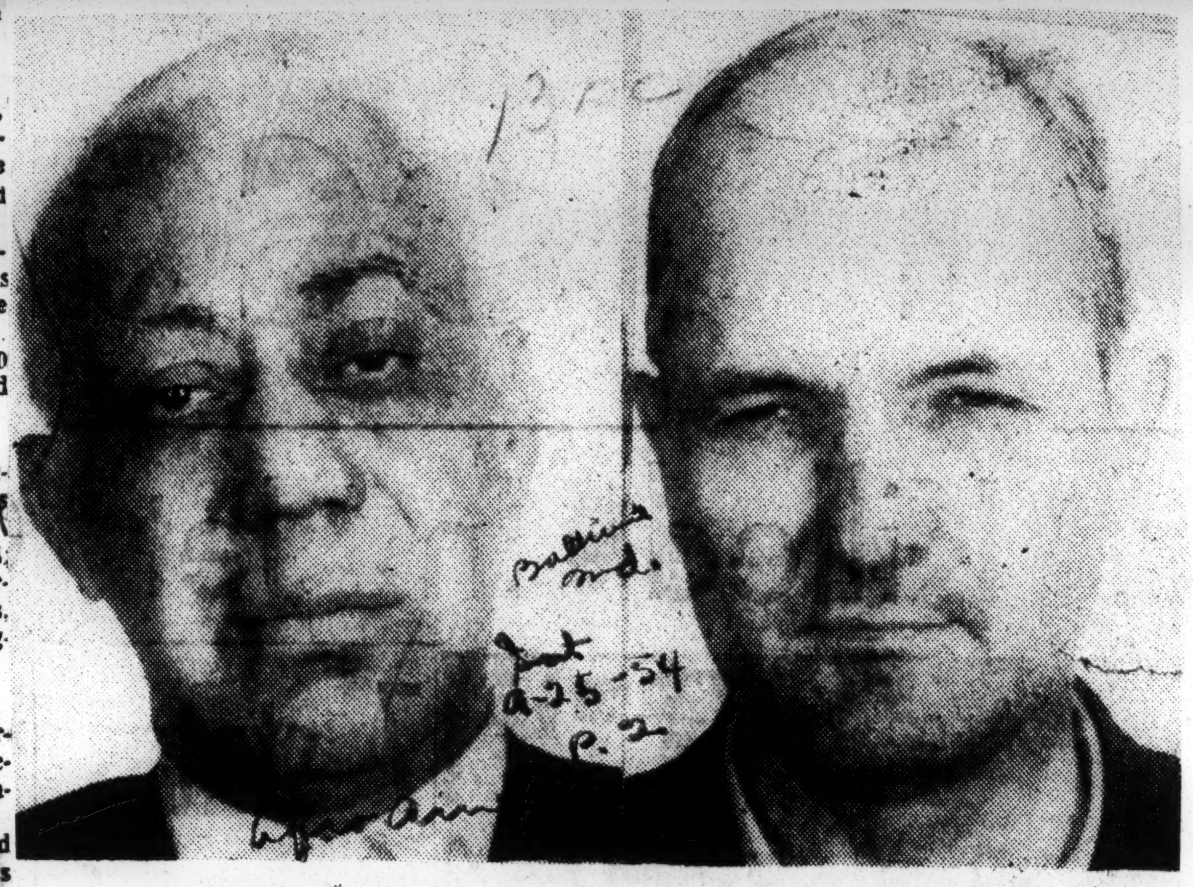
WHILE WAITING for the arraignment in Commissioner Lawrence's office, Charles Ford, prominent local attorney and counsel for George L. Langley, was discussing the Marciano-Charles fight of Wednesday night.

Enjoying the discussion and flashing a broad smile when Mr. Ford said he picked Ezzard Charles to win in 4 rounds was Mr. Simkins, himself an avid fight fan and consistent ringsider at all big fights.

—ooo—

COUNSEL FOR all the arrested men took the same attitude toward the government's request for a 4-weeks continuance of the hearings.

They objected on the grounds that the government might see fit to take the cases directly to the grand jury without giving their clients their privilege of having a hearing before the U.S. Commissioner.

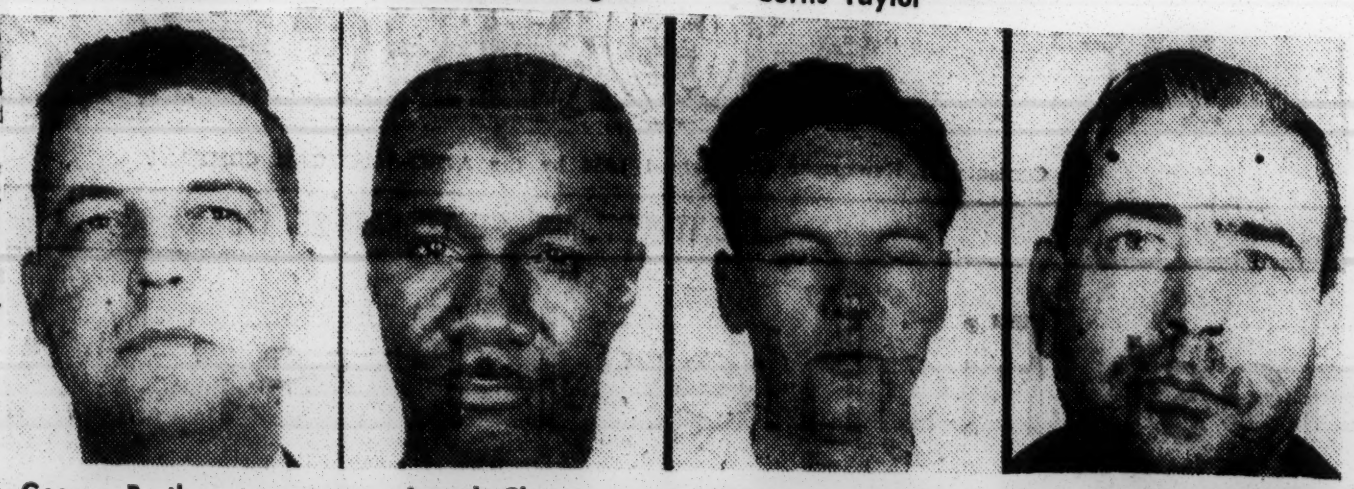


'WHITETOP' SIMKINS — POLICE CAPT. MONROE

co-defendants in bribery case



Charles Anderson — Othello Washington — Curtis Taylor



George Prather — Joseph Chase — George Langley — Wallace Beach

Missing Bills Of Mint Hoard Found

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—On the eve of his scheduled trial as the chief participant in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft of last January, James Landis, who has been out on bail was re-arrested by Secret Service agents on suspicion of passing some of the missing $20 bills.

Landis' second arrest followed the seizure of three persons, one of them also out on bond in the case, after one of the $20 bills turned up in a grocery store and another one in a downtown theatre.

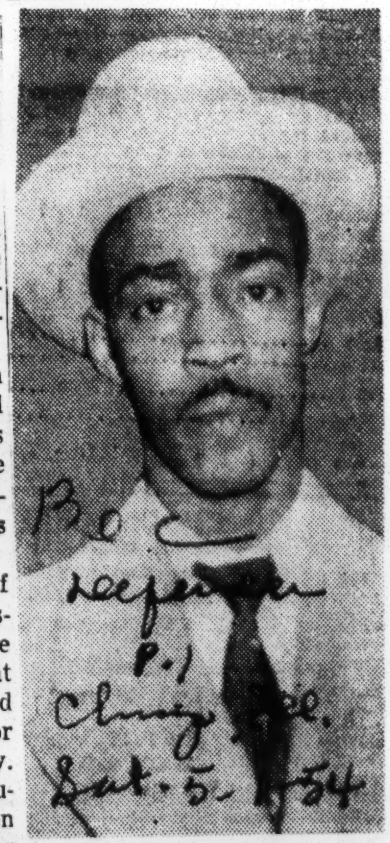
Five thousand of the $25,000 still missing was found in the home of Carl Nelson, a cousin of Landis, accused of being an accomplice in the original theft.

Landis was picked up when agents searched his car and found merchandise bearing the labels of Baltimore stores. Some of the missing money has been circulating in Baltimore. Over $20,000 is still unaccounted for.

Mrs. Mamie Landis, wife of James, who was cleared of suspicion of being involved in the case by a grand jury, said that agents came to their home and tore up the house searching for the money, but could not find any.

Landis was granted a continuance in the second arrest when his attorney was unable to appear at the hearing. He was freed under a second bond of $1,500.

Arrested two weeks ago along with Nelson were Wilbert Garner Evans and William F. Johnson of Glendale. Md.



JAMES LANDIS

'Hot' $20 bill passer mystery gets deeper

WASHINGTON

Although three Baltimore saleclerks could not positively identify James Rufus Landis, 29, as the man who passed "hot bills" from the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft in their stores last week, Landis was ordered held for grand jury action Thursday by U.S. Commissioner J. Archie Meatyard in Bethesda, Md.

Landis, accompanied by two friends, did not testify at the commissioner's hearing. He was immaculately dressed in a grey suit and blue shirt but wore no hat.

The sales clerks who testified were: Lester Yankowf of the Trading Post Store, 307 W. Baltimore st.; Betty Siegel, clerk at the New Dollar Store, W. Lexington st.; and Titus O. Tyler, manager of one of Baltimore's Thom McAn's shoe stores.

Never Saw Shirt

Mr. Yankowf identified a white shirt which Secret Service men said they found in the Landis home as one bought by a customer in his store on April 15.

Squinting at Landis the salesman stated: "I do not remember the man who bought the shirt."

Landis interrupted the hearing, stating "I have never seen that shirt before in my life."

Mrs. Siegel testified that a man had bought a small child's coat and two pairs of baby shoes with a $20 bill.

Not Positive

"I am not positive that is the man," she said, looking at Landis. "But he was tall like him."

Mr. Tyler stated that a tall man accompanied by a short man had purchased shoes in his store last week.

He also stated that he was not positive that Landis had been the tall customer.

"But he was about his height," he added, pointing at the defendant.

Other Baltimore stores where Secret Service agents said they recovered $20 bills were the Exclusive Shop at 322 W. Baltimore st. and the General Men's Store at 310 W. Baltimore st. In all, seventeen $20 bills were recovered, the agent said.

Detective Sgts. Emmett F. G. Gray and Earl J. Huber of the Prince Georges county police testified that they stopped Landis last Thursday in the 1500 block Sheriff rd., ne, and searched him and his car after receiving his permission to do so.

They stated that they found children's clothes, groceries, food, and Easter eggs.

Visit Home

Landis told them he had been in Baltimore doing his Easter shopping, the officers testified They noted the packages and tags which indicated where the merchandise had been bought, they added.

Thomas H. Griffith, special Secret Service agent, and Thomas J. Kelly, assistant special agent in charge of the Washington Secret Service field office, testified that they visited the Landis' home in the 1400 block of 52nd st. ne, the following night.

Landis, already awaiting trial on May 3 on charges of "masterminding the Bureau of Engraving theft, was rearrested on a Baltimore warrant.

Double Jeopardy

He was released Saturday under $1,500 bond when his hearing was continued until Thursday. His bond on Thursday remained the same.

Mr. Kelly stated during Thursday's hearing that the bills recently recovered are a part of the bills stolen from the Bureau and were not placed in circulation until after March 15.

It was on March 15 that Landis was freed under bond on the original charges against him in the bureau theft.

"You can't try a man for the same crime twice," Myron G. Ehrlich, attorney for Landis, pleaded after the witnesses had testified Thursday.

"What you're saying in effect," Mr. Ehrlich argued "is that a man is re-stealing money he has already stolen."

Howard Agrees

However, U.S. Commissioner Meatyeard stated that although Landis has been indicted on a blanket charge in the Bureau theft, each passage of one of the $20 bills is a separate offense.

Perry Howard, Washington attorney, told U.S. Commissioner Meatyard that he agreed with the theory that Landis had been charged with the same crime twice.

Mr. Howard is attorney for Charles H. Nelson, a cousin of Landis, who is co-defendant in the Bureau theft and also who was rearrested last week and charged with passing some of the stolen $20 bills.

After Thursday's hearing, Mr. Howard told the AFRO that he was present as an observer on behalf of his client.

4 Arrested in Theft Of $160,000 After Landis' Shopping Trip

A new flurry of activity in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving and Printing theft brought arrest of four persons and recovery of $5,320 more of the loot at the end of the week.

The principal figure in the case, James R. Landis, 29, colored, of 1429 Fifty-second avenue, Chapel Oaks, Md., was re-arrested when it was discovered he was passing more of the stolen $20 bills the Secret Service said.

Also re-arrested was Charles H. Nelson, 27, colored, of the 5400 block of Chapel Oaks drive, Brentwood, Md., who, along with Landis, is awaiting trial May 3 in the original theft case.

Two new figures arrested were William Johnson, 36, colored, of Glenn Dale, Md., who police said is on parole from a prison sentence for murder, and Wilbert G. Evans, 29, colored, of the 500 block of Sixty-second avenue N.E.

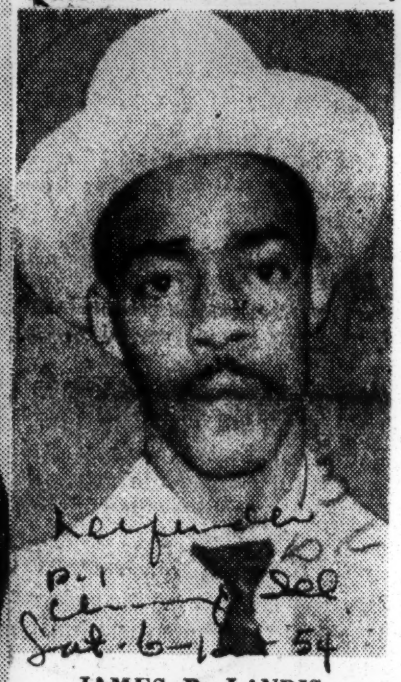
All four were charged with possessing and passing stolen money. All were released on bond except Johnson, who was in District Jail, unable to post $1,500 bond.

The re-arrest of Landis came after two Prince Georges County police officers had noticed his car bearing packages of goods purchased in Baltimore. Secret Service agents said Landis passed some of the $20 bills in Baltimore.

Landis, a former Bureau employe, was arrested shortly after the theft of the two packages of $20 bills last December.



ARRESTED AGAIN—James Rufus Landis, 27, arrested for the second time Friday night in connection with last December's $160,000 theft from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is shown yesterday with his wife leaving the offices of United States Commissioner F. Archie Meatyard at Bethesda, Md. —Star Staff Photo.



JAMES R. LANDIS

Four Others Get Jail Terms, Fines

WASHINGTON—James R. Landis, 29, must serve a three to nine year prison sentence and pay a $10,000 fine for stealing $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving here.

Landis, a former employe of the bureau, was sentenced last week along with four others by District Judge David A. Pine.

Pine told Landis and his accomplices that the fines would be lowered if they revealed the whereabouts of some $15,000 which is still missing. All of the money was in new $20 bills.

Charles H. Nelson was sentenced to two to eight years and fined $3,000. William Giles drew same jail sentence and a $2,000 fine. Roger C. Patterson was sentenced to 20 months to five years. He was not fined.

Edith L. Chase, a domestic who like the others was charged with helping Landis conceal and pass the bills, was given probation and a technical sentence of one to three years.

Landis and his accomplices pleaded guilty May 3. The money was taken during the New Year's holiday weekend when Landis exchanged a batch of dummy money packets for the $20 bills and carried the money home.

Landis was arrested a few days later after his father-in-law led police to the loot.

District Columbia Integrates Prison

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Prison authorities in the District of Columbia have at last taken steps to carry out the anti-discrimination order issued by the commissioners last November, according to an announcement made last week by Corrections Director Donald Clemmer.

The first move toward integration began several weeks ago in the district jail when Negro and white inmates were placed in adjacent cell blocks.

The "experiment" was carried a step further last week when two "carefully selected" men—one white and one colored—were put in the same cell.

No discrimination is being practiced in work assignments, eating arrangements, or in any other way, Clemmer reported. So far no tangible trouble has been caused by this close co-mingling.

The non-bias experiment will be extended to the District reformatory for women at Occoquana, Va. The move is expected to begin about mid-summer. If no trouble occurrs there, it will be tried at the workhouse for men in late fall.

No plans have been made for integration at Lorton reformatory where more serious criminal offenders are confined.

On discrimination is practiced in the hiring of employes, the hiring being done on the basis of qualification, regardless of race.

Other government departments reported segregation has been eliminated entirely from Galenn Dale hospital, both among patients and employes.

Integration has partially been achieved at the welfare department's temporary home for soldiers. It has also been expanded to include the district training school at Laurel, Md., and at last reports, the elderly infirm of both races are being admitted to the new infirmary at the district village on the basis of available bed space and medical needs only.

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Associated Press

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED THE PUERTO RICAN TERRORISTS

D.C. Hunts Post Six More Washington, D.C. Terrorists Thurs. 3-4-54

New Band Feared In Capital; Grand Jury Indicts Four In House Shooting

By Morrey Dunie
Post Reporter

Capitol Police were alerted yesterday when a report was received that a new band of Puerto Ricans may have been en route to Washington even while the quartet who engaged in Monday's fanatical shooting spree were being indicted.

According to Detective Frank Moran of the Metropolitan Police special investigations squad, information has been received that a Spanish-speaking Pennsylvania Railroad porter conversed with three men and three women, all Puerto Ricans, who arrived in the District at 2:40 p. m.

Although Sergt. Edward N. Lurty of the Capitol Police said the report could be merely a rumor, he asserted the Capitol Hill police are on the lookout for any or all of the six persons.

Meanwhile, Moran said he is trying to locate the porter. The police officer said the porter supposedly talked to the newcomers in Spanish and they told him they were friends of one of the two men who attempted to assassinate President Truman on November 1, 1950.

White House Police said they have received unofficial word of the arrival of the sextet. They pointed out they have been alerted the last two days and will remain in that status.

The two men who tried to slay Truman were Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola. Collazo currently is serving a life sentence after being convicted of first degree murder when a White House guard was cut down by shots by the two terrorists.

Torresola was slain in the blazing Pennsylvania ave. gun battle. Both men were members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. According to police, the four persons who wounded five Congressmen in their attack on the House of Representatives Monday belong to the same party of revolutionaries.

A Federal grand jury moved with unusual haste in indicting the quartet yesterday, less than 48 hours after they shot up the House.

United States Attorney Leo A. Rover and his assistant in charge of the criminal division, John C. Conliff, jr., hustled six witnesses before the grand jury.

All the witnesses, including Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R-Mich.) were questioned in an hour and 45 minutes. The grand jury of five women and 17 men returned the indictment before Federal Judge James W. Morris at 2:02 p. m.

Indicted on five charges each of assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon—a loaded pistol—were: Mrs. Lolita Lebron, 34, a divorcee and self-styled leader of the quartet who blazed away at the Congressmen; Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25; Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28. All are from New York City.

In the first five counts of the indictment the four defendants are charged with assaulting with intent to kill Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.), Rep. Clifford Davis (D-Tenn.), Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R-Iowa), Rep. George H. Fallon (D-Md.) and Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.).

The last five counts accused the quartet of assaulting each of the same five Congressmen with a dangerous weapon.

Conviction on the first five charges could lead to a maximum prison sentence of 75 years for each of the Puerto Ricans. They also face maximum prison terms of 50 years each if convicted on the dangerous weapons charge.

Although each of the terrorists theoretically could be sentenced to a total penalty of 125 years imprisonment, court officials said it is more likely they would be sentenced on one or the other series of charges.

As Mrs. Lebron and her band were being indicted, the United Press reported from New York that Monday's shooting was part of a plot "to overthrow the United States Government by assassination of its leaders."

According to the United Press, private advices received from San Juan, Puerto Rico, said President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Federal Bureau of Investigation Chief J. Edgar Hoover and Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin are marked for death.

The witnesses who testified before the grand jury yesterday, in addition to Shafer, were:

Dr. Joseph R. Young, chief of staff of Casualty Hospital; Commander M. L. Gerber of the Bethesda Naval Hospital; Lieut. Lawrence Hartnett of the Metropolitan Police homicide squad; Harry Hastings, Spanish-speaking Secret Service agent, and Franklin Wise, a House spectator Monday who helped capture two of the gunmen.

Shafer apparently was the Government's chief witness. The 18-year veteran of Congress told the grand jury he saw four people shooting down from the gallery.

The Michigan Congressman testified he could identify all four defendants. Although Mrs. Lebron, Miranda and Cordero were caught immediately after the shooting spree, Rodriquez escaped from the Capitol and was nabbed at a downtown bus depot.

"I could identify the fourth man (Rodriguez) because of his zoot suit and facial features," Shafer said. "I'm very positive of my identification."

Shafer told the grand jury he had an excellent view of the flag-waving, pistol-firing quartet. He said there were two bursts of fire from the gallery.

After the first burst, Shafer said, he saw Rodriguez sit down. He remained sitting very quietly in the confusion resulting from the shooting and the capture of his colleagues.

According to Shafer, Rodriguez then got up from his seat and slipped from the gallery.

Hartnett told the veniremen police received complete, signed statements from Mrs. Lebron and Mirand and a partial statement from Cordero. He said Rodriguez has denied complicity in the crime.

Hastings, the Secret Service agent, was in Washington by mere coincidence. He is stationed in Puerto Rico and came to the District Sunday night to attend a Government school. He said he served as an interpreter when police questioned the four defendants.

Dr. Young and Gerber were physicians who treated the five wounded Congressmen.

Rover said the four terrorists could be indicted and tried for murder if any of their victims should die within a year and a day after the crime.

Rover was the attorney who was appointed by the court to defend Collazo. Now the chief prosecutor for the Nation's Capital, Rover said yesterday he doubted the new would-be assassins were encouraged by the fact Collazo's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Truman.

ed "enjoying convalescence" at the United States Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md. Reported "up and walking" were Reps. Clifford Davis (D-Tenn.), shot in the right calf, and Ben F. Jensen (R-Iowa), shot in the right shoulder. Fallon took advantage of his hospitalization to get his hair cut.

Representative Bentley Off Critical List

Representative Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.), shot through the chest and abdomen in Monday's assaults, was yesterday removed from the critical to very serious listing at Casualty Hospital. The improved condition report followed a comfortable night, his doctors said.

At the same hospital, Reps. George H. Fallon (D., Md.) and Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.) were both described as recuperating satisfactorily. Fallon was shot in the buttocks and Roberts suffered a bullet wound of the left leg.

Two other victims of the shootings were both report-

$15,000 bail Afro-American frees Landis; p. 14 he seeks job

WASHINGTON

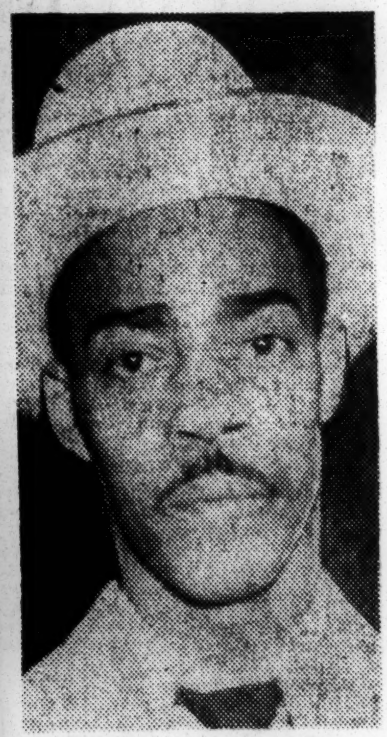
Under indictment in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft, James R. Landis, 29, has been free since Monday under $15,000 bond provided by a professional bondsman, his attorney, Myron Ehrlich, said Thursday.

Landis, who is now looking for a job, faces trial April 5. He lives with his wife and two

small children in the 1400 block of 52d st., Chapel Oaks, Md.

His bond was reduced by Judge Walter M. Bastian last week, after Mr. Ehrlich argued that the original $25,000 bond was excessive.

Mr. Ehrlich is also representing Roger C. Patterson, 28, of the 4500 block 39th pl., N. Brentwood, Md., who is free under $5,000 bond in the case.



JAMES R. LANDIS
Out in $160,000 theft

3 New Arrests Made in Theft At Engraving

Agents Find $5320 More of $160,000 Stolen From Bureau

Three men have been arrested—one for the second time—in the Christmas-season theft of $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving, the Secret Service disclosed yesterday.

This new roundup, coming more than three months after the fantastic robbery was discovered, brought recovery of $5320 more of the loot, agents said.

Still unaccounted for, they said, is $20,500. All the loot was in [illegible] new 20-dollar bills.

But the currency counted yesterday long since had lost its new look. It had been buried for weeks, the Secret Service said, in a pig pen on a Prince Georges County farm.

The trio of suspects are Charles H. Nelson, 27, of 5408 Chapel Oaks dr., Brentwood, who already was free in $5000 bond on another charge in the case; William F. Johnson, 36, who lives and works at the Glenn Dale Sanatorium, and Wilbert G. Evans, 27, listed on police records at 513 62d pl. ne.

The three arrests were made Thursday night because, authorities said, a theater cashier and a grocery store operator—both women—have long memories.

Mrs. Fowler said a man entered her store at 536 Addison rd., Seat Pleasant, about 7 p. m., selected a few items and presented a badly-mutilated 20-dollar bill in payment.

Mrs. Fowler, Prince Georges County police said, spotted the note's serial number, recognized it as among those listed in the bureau theft, and advised her customer to turn it in to the Secret Service.

The man, she said, hurried from the store and drove off, but not before Mrs. Fowler had noted his car's tag numbers. She quickly notified County police of the new development in the long-dormant case.

As a lookout was being broadcast, Metropolitan Police Pvt. Fred S. Ellinger spotted the auto near 50th st. and Sheriff rd. ne., ordered it to stop and arrested its two occupants—Nelson and Johnson—at gun-point.

Johnson, identified by the Secret Service as a parolee on a murder conviction here, gave him no trouble, Ellinger said. But Nelson, he said, protested there was "no reason" to hold him.

The suspects were taken to the 14th Precinct station, where about $160 was taken from Nelson and more than $200 from Johnson, according to Prince Georges Detective Sergt. Earl J. Huber. None of this money, Huber said, was part of the loot.

A mutilated 20-dollar bill was found in an ash tray in the auto in the back seat, Ellinger said, were items ranging from chickens to baby shoes purchased, according to the Secret Service, simply to "break" the tell-tale 20s stolen from the bureau.

A subsequent search of Nelson's home, Federal agents said, turned up 51 bills in a bureau drawer, and $4300 in 20s cached in a hole in the ceiling of the Nelson living room.

Evans' arrest, the Secret Service said, came coincidentally later Thursday night. He was picked up as he left a downtown theater after purchasing a ticket with a 20-dollar bill the cashier spotted as part of the bureau loot, agents said.



CHARLES H. NELSON



WILBERT G. EVANS
. . . held in currency theft.

The suspect was arrested by a District policeman, and was quoted by Treasury Department officials as saying he got the bill in a crap game. Evans, these officials said, "has no known connection" with either Nelson or Johnson.

Mrs. Nelson, agents said, denied knowing anything about the cache of money. Police did not hold either Mrs. Nelson or the woman to whom the auto used by Nelson and Johnson was registered.

All three suspects appeared before United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence yesterday for a preliminary hearing on charges of "purloining money which is the property of the United States Government," the Secret Service said.

Lawrence continued all the cases until 10 a. m. April 30, and set bond at $5000 for Nelson and Johnson, and $1500 for Evans. Nelson and Evans subsequently posted bond.

Nelson and four other suspects in the bizarre theft are scheduled to go on trial May 3. Nelson and three others have been indicted for alleged complicity, while James R. Landis, 29, is charged with the actual theft.

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Took Dummy Packages In, Real Money Out-

How Engraving Bureau Thief Did 'Homework' for His Coup Related

Wes Barthelmes
Post Reporter

The intriguing, reconstructed account of the staggering $160,000 currency theft at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is spelled out in records of a congressional subcommittee.

Also spread on the record is an explanation of belated security measures now in operation to balk a similar looting.

The officially accepted how-and-why of the theft last December is supplied by Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman and H. J. Holtzclaw, the Bureau's associate director. They appeared separately before "disturbed" but ultimately sympathetic members of the House Treasury-Postoffice Appropriations Subcommittee late last month to explain budget requests. A transcript of their testimony was released yesterday.

Their testimony sets forth:

That the accused James Rufus Landis, 29, a Bureau distributor-checker, nurtured his bold plan for five months.

That Landis literally did some homework on the project—making two dummy packages to replace the packages of currency stolen.

That, as Holtzclaw phrased it, "Landis said Saturday that every phase except one of these transactions was deliberately carried on where a group of people was employed so as not to arouse suspicion."

That Landis bluffed his way past a guard by using a pair of old trousers to camouflage the stolen money carried out of the Bureau in a paper bag.

That Landis has since reenacted the theft for the benefit of the Secret Service.

That two electronic devices are on order with which the Bureau is going "to experiment with on the actual counting of notes."

That about $32,000 of the $160,000 has not been recovered.

BAUGHMAN: It is either stashed away or has been spent . . . It is interesting that in five of the 20 bundles that were not recovered, or a total of $10,000, no bills have been sepent from these particular bundles.

Birth of Great Robbery

BAUGHMAN: As for the offense, Landis at first told us that he met a stranger from New York, a mysterious Mr. Shapiro, who conceived this plan to steal the money . . . It took us some time to finally convince Landis that we knew he was not telling the truth . . . I think we have the story now . . . Landis since last August had conceived this idea of the plan to rob the Bureau. It was a month before the robbery that he thought he had the perfect plan. We have information that he confided to Nelson (Charles Howard Nelson, 27, a cousin accused of complicity).

Dec. 30, The Robbery Day

Baughman said Landis entered the Bureau by the 14th st. entrance shortly before 7:30 a. m., reporting time. He carried, wrapped up, the two dummy packages, composed of white paper cut to the size of the genuine currency. The practice then said Baughman, was not to search anyone coming into the Bureau with packages. But packages were supposed to be checked at a receiving desk.

BAUGHMAN: He (Landis) noticed this guard watching him and he made the pretext of going over to the package section, and when he saw the guard's attention was diverted, because there is a great crowd that comes inat that time, he went down the hall with the package taking an elevator and went to a trash can on the third floor in a men's room and deposited these two dummy packages at the bottom of the trash can under a burlap bag which is within the trash can, so that anyone who would take any of the rubbish out would leave the packages remaining.

BAUGHMAN: Who blamed the theft on "some laxity by an employe or employes," continued:

He went to kork. One of his jobs this day was to assemble dollar bills on a platform so they could be put through the wrapping machine. From previous experience he knew it would take the persons wrapping those bills 20 minutes before he would have to put any more on.

At 10 minutes of 8 that morning he had completed this little job and he walked over to the skids (a sort of truck on which packaged currency ins placed). He merely kalked over and took two packages of $20 bills ($160,000) off a skid, wrapped some paper around them, went out of the room down to the basement, took an elevator up to the fifth floor, and in a far-off corner of isolated rubbish storage space he put the two packages under a skid, with some rubbish and trash.

At this time he emptied one package (40 bundles) and over half of the second package (24 bundles) or $128,000 into a paper bag, putting the remaining 16 bundles or $32,000 into a second paper bag.

At 10:40 a. m. came a rest period. In 15 minutes, said Baughman, Landis had removed with hot water the identification labels from the wrapping paper around the genuine currency, dried them on a locker room radiator and affixed these labels to the ends of the bogus packages in the security of a toilet. Then he placed the two dummy packages on a skid back in the packaging room—not the same skid from which he took the genuine money.

BAUGHMAN: That day about 3:10, he left the packaging room, changed to street clothes in his locker room, went upstairs to the fifth floor and took the paper bag containing the $128,000. He did not take the remaining $32,000 which we recovered later because he thought it made the first bag a little too bulky. He inserted on top of the bag an old pair of trousers.

He left the Bureau at 3:30, and, in Walking past the guards, he pulled out one leg of the trouser to indicate the bag contained clothing and went on out.

Off the record comments followed.

Were there no precautions against an employe walking out the door with $128,000 in a paper bag?

BUREAU DIRECTOR A. W. HALL: But with the exchanging of gifts during the holidays we permitted a revision of that procedure (by which guards examined outgoing packages) by allowing responsible foremen and supervisors to give clearance to packages.

Even so, a sticker arrangement apparently was still required.

HOLTZCLAW: . . . I think that Mr. Hall has adequately described the (holiday) procedure that was involved, where the supervisor is required to attach this sticker to each package that goes out of the Bureau and initial it, and the guard at the front door, to insure that he had made an inspection of that package, is supposed to tear this strip off before he permits the employe to pass through.

Did Bag Have Sticker?—12 Pt.

On-the-record testimony does not show whether Landis' paper bag carried such a sticker.

HOLTZCLAW: The inspection is made at the front door, a casual one, I will have to admit.

And what is Landis hadn't been tripped up by Irving Grant, his father-in-law, who tipped a Virginia state policeman? Landis had asked Grant to bury $88,000 of the money on an estate in Middleburg, Va., where he was employed.

BAUGHMAN: As a matter of fact, on January 4, the day the theft was reported to us, that afternoon the Prince Georges County Police reported to us about these fellows spending all these 20s, and naturally, Landis being a cousin to Patterson (Roger C. Patterson, 26, one of the five accused of complicity), suspicion would have been directed toward Landis as an employe of the Bureau of Engraving.

And The Motive

Rep. Alfred D. Sleminski: Do you know what might have motivated this chap to do what he did, having the record that he had and no convictions in the past?

BAUGHMAN: Just as he (Landis) said, a desire to have some available money and take care of his family a little better. Those things are hard to determine, why they commit such thefts.

Landis earned $1.42 an hours in support of his wife and two children.

And Landis' Attitude

Baughman: Landis made the remark there (at his father-in-law's home) that even if they were caught he would only get a couple of years and would then have all this money when he got out.

The committee closely pressed Holtzclaw about the size of the theft.

REP. GORDON CANFIELD, CHAIRMAN: Today, however, you have no reason at all to believe that the theft was larger in any respect?

HOLTZCLAW: I feel reasonably certain that these two packages are the only ones that have been misappropriated privately?

REP. J. VAUGHAN GARY: You never have had reason to think that there were more than that have you?

HOLTZCLAW: I never have had reason to believe there have been any more, Mr. Gary, but I coudn't be absolutely certain.

And This Exchange

REP. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI: Do you think some thefts have ever been spotted in the flow line that we're ever covered up or unreported publicly, set-

taken a number of measures, as I say, which I think, had they been completed, would in all probability have forestalled this terrible thing that has happened.

Holtzclaw testified that, as a result of the theft effective January 25, every package brought into the Bureau will be "carefully examined" by the guard and that a more stringent but "costly" labeling regulation will be placed in effect. As previously reported, Holtzclaw said that the entire bureau security setup is under scrutiny.

And how do the Bureau employes

HOLTZCLAW: I am positively sure that no such thefts have ever taken place in the past because certainly the banks would have brought such thefts to the attention of the Bureau.

A Bit of Hindsight:

HOLTZCLAW, who mournfully told reporters he was "quite painful" publicity for the committee he had received "unwarranted" and "quite painful" as a result of the theft: It appears that our security regulations were violated.

And **HOLTZCLAW** later: We have

5 Indicted in Theft of Bills, Mrs. Landis' Case Ignored

Five persons involved in the Bureau of Engraving theft were indicted yesterday by a District grand jury.

Although only James R. Landis, 29, actually was charged with stealing the cash, four others were indicted as "feloniously and unlawfully" receiving and concealing $128,000.

They are Roger C. Patterson, 29, of 4514 39th place, Brentwood, Md.; Charles H. Nelson, 27, of 5408 Chapel Oaks drive, Brentwood; William Giles, 27, of 1429 52d ave., Chapel Oaks, Md., and Edith I. Chase, 24, of 325 I st. ne.

A charge against Landis' wife, Mamie, 26, was ignored by the grand jury. She denied having any knowledge of the money.

take to the tightened security?

HOLTZCLAW: On my arrival at this office this morning (January 25) I inquired as to how much delay resulted and how much complaining took place, and I was told that there was considerable delay because there were so many packages to examine, and there was a terrific amount of complaining on the part of the employes . . . if they (the Secret Service) should recommend the employment of additional guards, they certainly will be employed for that purpose (inspection of packages).

Ben Caldwell convicted of jury fixing

Ex-night club owner gets 20 months to 5 years; fined $500

WASHINGTON

A calm, resigned Bennie C. Caldwell heard U.S. District Judge Burnita Matthews order him on Thursday to begin serving a maximum sentence of from 20 months to five years following his conviction on charges of tampering with a jury.

The 50-year-old, balding, night club operator, who collapsed upon hearing the jury's verdict, late Wednesday night was also fined $500 on the charges.

The sentencing came Thursday afternoon at the request of Defense Counsel James O. Laughlin, after Judge Matthews had refused to grant bail pending appeal.

Laughlin said he would seek an appeal in Circuit Court on Feb. 12, when he will also ask the Circuit Court to set bond for Caldwell.

After nearly 36 hours deliberation, a District Court jury returned a guilty verdict on one count of a two-count jury tampering accusation against Caldwell.

Caldwell Collapses

The jury found Caldwell guilty of the charge that he offered $1,000 to Robert C. Fraction, of the 2700 block Stanton rd., se, on Jan. 19, 1950 to "feel out" members of the William (Snags) Lewis trial jury.

They returned a not guilty verdict on the charge that Caldwell offered $300 to Mrs. Sallie Walker, a member of Lewis jury, on Jan. 23, 1950 to vote not guilty.

Lewis, a reputed gambler, was tried and convicted of gambling charges during January, 1950.

When the decision was announced, the thin, gaunt Caldwell, who had been dabbing his eyes with his white handkerchief and uttering prayers, collapsed in his chair.

In spite of the plea of James Laughlin, defense attorney, Caldwell was committed to jail by Judge Burnita Matthews.

"Congressman Ernest K. Bramblett was convicted of a more serious crime Tuesday and there was no thought of his going to jail," Mr. Laughlin said.

"Every plain citizen should be given the same consideration as a congressman," he declared.

Congressman Bramblett (Rep., Cal.) was found guilty, Tuesday, of making false statements to the Government and is free on appeal bond.

Refused Bail

Mr. Laughlin insisted that his client had been on $15,000 appeal bond.

However, Arthur J. McLaughlin, prosecutor, expressed doubts.

Judge Matthews committed Caldwell, Wednesday, pending an examination of the court records, Thursday morning.

Before arriving at a verdict, the jury, which started its deliberation at 11 a.m. Tuesday, returned to courtroom twice.

After spending a night in the quarters provided for jurors in the courthouse, they were called into the courtroom at 11 a.m. Wednesday and read the Allen charge.

The charge is given by a judge to jurors, who have a difficult time arriving at a verdict. In it, the judge asks the jurors to see if they cannot arrive at a verdict.

Returns To Court

At 3:58, Wednesday, the jury was brought back into the courtroom.

The jury requested more information on the testimony of Mrs. Helna Ashe, 1300 block Montello ave., ne, who had testified that she saw Caldwell in the home of George Walker on the night of Jan. 23, 1950.

At 3:58 p.m., Wednesday, the jury was brought into the courtroom and the testimony was read to them.

At 10:30 p.m., provisions were being made to quarter the jurors for a second night, however the foreman, Paul L. D. Elmore, told Judge Matthews that they would arrive at a verdict within 30 minutes.

The prosecution produced a picture of James (Dizzy) Vance, who bore a resemblance to Caldwell and hinted that he might be involved.

Caldwell was originally tried and convicted on a jury tampering charge during May, 1951. He was sentenced by Judge Richmond B. Keech in June, 1951 to serve a jail term of 20 months to 5 years.

Fraction was positive of his identification of Caldwell.

George T. Walker, of 1300 block, Montello ave., ne, husband of a member of the Lewis trial jury, Mrs. Sallie Walker, testified that on Jan. 23 Caldwell called at his home to offer Mrs. Walker $300 to vote "not guilty" in the Lewis case.

Under the intensive cross examination of James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, Mr. Walker conceded that the person offering the bribe resembled Caldwell."

However, on June 18, 1953 the verdict was set aside by the Court of Appeals, which heard an argument that a private detective had been employed by both the defense and prosecution to gather information.

Over the years Caldwell has insisted that he is innocent.

The trial of Caldwell began on Jan. 26 and went to the jury 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

The panel, composed of 10 colored jurors and two white, heard the following testimony during the two-week trial.

Robert C. Fraction, the star government witness, testified that on Jan. 19, 1950, Caldwell came to his residence in the 2700 block, Stanton rd., se, and offered him $1,000 to sound out the sentiment of the jurors in the William (Snags) Lewis gambling case.

Fraction explained that he was not a member of the trial jury, but a member of the jury panel assigned to the court in which the case was heard.

Mrs. Helen Ashe, 1300 block Montello ave., ne, a neighbor, testified that she went into the home of the Walkers on Jan. 23 and saw Caldwell.

She, too, under cross examination insisted that the person bore a "strong resemblance."

The Caldwell defense was one of alibi. The Caldwell attorneys introduced the testimony of Ralph Goldstein, white, now deceased, and Mischael (Casey) Jones, defense witnesses in a prior Caldwell trial, to the effect that they saw Caldwell in the Club Bali all evening on the night of Jan. 19.

They insisted that they recalled the date because it was the night that the Cats and the Fiddle, a combo, closed an engagement at the nitery.

As an alibi for the night of Jan. 23, the defense lawyer produced the testimony of Lester Pearson, former field secretary of the NAACP, who stated that Caldwell attended a pre-membership campaign meeting of the NAACP.

Mrs. Merele LaViscount, who stated she worked with the NAACP at the time, testified that Caldwell attended the meeting on that evening.

Landis Indicted In $160,000 Theft

Wife Not Cited; 3 Others Named

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — James Rufus Landis was indicted Monday by the District of Columbia grand jury on charges of stealing $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing here last Dec. 30.

Three other men and a woman, accused of taking part in the wild spending spree which followed the sensational theft, were indicted on charges of receiving $128,000 of the stolen currency.

The jury ignored charges against Landis' wife, Mamie, who maintained that she knew nothing of the theft until the arrest of her husband.

Indicted with Landis, 29, were Miss Edith I. Chase, 25; William Giles, 27, Landis' upstairs neighbor; Charles H. Nelson, 27, Brentwood, Md., and Roger C. Patterson, 29, also of Brentwood.

Maximum penalty for each of the defendants would be 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

All but Miss Chase and Mrs. Landis have been in jail since they were rounded up the first week in January.

Miss Chase is free on bond and Mrs. Landis, whose father's "tip" led to the quick arrests and recovery of all but $32,000 of the stolen $20 bills, also had been free on bond posted by an anonymous benefactor.

Reviews held at Army headquarters where each man was stationed or residing. Haskins received his ward at Fort Ord.

Landis Held Again in Theft At Engraving

Accused of Passing Stolen Bills Since Time of His Arrest

James Rufus Landis, charged as the mastermind of the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft in December, has been arrested again, accused of passing some of the loot while awaiting trial.

Secret Service agents said they arrested Landis Friday night at his Chapel Oaks (Md.) home on a charge that he peddled stolen $20 bills in Baltimore.

Landis' new arrest came the day after his chance meeting with two Prince Georges County policemen and a group of Secret Service agents.

Detective Sergt. Earl J. Huber said he and Detective Emmett Gray stopped Landis' car, searched Landis and his auto and found several items of merchandise in the vehicle. The boxes, Huber said, bore the names of Baltimore stores, and Landis was back in custody the next day.

Landis appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner F. Archie Meatyard, Jr., in Bethesda. The hearing was continued until 10 a.m. Thursday, because the suspect's attorney, Myron Ehrlich, was unable to appear.

Bond was set at $1500. Landis, a veteran bureau employe at the time of the theft, was free in $15,000 bond on the original theft charge and is scheduled to face trial here May 3.

A Treasury Department spokesman said Landis' second arrest did not lead to recovery of any of the $20,500 in loot still unaccounted for.

The suspect was taken into custody only hours after Secret Service agents had completed a roundup of three other suspects in the case and the counting of $5320 they said was recovered in these arrests.

This trio consists of Charles H. Nelson, 27, of Brentwood, also arrested for the second time; William F. Johnson, 36, who lives on the grounds of the Glenn Dale (Md.) Sanatorium, and Wilbert G. Evans, 27, a Washingtonian.

Nelson journeyed to Bethesda yesterday with Landis and stood by during the granting of the continuance.

Secret Service spokesmen declined to discuss details of the alleged incidents in Baltimore in which Landis is accused of breaking the twenties.

To do so, they declared, might jeopardize the Government's case against the suspect.

U. S. Bureau Mystified on How Money Left Site

Newsmen on Tour See Guards Make Perfunctory Search As Shift Piles Out

By Alfred E. Lewis and Robert P. Jordan
Post Reporters

Bureau of Engraving and Printing officials still cannot explain how $128,000 in new $20 bills were removed from its main building the day before New Year's.

Henry J. Holtzclaw, Bureau Associate Director, said officials believe they know how the $160,000 was taken out of a first-floor vault. However, he acknowledged that they do not know for certain how $32,000 of that amount was transferred to a fifth-floor storage attic three wings away, nor do they know for sure how the remaining $128,000 was taken out of the building.

Holtzclaw discussed security problems with newsmen for three hours yesterday and took them on a personally conducted tour of the main building at 14th and C sts. sw., where the daring theft occurred.

There has been speculation that James Rufus Landis, 29-year-old Bureau employe charged as a principal in the theft, either took the money out concealed in specially constructed jacket pockets, or as a Christmas package. Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman has offered the jacket theory.

Newsmen, seeking an answer to the intriguing question of how the money sliped through the Treasury Agency's much-vaunted security precautions, learned the following during yesterday's tour:

1. At 3:30 p. m., when the day shift was leaving, Bureau employes crushed through the doors. Many carried bags and packages. Guards made perfunctory peeks into the bags and waved them through.

2. Employes with access to newly printed money are permitted to roam through unguarded halls and to travel from one floor to another.

3. Guards make only routine hourly inspections. They are not stationed in the vaults.

4. There are numerous places where money could be successfully hidden.

The tour clearly showed that extraordinary precautions are taken to account for each individual bill as it goes through the various steps from blank paper to finished currency. But it also indicated that security, as far as Bureau personnel is concerned, is relaxed.

Holtzclaw emphasized that guards are supposed to examine every package taken from the building. Employes, for example, often take work clothes home for washing.

The press of workers going home at day's end is so great, however, that guards do not examine packages thoroughly.

Two guards were stationed at the main gates yesterday, one on each side. They looked into each package—but they didn't check its weight, nor did they examine it closely to determine the entire contents.

The tour also showed that certain employes are able to move about with only token restrictions.

Landis, a 10-year Bureau employe who worked as a utility man in the Numbering Section of the Surface Printing Division, had access to the vault where money is stored, the Secret Service said.

But, Holtzclaw pointed out, Landis also could leave the first floor of Wing D, where he worked, and go to a storeroom on Wing A's fifth floor.

It was to this storeroom that Landis took Secret Service men last Tuesday and pointed to the place where $32,000 had been secreted. It was resting on the floor beneath a large money cart known as a "skid."

As a utility man, Holtzclaw said, Landis had every right to go to the storeroom. He might have gone there, for example, to return unused skids. He might have gone there to get the wire used in banding packages of money.

He might simply have gone from his work area, three wings away and four floors below, to the storeroom while ostensibly going to the cafeteria—next door to the storeroom.

This, Holtzclaw said, could apply to many employes. They are not supposed to travel between wings of the building without permission—but, he continued, they can step out in the hall for a cigarette, or go to the locker room, or the washrooms.

Holtzclaw disclosed that Bureau officials have no idea how many times Landis left the Surface Printing room the morning of December 31, when Secret Service Chief Baughman said the theft occurred.

Holtzclaw blamed the use of dummy packages for the successful removal of the $160,000 from the building. Dummy packages simulating packets of real currency are used for experimental purposes and were kept beneath the automatic money wrapping machine.

"You can bet those dummies will not be kept there any more," he declared.

U. S. Has Recovered $120,000 of Stolen Bills

A Secret Service count yesterday showed that 6205 of the 8000 new $20 bills taken in the Bureau of Engraving theft have been recovered.

In addition, the Secret Service said, nearly $6000 in smaller bills and in coins—assumed to be change from the other twenties—has been found.

Of the $160,000, $29,927.87 is unaccounted for.

Secret Service Chief, U. E. Baughman, has said that one suspect drove to Baltimore and tossed $100 in cash down a sewer. Yesterday, fragment sof at least three $20 bills were found by employes of the Main Service Pumping Station of the District Sewage Division at 2d and N sts. se., the Secret Service said.

Guy W. Pearson, District Collector of Taxes, reported that three stolen $20s have been used for payment of taxes in the last three days.

Pearson said one bill used to pay for auto tags, presumably by one of the suspects, and the other was received from an auto dealer who may have sold a car to a suspect.

Here is how the Treasury Department broke down the recovered loot:

Of the original notes, 4405—$88,100—were found in a tool box on a Middleburg (Va.) farm. An additional 1600 $20s ($32,000) were found hidden in a paper bag on the fifth floor of the Bureau of Engraving.

About 200 notes have been retrieved in retail stores and banks in Washington and vicinity. With nearly $30,000 still missing, Secret Service officials speculate that many more bills may have been passed.

Also found in the toolbox was $3,172.13 in $1, $5, and $10 bills, and coins. This is believed to be change from $20s cashed. This total does not include $1500 found in a pair of socks. William Irving Grant, the butler whose tip broke the case, told agents that his son-in-law, James Rufus Landis, offered him the money as a reward for silence and hiding the loot.

Another $1300 in small bills was found in Landis' apartment, making a total of $5972.13 recovered in cash other than the original twenties.

Chief Baughman assured innocent holders of the bills that reimbursement would be made. The stolen money consisted of two groups of Federal Reserve notes of the Series 1950A. They bore serial numbers B90236001A through B90240000A and B90252001A through B90256000A.



The Washington Post

EDITH IRENE CHASE
. . .after posting bond



The Washington Post

MRS. JAMES R. LANDIS
. . . released on bond

D. Alexander given 2-year prison term

He admits taking $8,000, spending it playing numbers

WASHINGTON

Admitting that he used more than $8,000 of other people's money "playing the numbers," David D. Alexander 3rd, former bank teller, pleaded guilty to embezzlement in U.S. District Court Monday and was sentenced to two years in prison.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson imposed the prison term after two FBI agents outlined details of the embezzlement and Martin A. Martin, defense counsel, made an impassioned plea that his client be put on probation.

The 42-year-old defendant, natitly attired in a blue suit, cracked his knuckles nervously as the first witness, Leonard M. Walters, special agent for the FBI, told how the thefts began during the latter part of 1952.

Mr. Walters said that Mr. Alexander began withholding payments made on notes by customers of the bank and diverting the money to his own use.

Procedure Outlined

He explained that Alexander would mark the customer's book up to date, but fail to make proper entries in the bank records.

However, he kept a personal record of all transactions and this was instrumental in straightening out the matter after the embezzlement was discovered.

The thefts, amounting to between $8,000 and $9,000, lasted over a six - month period.

Promotion Brings Discovery

The discovered was made in July, 1953, after Mr. Alexander had been promoted to chief bookkeeper at the bank and another employee assigned to the note teller window.

Discrepancies began to appear in the customer's books and Alexander when questioned by bank officials, readily admitted the thefts, testimony disclosed.

Mr. Alexander told the FBI that he "used all the money playing the numbers" so that he could buy some real estate, FBI Agent William B. Sawyer told the court.

Currency Worker Held in Theft; $31,700 of $160,000 Still Missing

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — A young workman who had resisted billions of dollars' worth of temptation at his job was arrested today for the New Year's Eve theft of $160,000 from the Government's paper money factory.

A total of $128,300 has been recovered; some of it was still in the plant. There is still $31,700 missing.

The man is James Rufus Landis, 29 years old, who lived in a Northeast Washington apartment with his wife and two baby boys, who claimed many service medals for valor and good conduct and who apparently had no blot on his eleven-year record at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

He was a checker and distributor at $1.42 an hour.

He faces a maximum penalty of ten years in prison and a $5,000 fine. His wife Mamie, 26, and a neighbor, William Giles, 27, also were arrested.

"I sure messed things up," Landis told Secret Service agents, bemoaning the involvement of his wife.

U. E. Baughman, the Secret Service chief, said that Landis had admitted enough to implicate himself, although attributing the idea and actual removal of the 8,000 $20 bills to a person Mr. Baughman regarded as mythical.

Mrs. Landis and Giles were picked up on information that they had been with Landis when he tried to hide the money last night at a farm near Centreville, Va., where Mrs. Landis' father lives.

The "break" in the case came early this morning, less than twenty-four hours after the theft was discovered, when a nervous man went to the Virginia State Police and told about money in his custody. The man was Mrs. Landis' father, but the Secret Service declined to give his name and he was not held.

Landis was picked up at work. He had told his father-in-law, according to Chief Baughman, that if he did not show up for work as usual he would be the No. 1 suspect.

At the Virginia farm, in a large metal tool box, agents found $95,000—of which $88,000 was in crisp $20 bills intact in their original bundles. The rest was in smaller bills, apparently the change received from passing the stolen bills.

Back at the bureau, Landis led the agents to a paper sack under a hand truck in a dark corner. The sack contained sixteen unbroken bundles with $32,000 in twenties.

At the Landis apartment, the agents said, they found about $1,300 in cash.

Dummy Paper Discovered

The theft was discovered yesterday when an employe at the plant picked up two wrapped packages that seemed lighter than usual. They turned out to contain dummy paper.

Chief Baughman said if the theft had not been discovered at that point, the packages probably would have been transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and it would have seriously complicated the investigation.

As it was, five employes who worked on the day shift and had access to the vaults at the bureau were on the suspect list.

When the story broke yesterday, Landis was said to have taken the money to the Virginia farm and told his father-in-law "the heat is on." He reportedly promised his father-in-law $3,000 —packed in a pair of old socks—to hide it for him. During the night, however, the older man became worried and went to the police.

The Secret Service found no motive for what it called the biggest theft in the bureau's history, other than the obvious one; that is they knew of no financial "jam" Landis was in.

Mr. Baughman said Landis conceded he had been thinking about doing it for a long time, but had wavered. Landis also was quoted as saying that he was going to back out in the end except for a promise to the unidentified person whom the Secret Service chief called "Jones" for conversation purposes but whom we regarded as mythical.

35 of the Bills Turn Up

Mr. Baughman said there might be another man involved, but it wasn't "Jones."

He declared that Landis admitted having taken the money from a pile of packaged currency standing just outside the door of the vault between 9 and 11 A. M. on New Year's Eve, that he passed some of the notes in northeast Washington and that he tried to hide the box of money at the Virginia farm last night. Landis also declared that "Jones" had carried the money from the plant and had made up the dummy packages outside.

The Secret Service chief said he believed that Landis had carried out the money in specially constructed pockets in the back of his sack coat. He declared that Landis had bought a 1953 Oldsmobile on Saturday but quoted him as saying he paid for it with "good" money.

Actually, about thirty-five of the $20 notes have been identified in the stream of trade and turned in. Eight were found by Post Office Department employes.

One of the ironies of Landis' story was a statement that he had served overseas with the Eighty-second Airborne Division. It turned out that the Secret Service inspector in charge of the case, Russell Daniel, had been a paratrooper with the same division. Under further questioning, Mr. Daniel said Landis conceded that he belonged to a truck unit that had hauled the paratroopers several times.

Mr. Baughman said Landis told him he had won the Silver Star, a Good Conduct Medal, a battle star and a Presidential unit citation.

Landis is a high school graduate. He and Mrs. Landis were married twelve years ago, when she was 14.

Landis would not implicate Giles, who lives in the same apartment building and is a Government flagpole painter. He also has two children and said he had not been in serious trouble before.

Asked how he became involved, Landis said: "If you're poor, you are poor."

Landis was charged specifically with violating a law on the taking of dies, tools, papers or other instruments for making money at the bureau. He was held in $50,000 bail. His wife was charged with conspiracy and her bond was $10,000. Giles will be arragined tomorrow.



Associated Press Wirephoto

HELD IN THEFT OF $160,000: James Rufus Landis and his wife, Mamie, as they were taken by car from Treasury Department for arraignment before a U. S. commissioner. Landis works in wrapping section of Bureau of Engraving.

13 1954

D.C.



HELD IN MONEY THEFT — James Rufus Landis, 29, and his wife, Mamie, sit close together in an automobile yesterday as they are taken from the Treasury Department for arraignment before a U.S. commissioner. The secret service reported they were arrested in connection with the theft of $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving. Landis works in the wrapping section of the bureau. (AP Wirephoto)

Anguished Father Tips Police To Trail Of $160,000 Stolen From Federal Plant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—An anguished father set police on the trail of his daughter and her husband today—and within hours the Secret Service nabbed the couple and recovered $128,300 of the $160,000 whisked from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under the noses of armed guards.

Held as the chief figure in the bold, unprecedented New Year's Eve theft was a long-trusted bureau employe, James Rufus Landis, 29, a Negro.

His pretty bobby soxed wife Mamie, 26, whom he married when she was 14, also was charged with currency theft. A neighbor who lives in the same apartment house, William Giles, also a Negro, was picked up later in a Washington tavern and held as an accessory.

Call From Father

The baffling disappearance of the $160,000 in new $20 bills from the heavily guarded currency printing plant was solved through a heart-rending 5 a.m. telephone call from a Fauquier County, Va., farm where Mamie Landis' father, Irving Grant, is a servant.

His story, blurted out to Virginia State Trooper S. S. Secrist, was stark and simple: he had "a big pile of Treasury money" in his tenant house. And he was "scared to death."

Troopers sped to the farm, about 50 miles southeast of Washington, found $95,000 in a new metal tool bx, and heard the rest of farmhand Grant's story:

Last night his daughter, her husband and a friend of theirs drove down from the capital in a newly bought Oldsmobile, bragged they had "pulled a smoothie" and asked him to bury the money until "it cools off a little."

Gun Changed Mind

Grant—as quoted by the troopers and by Chief U. E. Baughman of the Secret Service—refused at first but changed his mind when one of the men drew a gun. His daughter and her companions then gave him $3,000 wrapped in a gray sock, for his help.

They left. Agonized, Grant wrestled with his conscience—and a fear of discovery. Finally he told his wife of the affair. She had a heart attack, and a doctor was called. Finally, at 5 a.m., Grant made his decision. He called the police.

Quickly the Virginia authorities called in the Secret Service and at 10 a.m. Landis was arrested as he went about his duties as a checker of distribution in the Engraving Bureau.

"He seemed quite unperturbed," reported Secret Service Inspector Russell Daniel.

Admitted Role

Chief Baughman said Landis soon admitted a role in the theft—told the agents he emptied two packages of $20 bills, and stuffed plain paper in their place, at the very jaws of a huge burglar-proof safe on the morning of Dec. 31.

But Baughman said the man insisted some other person outside the bureau—a man not identified by name—masterminded the theft and removed the money past the uniformed guards who scrutinize everybody and everything leaving the plant.

There is considerable doubt, Baughman said, whether this other man exists.

He said the Secret Service has information Landis himself removed the money, stuffing the packets of bills into pockets he had specially tailored in the tails of one of his flashy suit jackets.

Led Agents To Money

Baughman said Landis led the agents to a cache of bills right in the bureau itself—16 bundles, containing $32,000 in fresh 20's, were found hidden under a platform truck in a dark corner of the building's fifth floor.

With the $95,000 found in Virginia, that made $127,000 of the $160,000 recovered. Baughman said an additional $1,300—presumably change from stolen and cashed $20 bills—was found in the Landis apartment in northeast Washington.

Landis' wife denied all knowledge of the theft, though police said there is no doubt she accompanied her husband and Giles to the farm near Middleburgh, Va., last night.

U. S. Commissioner Cyril Lawrence held Landis in $50,000 bail and his wife in $10,000 bail. Giles' arraignment was postponed until tomorrow.

4 More Quizzed In U.S. Search For Stolen Cash

Portion Of $160,000 Already Thrown Away On Liquor And Cars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secret Service agents quizzed four m[illegible] persons today in a bro[illegible] search for $31,700 still [illegible] the daring New Yea[illegible] of $160,000 from the [illegible] reau of Engraving, [illegible] paper money factory.

Two of the four were [illegible] after being questioned w[illegible] other two were held.

That made a total of five persons, including two women, held in custody since the anguished father of one of the suspects broke the case to police yesterday.

Spent In Spree

Authorities said some of the money — believed spirited from the heavily guarded plant in "false pockets" worn by a $3,460-a-year Negro employe — was passed in a whirlwind spending spree in Washington and Baltimore.

At least three automobiles, liquor and other luxuries were reported to have been purchased with stolen $20 greenbacks as the suspects tried desperately to get rid of the "hot" money fresh from the goverment's printing presses.

The partial success of their efforts was attested by the fact that police found about $7,000 in old money in one of the three separate caches of loot totalling $128,000 so far recovered. The officers figured the $7,000 had been received in change for new $20 bills.

Meanwhile, the man who tipped off police where to find the major share of the money expressed fear that he might be "bumped off," and another man told police he had been savagely beaten by two men who accused him of "squealing" that they had spent some of the stolen money.

Life In Danger

Irving Grant, 45, Negro chauffeur-butler on a palatial 340-acre estate near Middleburg, Va., told newsmen with a nervous snap of his fingers:

"I figure my life isn't worth that. I know my life is in danger."

It was Grant's tip to police that led to the arrest of his daughter, Mamie, 26; her husband, James Rufus Landis, 29, a $58-a-week employe at the Bureau of Engraving; and another suspect, William Giles, 32, a government flagpole painter. All are Negroes.

Landis is held under $50,000 bond:

Officials said Landis, a snappy dresser with a spotless 11-year record of service in the federal bureau, admitted stealing 8,000 crisp new $20 bills from two sealed packages and replacing them with dummy packages stuffed with plain slips of paper.

His wife, mother of two infant sons, was held in $10,000 bail on charges of conspiracy. Giles, held in $50,000 bond, was charged with theft.

Mrs. Landis' father, Grant, peeked nervously around the edge of a door as he talked with reporters today at his quarters on the Locust Hill Farm, 50 miles southwest of Washington, where he is employed by William A. Phillips, wealthy former partner in the New York brokerage firm of Dillon, Read & Co.

Grant said he had not slept since Monday night when his daughter, son-in-law and Giles drove up carrying a metal tool box stuffed with banknotes and forced him, at gun point, to promise he would hide the money for them "until it cooled off."

Instead, after hours of mental torment, Grant called Virginia state police because, as he explained today, "I knew what the right thing was . . . the truth is right."

The father said it was love for his daughter, not the money, that made his decision so hard.

New suspects taken today included Charles Nelson Howard, 27, a cousin of Landis, two other men and a woman. Police said the woman, Edith Chase, 24, was suspected of helping spend the "hot" money in a weekend tour of Washington-Baltimore stores.

Finger Man in $160,000 theft missing

$28,000 in stolen 20-dollar bills unaccounted for

WASHINGTON

Irving Grant, the man who "fingered" the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving thieves, is missing!

Efforts Thursday by the AFRO to talk to Mr. Grant at the huge Middleburg, Va., estate of William Phillips, where he has been a butler for the last 16 years, were fruitless.

Thinks He's In Florida

At the beginning of this week, treasury officials reported that 301 of the bills had been returned, leaving about $8,000 to be accounted for.

Roger Dodson, caretaker on the estate for over 23 years, said he thought Mr. Grant was in Florida.

Mr. Grant is the father of Mrs. Mamie Landis, wife of James Rufus Landis Jr., said to be the brains behind the most sensational robbery in Washington history.

It was Mr. Grant, who called Virginia State troopers last week and disclosed the big cache of new $20 bills slipped out of a vault at the Bureau in December.

As far as Mr. Dodson knew, Mr. Grant had gone to Florida, where his employer, Mr. Phillips now is in Palm Beach for the winter. Mr. Phillips has been there for two months, Dodson said.

Wife Still Seriously Ill

Meanwhile, Mrs. Grant, stricken wife of the butler, was brought back to the estate Tuesday from a hospital in Winchester, Va., where she had been taken after suffering two heart attacks when told of the theft and the visit of Landis to the estate to get her husband to hide the money for him.

Mrs. Grant's condition is still serious, and she is not permitted to see anyone. This added to the mystery of why her husband would leave Middleburg at this time, considering her serious illness.

There is considerable speculation in the little town of Middleburg among its some 500 colored citizens that Grant has been called to Florida by his employer to discuss the amazing case.

Believe Employer Bondsman

The speculation also is strong that it was Mr. Phillips himself who was the mysterious anonymous person who put up the $10,000 bond to free Mrs. Landis while her husband remains in jail in Washington.

Mrs. Grant is in bed in the neat, 2-story, white house down in a draw which looks up to the huge brick mansion of Mr. Phillips, high atop a hill two miles southwest of Middleburg itself. The estate is called Locust Hill.

Meanwhile, grim - faced residents in the town are still shocked by the startling disclosure that one of their number had become a key figure in a crime which was heard all over the United States.

Citizens Approve Act

They are unanimous in their opinions that Irving Grant—who is 45—did the right thing in not becoming a party to the theft allegedly performed by the handsome young man who married Grant's only child.

Incidentally, it was also learned that Mrs. Landis is not the daughter of the present Mrs. Grant. She is the daughter of Mr. Grant's first wife, who is now dead.

Speaking of Mr. Grant, neighbors said he was a conscientious man, one who took an interest in things in the community.

Active Civic Worker

They said he was often "up in town" and that he was an ardent worker for the community center, located next door to the Mount Olive Baptist church.

They said, too, that Grant was a member of the Mount Olive Baptist church, which is pastored by a Rev. Mr. Duvall, who lives in Washington.

Said Fred Washington, who operates a restaurant on the main street near the center of the town:

"Sure, Irving did the right thing in turning in that money. If he hadn't have done it, he would have been just as much in it as those other fellows. I don't blame him for doing what he did."

'Wouldn't Have Made Sense'

John F. Moton, who runs a taxicab service, and a Middleburg fraternal leader, said: "There wouldn't have been any sense in Grant getting all mixed up in that mess."

Mr. Dodson, the caretaker, said: "It sure was a mess. I was right here when it happened, and none of us know just what to say. I would have done just what Irving did if it had been me."

Mr. Dodson's wife is attending Mrs. Grant since she has been brought back from the hospital.

Born Near Estate

Mr. Grant is a native of The Plains, Va., another small town 13 miles south of Middleburg. His father was the late Edward Grant, and an uncle, William Grant, lived in Middleburg until his death a few years ago.

The citizens all respect Mr. Grant and speak of him as a friendly and conscientious man.

His attributes of honesty which were evidenced in reporting the alleged visit of his son-in-law with the huge sum of stolen $20 bills, comes naturally from the honest and rather plain environment in which he was raised and has been working since entering the service of Mr. Phillips.

Not A Fraternal Man

He is not a fraternal-minded man, and is not a member of any secret order, as far as could be learned—at least not the Elks or the Masons.

His daughter, Mamie, was not born in Virginia, but in Washington, the AFRO was informed. She never lived on the Phillips estate with her father, friends said.

Exactly where Mr. Grant now is is still a closely kept secret. It is known that he had expressed fears that his life was in danger as a result of what the underworld calls "squealing" on his son-in-law.

Landis Frequent Visitor

Townsfolks also revealed that young Landis had often visited Middleburg and had come "up in town" on some of those visits. There were many who knew him, and all were shocked when the news was broken that he had been to the Phillips estate with the huge sum of money.

Slowly Middleburg is wiping the daze off its face, but the citizens still talk of the theft in hushed and awed whispers.



JAMES RUFUS LANDIS
. . . held on new charge

New Charge Hold Landis In Bills Case

James Rufus Landis, 29, accused as the mastermind of the theft of $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving, was held yesterday for grand jury action on a new charge in the case.

This count, alleging that Landis spent some of the stolen 20-dollar bills in Baltimore last week on an Easter shopping spree, was heard by United States Commissioner F. Archie Meatyard, Jr., in Bethesda.

Meatyard ruled that "almost positive identification" of the Chapel Oaks (Md.) suspect by three Baltimore salespeople, and a "chain of circumstantial evidence," warranted his being held in $1500 bond on the charge.

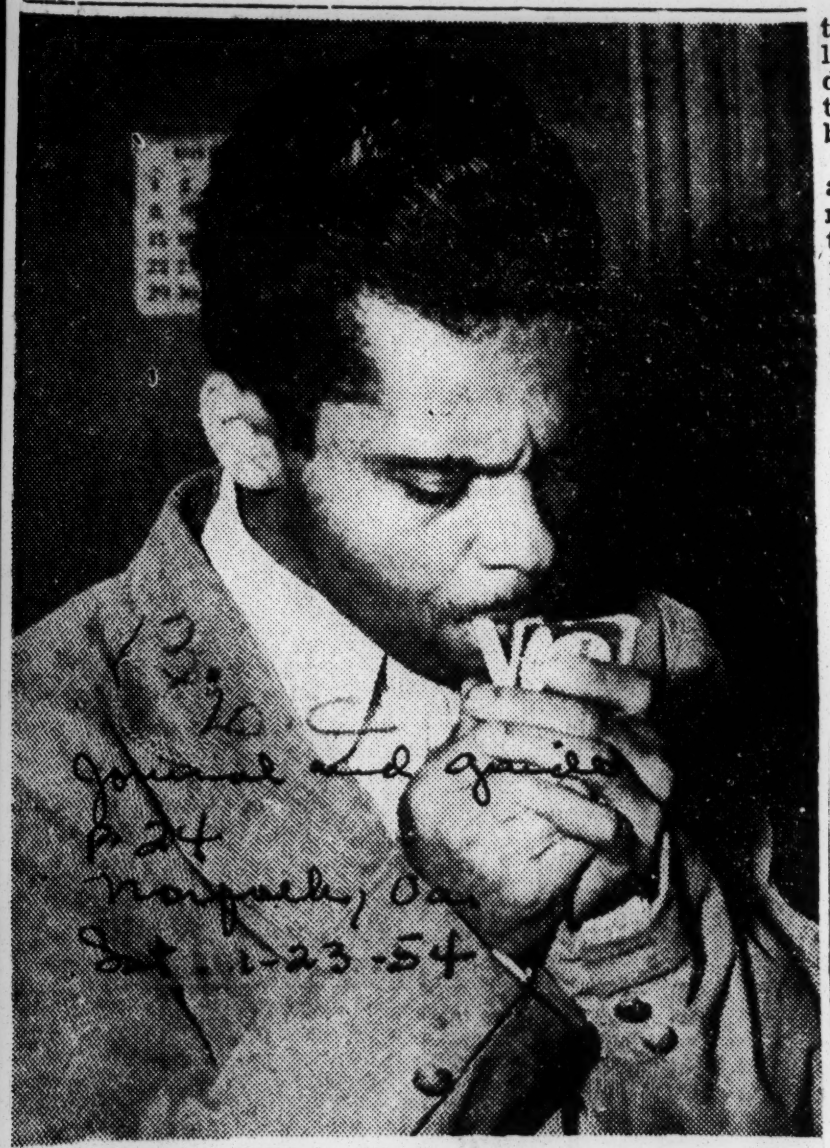
Although none of the three store employes—two men and a woman—could identify Landis positively as the man who purchased merchandise from them with stolen twenties, all said he fitted the general description of the customer.

Lester Yankoff, one of the salesman, also identified a shirt which the Secret Service said was found in Landis' home as the same garment he'd sold April 15 in exchange for a stolen 20-dollar bill.

Landis is scheduled to go on trial in the District next month on a charge that he stole the money from the bureau last December. His attorney, Myron G. Ehrlich, argued unsuccessfully yesterday that the Maryland charge against his client be dropped.

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Played Role In Theft



BIG SPENDER William Giles, a Government building painter, who was arrested in Washington on Jan. 5 in connection with the theft of $160,000 from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, has been accused of helping to spend some of the loot in the theft.

Giles, neighbor of James Rufus Landis, alleged "mastermind" of the robbery, reportedly made a free-spending trip to Baltimore to help get rid of some of the $20 bills taken from a vault in the Bureau building.

Wife Says She'll Aid Landis If She Can

"If he did this thing," said Mrs. James R. Landis, wife of the man accused in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft, "he did it for the kids and me."

"Times have been hard," added pretty Mamie Landis. "He worried about not being able to give us the things he wanted us to have—the things everybody else had."

In an interview yesterday she said her husband's "dream" was to "have a home and to see that the kids had an education."

"A Wonderful Husband"

"He wanted the kids to be doctors or lawyers or something like that . . . like every father does. I will do everything I can to help him. He has always been a wonderful husband."

Trim in a pair of blue jeans and a black sweater, she twisted nervously in an easy chair as she talked yesterday in the living room of her basement apartment at 1429 62nd ave., Chapel Oaks, Md. Her 17-month-old son Kirk played about the room. Another son, Wayne, 3, was in the care of friends.

An anonymous benefactor posted $10,000 bond for the 26-year-old housewife Thursday. She is one of six persons arrested in connection with the theft which police say was engineered by her 29-year-old husband.

She declined to discuss details of the case, saying only "It is all like a dream and I'm trying to wake up. I just can't believe it . . . I'm numb."

Said She Was In Dark

James Landis has told Secret Service agents his wife knew nothing about the sensational theft—largest in the history of the Bureau of Engraving. Yesterday she said her husband did not confide in her concerning money matters.

"He always handled the money," she recalled. "He just left enough here for me to buy small things, like bread. I know there was never much left out of his check after the bills were paid.

"Once in a while he would come home with some extra money. He said he got lucky gambling. I always figured that if there was anything he wanted me to know he would tell me . . . I'm not a prying wife."

The two-bedroom apartment was littered with childrens' toys, none of them new, including a bicycle and a hobby horse. A large television set was in one corner.

$40 to $50 a Week

Mrs. Landis said the rent was $73 monthly. Her husband, paid every two weeks, usually had a take-home wage of between $80 and $90 each pay period, she said.

A native of Washington, she is an only child who met Landis through a mutual friend at her home when she was 11. They were married four years later while he was on a furlough during World War II. After her marriage she returned to school, completing the eleventh grade before quitting.

She worked later in a drug store, as a night club photographer and as a receptionist for a physician. She stopped working following the birth of her first child.

Landis, a native of North Carolina, came here with his family as a boy. He was graduated from Dunbar High School she said, worked briefly at the Washington Times Herald and then got a job with the Bureau of Engraving.

"He had a very good service record," she said proudly. From a bedroom she produced Army papers showing that Landis had served in Europe where he received the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star Medal and the Good Conduct Medal.

Was Wounded Twice

The papers, wrinkled and torn as a result of many showings, indicated he had been twice wounded and received a medical discharge. During training, the papers indicated he had jumped as a paratrooper and been certified as a combat leader. He was a tech-sergeant.

After the war Landis returned to his job at the Bureau. She said he seldom talked about his work, but recalled one assignment they discussed. "When he first came back to work they put him down there where they burn the old money. We laughed about that," she said.

Mrs. Landis refused to permit pictures of her children. "They are just starting out . . . they don't know what it is all about," she said. Kirk climbed on her lap, as she talked, and chattered in her ear.

She is not permitted to visit her husband and worries about him. "The kids ask every day where their daddy is," she said, "I don't know what I am going to do."

As the interview ended she was teaching Kirk some new words, "Darn good Daddy," he repeated after her, "Darn good Daddy."

Quizzing Goes On

Two Women Make Bond In Bill Theft

By Edward F. Ryan
Post Reporter

Two women suspects in the $160,000 Engraving Bureau theft were released from District Jail yesterday while a third suspect, Roger Patterson, 29, of North Brentwood, Md., was questioned at length by Secret Service agents.

Released from jail were Mrs. Mamie Landis, 26, under $10,000 bond pending grand jury action, and Miss Edith Irene Chase, 24, under $5000 bond pending a preliminary hearing January 20 before United States Commissioner Cyril J. Lawrence.

Mrs. Landis is the wife of the principal theft suspect, James Rufus Landis, 29, Bureau employe who is being held in District Jail under $50,000 bond. Miss Chase is accused of helping Landis and three other men, including Patterson, carry out a wild New Year's weekend spending spree to pass as many of the stolen $20 bills as possible before the theft was discovered. The money was stolen December 31, the theft was discovered last Monday and in the next two days six suspects were arrested. About $130,000 has been recovered.

Held in District Jail under $50,000 bond is William Giles, 27, a Government flagpole painter and buddy of Landis. The Landis and Giles families have apartments in the same building, 1429 52d ave., Chapel Oaks, Md. Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman said Giles and Miss Chase passed a number of twentiets on an auto trip to Baltimore.

Patterson and Charles Howard Nelson, 27, of Chapel Oaks, Md., described as cousins of Landis, were arrested by Prince Georges and Mount Rainier police on the complaint of George F. (Blue Heaven) Blake, 29, of North Brentwood, that they beat him up and accused him of telling police they had stacks of $20 bills.

Treasury officials announced yesterday that a Federal warrant was sworn out in Washington against Nelson and was being filed with Prince Georges County authorities as a detainer in behalf of the Secret Service. Both Nelson and Patterson have been charged with assault and battery in Prince Georges County.

Patterson, after surrendering late Wednesday, was quizzed most ofy esterday by Secret Service agents in Washington about his part in the spree, including a report that he lit cigars with new $20 bills.

The Landis couple, Giles and Miss Chase, and Nelson—in the warrant—have been charged with violating a Federal statute which prohibits taking or hiding United States currency or materials used in making currency. A maximum of a $5000 fine and 10 years in jail is fixed for the offense.

Patterson was questioned into the night at the Treasury. Mrs. Landis' release developed dramatically with the appearance in a box. Mrs. Landis rode with her husband and Giles to her parents' place, but both her father and husband denied she knew about the money. She talked in another room with her mother, Grant, said, while Landis and Giles talked with him about hiding the money.

Cash bail for Mrs. Landis was

posted in District Court by Douglas R. Smith, Vice President of the National Savings and Trust Co.

Smith said the bail was furnished by "a highly reputable client of our bank . . . a neighbor of her father's employer in Fauquier County, Va."

Smith also gave reporters the following statement from the bank client who put up the bail:

Last night (Wednesday,) I had a long talk, at my request, with Mr. T. Emmett McKenzie (Washington lawyer), who was appointed to defend Mrs. Landis and her husband in their arraignment before Commissioner (Cyril S.) Lawrence on Tuesday. I am sattisfied that there is ample reason to believe her innocent of both premeditated and post facto complicity in the crime with which her husband is charged.

"Under the circumstances, and particularly in view of the oustading public service rendered by her father, whom I have known for the past 12 years, I am glad to be able to reward with honest money his refusal of dishonest money by puttting up bail for his daughter so that she may return to her home and her children while awaiting possible indictment and trial. Her guilt or innnocence will eventually be determined by due process of law. Until her guilt is so proven, I believe her entitled to every presumption of innocence.'

Smith was accompanied to District Court by Attorneys McKenzie and Domenic Tesauro, who said they were retained to defend Mrs. Landis.

Mrs. Landis was freed about 11:15 a. m., and immediately asked whether her husband was going to be released on bond. McKenzie told her the money was put up for her only and that the act was performed out of friendship for her father. Mrs. Landis broke down and cried.

After her release, Mrs. Landis entered the lobby of the District Court Building with Attorney Tesauro, and at first refused to pose for photographers. She was wearing the same checked coat and suit she had when arrested Tuesday, and she said: "I look so awful. I haven't combed my hair in three days. I haven't got a comb. . . ."

She was asked where her children were—two boys, 17 months and 3 years—and she said: "I don't know." They were staying at the home of an aunt of Landis, and Mrs. Landis was to see them later.

But first she went to her attorney's office, 416 5th st. nw. She was accompanied to her home about 1:15 p. m. by Attorney McKenzie's wife, Mrs. Mary S. McKenzie, and John E. Carter, manager of the Chapel Oaks apartment development. Carter let them into the apartment, and a little later two young men were admitted. They said they were friends of Mrs. Landis.

More Guards

Protection Stiffened at Engraving

By Alfred E. Lewis and
Robert P. Jordan
Post Reporters

Security measures at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were stiffened yesterday as Secret Service agents turned up 100 more $20 bills of the $160,000 stolen from the huge plant December 31.

For the first time since the theft occurred, employes leaving at 3:30 p. m.—the day shift—were required to remove contents of bags and packages they carried and shake them out in front of the guards.

The force at the main exit was doubled—from four to eight guards. Two additional doors there, previously closed, were opened with two of the added guards manning each door.

In another measure aimed at tightening security, Bureau officials announced that all "dummy" packages—two such packages were the key to the theft of the $160,000—are being assigned serial numbers. They are to be checked in and out as if they contained real money.

Meanwhile, Secret Service agents last night were questioning a Washington man, picked up in Prince Georges County, in connection with the theft.

Detective Sergt. Richard A. Pearson of Prince Georges County identified the suspect as Lawrence E. Newman, 24, of 105 S. Columbia ave. se. Pearson said Newman was at a poker party early New Year's Day at 1519 52d ave., Chapel Oaks, Md. Also present, Pearson said, was Roger G. Patterson, 28, of North Brentwood, Md., one of the suspects under questioning in the theft.

The Secret Service yesterday obtained a Federal warrant against Patterson and filed it with Prince Georges County police as a detainer. Patterson and Charles Howard Nelson, 27, of Chapel Oaks, are charged with assault on the complaint of George F. Blake, 29, of North Brentwood, that they beat him and accused him of telling police they had stacks of $20 bills.

The Secret Service, it was learned, yesterday came up with 100 more $20 bills from business establishments in the Washington area. This brought recovery to $128,100.

James Rufus Landis, 29, of Chapel Oaks, a Bureau "utility" man for 10 years, is under arrest and accused as the principal in the theft. His wife and four other suspects, including Patterson and Nelson, have been arrested.

The Secret Service said no stolen money has yet been recovered in Baltimore, although another suspect, William Giles, a Federal flagpole painter and neighbor of Landis, was reported by agents to have spent 100 of the bills in Baltimore on a New Year's Day spending spree.

As these developments came to light, Henry J. Holtzclaw, Bureau Associate Director, reported that two studies of the plant's security system were going on at the time of the theft.

One, he said, was being made by a 17-man committee of top Bureau officials and involved employment security, protection of equipment and personnel, physical safeguarding of work in progress, and the handling of classified material. This investigation has not been completed.

The Bureau auditor also has been making a study of guard force functions, as required by Bureau regulations.

Holtzclaw said that in spite of stiff security restrictions, it would be well nigh impossible to prevent theft of money from the Bureau.

"The only way on earth that I know of insuring against the removal of money would be to search and strip every employe in the building before they leave," he said. Employes could not be retained on that basis, he added.

Holtzclaw said he disagreed with a conclusion, reported in The Washington Post yesterday and based on a check by newsmen into Bureau security, that it is almost impossible to steal one bill, but apparently simple to get away with a package containing hundreds of bills.

In the handling of individual notes, he said, with all the separate counts that are made, one ultimately has to rely on the last person handling the money for the accuracy of the count.

"No way has ever been found in a bank or elsewhere (to safeguard funds) except to rely ultimately on the honesty of an individual or group of individuals," he said.

Puerto Rican Nationalists Under Arrest

BY WILLIAM L. UMSTEAD

WASHINGTON — (INS) - Three Puerto Rican terrorists opened fire in the crowded house chamber Monday and wounded five Congressmen, at least one of them critically. The assailants, one a woman, were overpowered and disarmed.

Gunfire poured from the spectators' gallery onto the House floor where at least 240 members of Congress were clustered while a vote was being taken. The victims were:

Rep. Alvin Bentley R) Mich., 35, shot in the chest and abdomen. Condition critical.

Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R) Iowa, 61, shot in the back, just below the shoulder. Condition serious.

Rep. Kenneth Roberts, (D. Ala., 41, shot in the leg. Condition good.

Rep. Clifford Davis (D) Tenn., 56, shot in the leg. Condition good.

Rep. George H. Fallon (D) Md., 51, flesh wound in the leg. Condition good.

RUSHED TO HOSPITAL

Bentley, Roberts and Fallon were rushed from the Capitol to casualty hospital Jensen and Davis were taken to the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

Guards, spectators and Congressmen, including Rep. James Van Zandt (R) Pa., seized the Puerto Ricans while the guns of the assailants were still smoking. One of male gunmen put up a terrific struggle.

The woman screamed: "I want freedom for Puerto Rico." She, too, struggled with her captors.

The three were hurried under heavy guard through a throng of frightened and confused spectators and Capitol attaches and taken to the Washington Police headquarters, where they were placed in a locked room for interrogation.

TRIO IDENTIFIED

Deputy Police Chief Edgar E. Scott identified the three arrested at the Capitol as Lolita Lebron, 34 years old, of New York City.; Andrew Cordero, 29, New York City and Rafael Miranda, 23, New York City.

Four other persons were picked up by Police in their dragnet following the shooting and were identified by Scott as Irving Flores, 26, of New York City, Montes Rivera, 20, of Tampa, Fla., Pablo Mateo, 18, of Tampa, and Israel Rivera, 23, of Deerfield, Fla.

Meanwhile, guard details at the Senate and House were increased and the chambers cleared. The White House was notified and President Eisenhower's protective secret service cordon was alerted.

A Washington police official, after preliminary questioning of the three Puerto Ricans, told newsmen:

LINK WITH TRUMAN ASSAILANT

"They are members of a Puerto Rican Nationist organization. They came to Washington to put on a demonstration. They're the same gang that went after Truman."

Edgar Scott, Deputy Police Chief, said: "The thing was planned in New York. I can't say when."

House speaker Joseph W. Martin said he has been informed that 20 people are involved in the shooting.

He referred to an attempt to assassinate former President Harry S Truman at Blair House, then the Presidential living quarters, on Nov. 1, 1950.

In the attempt on Truman's life, one Puerto Rican fanatic was killed, and another, wounded in a gun battle with a White House policeman who perished in defense of the Chief Executive, was sentenced to die in the District of Columbia electric chair. Truman later commuted his sentence.

HIGHWAY ROADBLOCKS

Washington police, on the assumption that the Congressional assailants had accomplices, threw up roadblocks on all major highways leading out of the Capitol and posted detectives at railroad stations, bus depots and the airport.

The terrorists wielded German Lugers. They fired as if on a prearranged signal, pumping shot after shot into the cluster of Congressmen. The woman exhausted her entire ammunition clip.

There have been no security provisions regarding spectators in the visitors' galleries of the House and Senate. Capitol police have required only that no cameras be brought into the gallaries. No visitors cards have been required except on special occasions.

As a result of the shooting, however, the Congressional leadership made plans to increase security measures to prevent a recurrence.

FBI CHECK PROBABLE

The Secret Service was reported checking the names of its files on Puerto Rican Nationalists against the names given by the two men and their woman accomplice. The FBI presumably was undertaking a similar check.

Two bullets plowed into Halleck's desk, to which he had held her Luger in both hands as she squeezed the trigger without pause, when they opened fire from the spectators' gallery, the barrage was fired at random. One eyewitness said the woman and Senate chambers be closed for at least several days."

The appaled comment of eyewitnesses included:

Rep. James G. Donovan (D) N. Y.—"I thought at first they were shooting a machine gun, the bursts came so quickly. Bullets were flying all over the place. I hit the floor."

Sergeant-at-Arms C. A. Bottolfsen announced that spectators would recommend that spectators' galleries in both the House and Senate be closed for several days.

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$160,000 theft Afro-American details told

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — James R. Landis, employee of the Bureau of Engraving a n d Printing, carefully planned the theft of $160,000 in crisp newly-printed $20 bills, but made one slip which landed him in jail earlier than if he had pulled a more perfect crime, a horse committee has been told.

If Landis had made the two dummy packages exactly equal in weight with the genuine packages of $20 bills, which he is accused of stealing during the Christmas holidays, it possibly would have been weeks or months before his theft was discovered.

The money was to have been shipped out, perhaps to the Federal Reserve System in New York. Baltimore, Md.

Bureau Head Testifies

Bureau officials were shocked by the theft, A. W. Hall, bureau director, told the House Appropriations Committee in testimony made public Monday.

Mr. Hall said officials made a survey of records of the bureau for the past thirty years and found there had been only twelve thefts, amounting to about $2,800. In the same period the bureau printed securities valued at $3,400 billion.

"The theft was the largest one and the most serious," Mr. Hall said. Sat. 2-27-54

According to A. J. Holtzclaw, associate director of the bureau Landis was brought into the bureau on a recent Saturday after noon to re - enact the crime.

See Crime Re - enacted

Accompanied by a U.S. marshal and a number of Secret Service agents, including two inspectors, Landis retraced his steps leading up to the actual theft. Holtzclaw said this is what happened: P. 21

Landis took home with him steel bands which had been removed from other packages. (These bands were probably mutilated in one way or another.) He also took home wooden blocks which are put on each end of a package of 4,000 notes and he made a dummy package.

He brought these dummy packages, wrapped in kraft paper, into the bureau and hid them in a trash can in one of the locker rooms.

He then reported to his assignment, which was next to the package - wrapping machine, and put a large number of packages on the wrapping machine to be wrapped so as to give himself an opportunity to slip away from the machine and carry out preparations for the theft.

Wrapped Two At A Time

Meanwhile, he took two packages of $20 Federal Reserve Notes off of a skid on which there were probably 150 similar packages.

He carried them to a point immediately adjacent to the wrapping machine and tore sheets of paper off a roll of paper that is identical to that with which legitimate packages are wrapped and wrapped the two packages of genuine currency.

None of the things he had done so far was unusual because it is customary practice for machine operators to tear paper from this large roll of wrapping paper and lay it on the floor to catch drippings of oil.

Landis said every step except one was carried out deliberately where a group of people was employed so as not to arouse suspicion.

Duties Made It Easy

His job was to carry packages of work from the skid to them, carry them back and to do any general utility work in that area that he was called upon to do.

After he had wrapped the two packages very loosely, he boldly walked out of the room and deliberately went through the basement corridor where he said he was sure there would be a large number of people and his chances of going unobserved were better.

It turned out that this was exactly what happened.

Landis carried the two packages of genuine currency from the basement floor to the attic floor at the extreme opposite end of the building.

He then carried them to the east end of the attic — a room about 250 feet long used largely for storage purposes. The machines which make the paper bands that encircle each 100 notes is also located in that area. From time to time he had legitimate reasons for going to this particular area.

Preserved End Labels

After going to the extreme east end of the attic floor, he took the two packages and carefully tore the paper off each, preserving the two ends which carried the labels denoting the denomination and the contents.

He stuck the labels in his pocket. He took a pair of pliers from his pocket, put the two packages on the floor between his feet, one at a time, twisted the metal bands until they broke and held the contents between his feet.

He had also brought into the bureau two large paper bags in his pocket. He filled one bag with the contents of one package — one containing 40 individual packages of 100 notes each.

He took a little over half of the other package and put it in another bag and hid the bags, together with the remainder of the second package, under a skid.

Carefully Prepares Dummies

He went back to his job and later slipped out of the work room again and went to the locker room where he had hidden the two dummy packages.

He took the labels out of his pocket, carried them to a wash basin, laid these labels at the bottom of the wash basin, ran the water on them as though he were washing his hands, then easily pulled the labels off of the wrapping paper.

He folded the labels, carried them to a radiator and stuck them between the fins of a radiator and waited there until they had dried.

After they had dried he put them back in his pocket.

Had His Glue Ready

Having previously decided to pull the job, he had located a small bottle of glue in the bureau, placed it on a window sill glue, put it in his pocket. He took the two dummy packages out of the trash can, carried them into a toilet previously used by women. This toilet was completely enclosed and had a door on it. The men's rooms do not have such an enclosure.

He took the glue he had in his pocket, applied it to the end of the dummy packages and affixed the labels.

He also had in the trash can a large sheet of kraft wrapping paper which he used to wrap the two dummy packages.

He then carried the packages back into the workroom, casually threw the outside wrapper away and put the two dummy packages on the skid from which he had removed the two genuine packages earlier.

Had Plenty Of Time

There was an interval of about three hours between his taking the genuine packages and replacing them with the dummies. The skids may stan in the workroom all day unless they are required to be taken into the vault.

When they are taken into the vault they are checked off against a schedule and a thorough and complete accounting of all packages is made at the close of each day.

The two dummy packages were discovered while they were being unloaded from the skids on Jan. 4 to be put in the bins in the vaults for counting.

After Landis completed his work on Dec. 30, the day of the theft he put his clothes on, left the room, ostensibly to go to a toilet.

Instead he went up to the fifth floor attic, took the paper bags containing the money and, having previously supplied himself with presumably dirty clothes of his own, stuffed them down into the top of these paper bags.

Fools Guards Completely

When he walked out of the bureau ,he pulled the leg of the trousers out of the paper bag to show the guard and walked on out.

Mr. Hall told the committee that the regular procedure at the bureau is for an employee to present a package at the package booth and have it opened and checked so he can pass the guard without being stopped.

But it has been the custom during Christmas holidays, he said, to allow supervisors to examine packages that were being taken from the bureau.

US Jury Speedily Indicts Puerto Ricans in Shooting

Arraignment of Four Set for Friday

By ROGER D. GREENE

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—A federal grand jury acted with near-record speed today in indicting four Puerto Rican fanatics accused of wounding five Congress members in Monday's bullet-spraying burst of violence in the House of Representatives.

The jury was reported to have voted almost immediately after U. S. Atty. Leo A. Rover completed presenting the government's case in one hour and 45 minutes.

The assailants, including the self-styled ringleader, Mrs. Lolita Lebron, 34, were charged with assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon.

Rover said the defendants will be arraigned Friday. They will be called upon then to enter pleas of innocent or guilty.

Police said three of the alleged gun wielders, including Mrs. Lebron, have confessed. But a fourth, Irving Flores Rodriguez, 28, has refused to talk.

Rodriguez was seized at a bus station shortly after the shooting.

It was apparently in a move to pin down Rodriguez as one of the gunmen that federal attorneys presented Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R-Mich) as a principal witness.

Shafer told newsmen earlier he could identify all four of the Puerto Ricans as having joined in the gunfire. He said he had identified Rodriguez from a photograph and knew he was one of the four he saw firing in the spectators' gallery because of a "zoot suit" the Puerto Rican was wearing.

Shafer said Flores fired only a few shots, sat down quietly until the uproar died away, and then walked out of the gallery. The other three were overpowered at the scene.

All four defendants, now held in $100,000 bail each, face a possible maximum sentence of 75 years in prison.

Physicians said all the wounded House members were improving. Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich), the most seriously injured, was taken off the critical list, but doctors said there was still danger of complications developing from his internal injuries.

Puerto Ricans Indicted, Could Get 125 Years

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 3-3-54

WASHINGTON, March 3 (INS)—A federal grand jury today indicted the Puerto Rican fanatics who shot five congressmen and the House Un-American Activities Committee announced a full-scale investigation of Puerto Rican Nationalist Party activities in the United States.

Acting with record speed, the federal jury indicted fiery-eyed Lolita Lebron and her pistol-shooting companions, Andrew Cordero, Rafael Miranda and Irving Flores Rodriguez on charges which could result in 125-year prison sentences for each of the terrorists.

Chairman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill) announced the House committee probe after the group held a meeting with Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz-Marian and Dr. Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rican resident commissioner.

Velde said Munoz promised to make available all information his government has on the activities of Nationalist Party members known to be in the United States.

The committee already has ordered an investigator to Puerto Rico to seek a Communist link with the bloody incident.

Each of the five assassins was indicted on five counts of assault with intent to kill, carrying a maximum penalty of 15 years on each count, and five of the assault with a dangerous weapon, carrying a maximum of 10 years per count.

U.S. Atty. Leo Rover said the assassins, now held under a total of $400,000 bail, would be arraigned Friday and given a speedy trial.

Meanwhile Rep. Alvin Bentley (R-Mich.), most seriously wounded of the victims, was removed from the "critical" list.

But Dr. J. R. Young, chief surgeon at Casualty Hospital, cautioned that Bentley is "still not out of danger."

Man Holding Baby Stabbed In Back for 51c

Thurs. 3-4-54
Washington, D.C.
Post
p. 26

Edward Rex, Jr., 24, of 1522 Isherwood st. ne., was stabbed in the back by three men who robbed him of 51 cents late Tuesday at 10th and H sts. ne., police said.

Rex, an automobile mechanic, was holding his 2-year-old daughter in his arms at the time of the robbery. He told police he was stabbed and slugged when he refused to give upa $5 bill in his pocket.

Treated at Casualty Hospital for an inch-deep stab wound in the back, Rex told police the three men shoved him into an area way about 10:30 p. m. Tuesday as he was waiting for his wife to finish work at a nearby store.

When they demanded money, he gave the trio 51 cents in change. As they tried to go through his pockets, Rex broke away but was slugged and stabbed by the men, all Negroes, who then fled.

They did not get his $5, and the baby was unhurt.

Describes Shooting Of Five Congressmen

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Thurs. 3-12-54
p. 24

By Alice A. Dunnigan for ANP

WASHINGTON. — Monday, March 1, started out as a slow, day on Capitol Hill. A few committees held dull morning hearings. Reporters were roving the corridors literally pulling out their hair in an effort to find just one little bit of choice news around which they could build their daily column.

Then all of a sudden it happened-just as though it came from the clear blue yonder—"boom boom!"—the fireworks started. Blazes burst forth from the south east corner of the visitors' gallery where a woman was waving a foreign flag with one hand, shooting a gun with another and shouting what sounded to some like "Vive La Mexico," and to others as "Vive Puerto Rico."

She was flanked by two men who were also firing their pistols, with some bullets going wild, hitting the ceiling and others finding a target among the congressmen who were at the moment taking a standing vote on a resolution to permit debate on a bill that would authorize continuation of a program for admitting Mexican farm laborers for temporary employment in this country.

It all happened so unexpectedly that no one on the scene, whether representatives, reporters or spectators, hardly realized what was going on. Most of the people hit the floor when they saw the burst of fire, but some sat frozen from fear.

Reporters on the other side of the Capitol in the Senate gallery received word of the shooting almost simultaneously with the action. A senate gallery official who received the news over direct telephone connection with the House gallery, yelled out, "Five congressmen have just gotten shot."

Like shots from a cannon ball, the reporters from that gallery whizzed through the long corridor arriving on the scene in time to see the wounded men lying about on the House floor in pools of blood.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES ESCAPED INJURY

Neither of the two Negro Representatives was on the floor at the time of the fray.

A quick call to Congressman William L. Dawson's office revealed that he was out of town. His secretary, Miss Leah Brook, breathed a sigh of relief when she said "Thank God neither Congressman Dawson nor Congressman Powell was on the floor."

Congresman Powell said:

"I was not on the floor but I deplore any form of violence whatsoever. However, no one should judge Puerto Rico for the irresponsible act of these fanatics.

"If the Puerto Ricans want their independence, the government is ready to give it to them but this must be done in an orderly fashion by a vote of the people."

Belcher Grabbed the "Hot Rod"

William W. Belcher, the Negro [illegible] was praised for his bravery as he captured one of the gunmen on the floor of the gallery from where the shooting occurred. The gray-haired, 55-year-old gentlemen rushed to the spot of the shooting just as the gunman was firing his last bullet which zipped past him.

He said he didn't think, but without realizing it, he had grabbed the gun with both hands and twisted it from the assailant. Although it might have been empty by this time still it "was very hot."

The gunman tried to retrieve his gun and in the tussle both he and Belcher fell to the floor where they scuffled until several other people closed in on them and helped subdue the struggling Puerto Rican.

The scratches which Belcher received on his hands and wrists caused an untrue rumor to circulate that he had been shot in the hand.

A few minutes after the struggle Belcher collapsed from shock and was carried to George Washington hospital for treatment. He was released, however, soon after receiving treatment but instructed to rest a few days before returning to his post as gallery doorkeeper.

The aging gentlemen spoke of the incident as a "terrible thing" which he didn't like to talk about.

Eye Witnesses Stunned

Edgar G. Brown, a capitol lobbyist was seated in the spectators gallery at the time.

Brown said he heard the shots, but thought for a minute they were firecrackers until he saw the great burst of fire in the corner a short distance from where he was seated. Said he ducked under the seat, while a group of ROTC boys seated behind him made for the door. Only one of the group of officer trainees sat still, claiming he was not afraid. It is possible thought Brown that he was actually too scared to move.

Miss Frances Williams, a research assistant in the Capitol office of Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York, said the shots were heard in their office and one girl remarked:

"Wonder what big shot is visiting the Capitol today? I hear the 21-gun salute."

George Robinson, another of the colored doorkeepers, said he heard the shots but when he arrived at the scene the would-be assassins had been captured and were being carried away.

George Quinn, an employe in the office of the speaker said he was downstairs when [illegible] fired but he thought it was a car back fire, or maybe an airplane going over.

THE NATIONALISTS PLOT

Mrs. Lolita Lebron, the woman who led the attack upon the Congresman, was said to be a friend of Mrs. Cora Rosa Collazo, wife of the men who attempted to assassinate President Truman in 1950.

She was said to have been arrested in New York last September along with Mrs. Collazo and several other members of the Nationalist party for picketing the United Nations without permission.

Last November a round-the-clock armed guard was assigned to protect United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., for several weeks because of threats by these nationalists to slay him.

In Washington, extra protection was given to President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon following the Capitol shooting spree.

These terrorists claimed that they were not aiming their fire at anyone in particular but just staging a demonstration to focus world attention upon the plight and treatment of the Puerto Ricans.

Although the bullets were not aimed at any special person, Congresman Alvin Bentley (R., Mich.) got it in the chest; George H. Fallon (D., Md.) in the right hip; Kennedy A. Roberts (D., Ala.) in the right knee; Ben F. Jensen (R., Iowa) in the upper back and Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.) in the right calf.

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D.C.

Supplementing His Salary

Herald Tribune p. 39

Teacher in Capital Seized For Still in Residence Area

June 17, 1954

New York, N.Y.

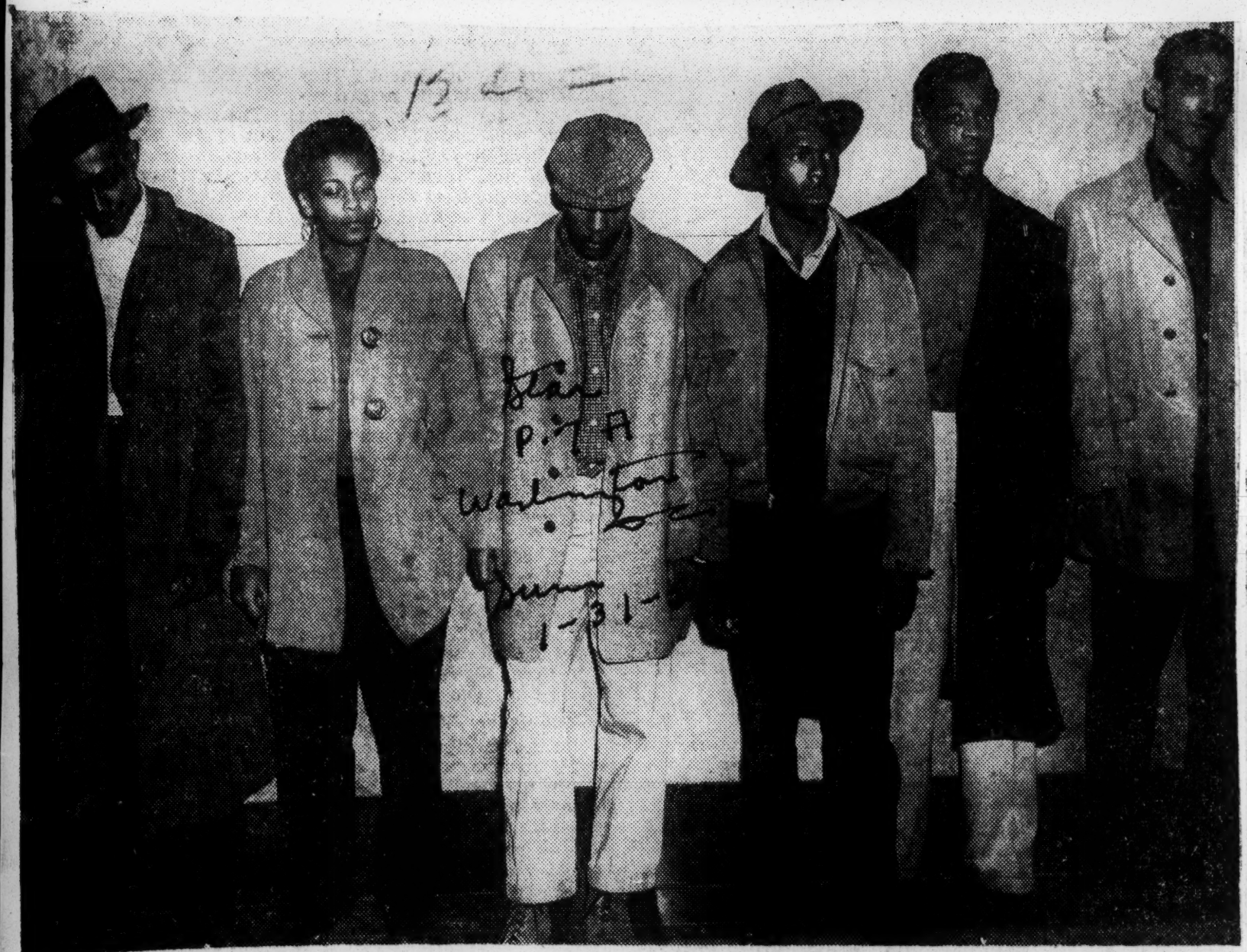
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Police followed their noses to the master bedroom of a $20,000 brick home in a quiet residential section of the capital today and found a bubbling copper still that had been turning out eighty-five gallons of corn whisky a day.

Millard A. Dorsey, a thirty-one-year-old elementary school teacher, and three other men were arrested and charged with violating Federal liquor laws.

Police Lt. Nunzio Bonaccorsy, who led the raid, said Dorsey had been operating the still since June to supplement his teaching salary.

The house, which Dorsey and his colleagues had rented for $125 a month, is a two-story building with trimmed lawn and shrubbery. Lt. Bonaccorsy said police put a watch on the house in response to a tip, and early today, when one of the defendants emerged from the front door, "we got our first whiff." Federal revenue agents were called and joined Lt. Bonaccorsy's men in the raid.

They found the still set up in the master bedroom, its burner fueled by bottled gas and its distillation coils running through a large steel barrel in which circulated cold water brought from the bathroom sink via a green garden hose.



ARMED ROBBERY SUSPECTS—These six suspects have been charged with robbery in connection with 17 holdups here since December 4. Police say the arrests, which followed a liquor store holdup Friday night, put "quite a dent" in the armed robbery wave. The suspects, left to right, are Franklin Lanham, Hattie B. Julian, Elijah G. Green, James Edward Thompson, Mack Bryant and Henry Banks. —Star Staff Photo.

17 Robberies Solved As District Police Smash Gang of 6

Part of $5,000 Loot Was Spent for Narcotics, Gunmen Confess

Police determination to end a winter wave of armed robbery in Washington paid off yesterday with the arrest of five men and a woman who confessed holding up 17 business establishments here in the last two months.

The gang, which admitted spending part of its $5,000 loot for narcotics, was smashed through the combined efforts of the entire Metropolitan Police Department, Chief Robert V. Murray said.

In an unprecedented move, hundreds of policemen had been planted on guard in mid-city liquor stores and groceries at night, lying in wait for the gunmen who have been preying on such businesses. Within the last two weeks, every member of the police department performed extra night duty totaling 22,000 man hours, the chief announced.

Passed Traffic Light.

While the drive against armed robbery was credited with solving 30 recent cases, the six suspects under arrest yesterday fell into police hands as a direct result of a traffic violation. This occurred shortly after 10 o'clock Friday night.

Police Pvts. Donald E. Martin and Winfred R. Bracey stopped a speeding car in the 2500 block of Ninth street N.W. after it went past a red traffic signal.

The policemen said the car was driven by Mack Bryant, 24, colored, of the 300 block of Oakdale street N.W. They said his companion was Henry Banks, 25, of the 200 block of V street N.W.

The officers drove the men to No. 13 precinct station. They said they were going to book Bryant on the traffic charge and Banks said he would go get some collateral. He left the building.

When Pvt. Bracey searched Bryant, he found $54 in cash. He called upstairs to Lt. Albert Hitt, officer in charge. At that moment, a police lookout was being flashed for two men who had held up the Shop and Save Super Market, 2600 block of Georgia avenue, a few minutes earlier.

Confesses Holdup.

"Does that man have on an overcoat?" inquired Lt. Hitt.

"Yes, sir," replied Pvt. Bracey. "It's dark blue."

"Hold on to that man with both your hands," commanded Lt. Hitt. "I'll be right down."

After questioning Bryant for five minutes, an officer went outside to search the automobile. He found a nickel-plated revolver on the car floor.

When Bryant was confronted with the revolver and asked about having $54 in his pockets, police said he readily confessed to a part in the market holdup. The police said he appeared to be angry over Banks' hasty departure. He told the officers Banks accompanied him on the holdup.

Banks was arrested at his home at 12:10 a.m. and charged with robbery.

Gradually, the investigating officers learned the names of the men's acquaintances. They decided to make other arrests as quickly as possible.

Others Arrested.

In turn, during the night, the police arrested and placed robbery charges against the following:

Franklin Lanham, 21, of the 200 block of V street N.W.; Hattie B. Julian, 22, of the 1700 block of Eighth street N.W.; Elijah G. Green, 22, of the 1900 block of Eighth street N.W., and James Edward Thompson, 18, of the 2000 block of Eighth street N.W. All are colored.

According to the police, the woman was used in some holdups as driver of the get-away car and sometimes as a lookout.

All six of the suspects were held for grand jury action when they were taken before Municipal Court Judge Thomas Scalley yesterday after waiving preliminary hearing. Bond was set at $10,000 each except in the case of Banks, who was held in $20,000 bond.

The higher bond for Banks was due to the fact that he already was out on bond on a grand larceny charge. This was contained in an indictment returned against him last November in connection with housebreaking and grand larceny at Children's Hospital.

Long Police Record.

Banks ran into additional trouble last night. He was charged with assault with a deadly weapon after having been identified by Thomas L. Waller, owner of a liquor store at 1567 Benning road N.E., as the man who shot Mr. Waller in a holdup at the store January 3. Banks has admitted neither the holdup or robbery.

Banks' police record now has 15 entries, starting with March 3, 1949, when he was charged with drunkenness and forfeited $10. In 1940 he was indicted on a housebreaking charge and sentenced to serve 18 months.

Lanham had no prior police record. The other suspects had short records, mostly minor, police said.

Gene Shihda, owner of the Shop and Save Super Market, said he and his wife were replacing stock Friday night when two bandits walked in. One of them struck him over the head with a nickel plated revolver. The second man took $50 from the cash register and ordered the Shihdas to lie down.

Lt. Edwin Crandall of the robbery squad said the gang was one of the most versatile ever encountered by the police. They varied the numbers of members and waited for crowds to clear the stores before striking.

$128,000 Recovered, 3 Arrested

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A young workman who had resisted the temptation of billions in his work was picked up today for the New Year's Eve theft of $160,000 from the government's paper money factory.

About $128,000 has been recovered. Some of it was still in the plant.

The man is James Rufus Landis, 29, a Negro who lived in a northeast Washington apartment with his wife and two baby boys; who claimed a chestful of service medals for valor and good conduct, and who apparently had no blot on his 11-year record at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He was a checker and distributor at $1.42 an hour.

He faces a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and $5,000 fine.

His wife, Mamie, 26, and a neighbor, William Giles, 27, a Negro, were arrested, too.

"I sure messed things up," Landis told Secret Service agents, bemoaning the involvement of his wife.

Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman said Landis admitted enough to implicate him, although attributing the idea and actual removal of the $20 bills from the plant to a character Baughman regarded as mythical.

Mrs. Landis and Giles were picked up on information that they were with Landis when he tried to hide the money last night at a farm near Centerville, Va., where Mrs. Landis' father lives.

The break in the case came early this morning, less than 24 hours after the theft was discovered, when a nervous man went to the Virginia state police and told them about the money in his custody.

FATHER TELLS POLICE

The man was Mrs. Landis' father, Irving Trant, an employe on the farm. He was not held.

Landis was picked up at work. He had told his father-in-law, according to Baughman, that if he didn't show up for work as usual he would be the No. 1 suspect.

At the Virginia farm, in a large metal tool box, the agents found $95,000—of which $88,000 was in crisp twenties still intact in their original bundles. The rest was in smaller bills, the change received from passing the stolen bills.

At the bureau, Landis led the agents to a paper sack under a hand truck in a dark corner. The sack contained 16 unbroken bundles containing $32,000 in twenties.

At the Landis apartment, the agents said they found about $1,300 in cash.

DUMMY PACKAGES

The theft was discovered yesterday when an employe picked up two wrapped packages that seemed lighter than usual. They turned out to be dummy paper.

Five employes who worked on the day shift and had access to the vaults at the bureau were on the suspect list. When the story broke yesterday, Landis took the money to the Virginia farm and told his father-in-law "the heat was on" and promised him $3,000—packed in a pair of old socks—to hide it for him. During the night, however the custodian of the loot got worried and went to the police.

The Secret Service found no motive for the biggest theft in the bureau's history.

Baughman told newsmen Landis admitted he had been thinking about doing this for a long time, but had blown hot and cold; that he was going to back out in the end except for a promise to this unidentified character whom the Secret Service chief called "Jones" for conversation purposes but regarded as mythical.

MYTHICAL PARTNER

Chief Baughman said there might be another man involved, but it wasn't "Jones." He said Landis admitted taking the money from a pile of packaged currency standing just outside the door of the vault between 9 and 11 a.m. Thursday; that he passed some of the notes in northeast Washington; that he tried to hide the box of money at the Virginia farm last night, but that "Jones" carried the money from the plant and had made up the dummy packages outside the plant.

The Secret Service chief said he had enough information to convince him that Landis carried out the money in specially constructed pockets in the back of his sack coat. He said Landis bought a 1953 Oldsmobile on Saturday but claimed he paid for it with "good" money. About 35 of the $20 notes have been identified in the stream of trade and turned in. Eight were found by Post Office Department employes.

One of the ironies of Landis's story was his statement that he had served overseas with the 82nd Airborne Division. It turned out that the Secret Service inspector in charge of the case, Russell Daniel, had been a paratrooper with the 82nd. Under further questioning, said Daniel, Landis admitted that he had belonged to a truck unit that hauled the paratroopers of the 82nd several times.

Landis Passed Stolen Money, Police Charge

Arrest Revives Hope Of Recovering Loot, $20,500 Still Missing

The man accused of stealing $160,000 from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was rearrested last night and charged with passing some of the loot in Baltimore.

Secret Service agents picked up James Rufus Landis, 29, colored, of 1429 Fifty-second street, Chapel Oaks, Md., at his home. They said he is accused of passing the stolen bills since the time of his original arrest and release on bond.

The new arrest brought speculation that much of the $20,500 might be recovered, but the Secret Service would not comment about whether any more money was recovered when Landis was rearrested.

Trial Scheduled May 3.

Landis, who is scheduled to go on trial May 3 on a charge of theft of Government money, was to face a United States Commissioner at Baltimore today on the new charge.

Secret Service agents would not reveal the details of the incident or incidents in which Landis is accused of passing the stolen money in Baltimore. They said that to do so might damage the Government's case.

The new flurry of activity in the Christmas-season theft began Thursday night with the arrest of three other men after they tried to pass some of the stolen $20 bills.

With the Thursday night arrests, $5,320 of the loot was recovered, paring the amount still missing to $20,500. The men were arrested after [illegible] attempts to pass bills which [illegible] employes recognized as part of the loot from the bizarre theft.

Two Released on Bond.

Released under $5,000 bond was Charles H. Nelson, 27, colored, of the 5400 block of Chapel Oaks drive, Brentwood, Md., who already was under $5,000 bond in connection with the case. Wilbert G. Evans, 29, colored, of the 500 block of Sixty-second street N.E., was released under $1,500 bond.



—Star Staff Photo.

JAMES RUFUS LANDIS.

William Johnson, 36, colored, of Glenn Dale, Md., who police said is on parole from a prison sentence for murder, was held at District Jail, unable to post $1,500 bond. All three appeared yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence on charges of theft of Government money. Preliminary hearings were set for April 30.

Nelson and Johnson were arrested after attempting to pass a $20 bill in a store at 536 Addison road, Seat Pleasant, Md.

Evans was arrested following an attempt to pass one of the bills at a downtown theater.

Landis' arrest so soon after the arrest of the other three indicated that Secret Service agents had had him under surveillance for some time, hoping he would lead them to the remaining loot.

Landis was employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until his arrest following the theft there. The theft was discovered when bureau empoyes found two dummy packages containing paper cut to the size of money in a vault where two packages of $20 bills should have been.

Charwoman Foiled U. S. Treasury Robbery 90 Years Ago

By FRANCIS DE SALES RYAN

(Reprinted from Washington Post)

The highly efficient system of protection the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has maintained over the nation's newly printed money resulted from a sweeping congressional investigation that followed the first theft from the Bureau in 1862.

On the afternoon of October 10, 1862, someone in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was then located in strictly private rooms in the main Treasury Building at 15th and Pennsylvania ave., N. Y., stole $200.000 in new currency.

After Treasury personnel had gone for the day, the unknown thief carefully packed the bills in a wooden box with a hinged lid. This was done just inside the door of Room 2124, one of the rooms of the United States Treasurer.

This room immediately adjoins the exit leading to Pennsylvania ave., and it was evidently the intention of the thief to pick up the stolen money just as he stepped out of the building.

But the thief failed to reckon on the presence of a faithful charwoman, Sophie Holmes, widow of a Negro soldier killed at the Battle of Bull Run.

Her husband was a slave whom Colonel Seaton, the noted Abolotionist, had bought to save him from being sold out of the District of Columbia. Sophia's husband was "valued" at $1000. Sophia was a free woman who labored many years to save the money with which she hoped to purchase her husband's freedom, and at the time of his death, the pair had paid $600 toward the purchase price.

The death of Sophia's husband left her with two small children to support. Several members of Congress became interested in her case, and because she was a widow of a Union soldier, she managed to obtain work in the Division of Issue in the Treasury as a charwoman at $15.00 a month.

Mrs. Holmes arrived at the Treasury Building a little ahead of her usual time on the afternoon of October 10, and she started to clean in Room 2124.

When she reached the door and opened the box that stood there, she was amazed to find it filled with greenbacks of all denominations, some of them as large as $1,000. She hastily pushed the box out of sight and resolved to keep her discovery a secret until she could communicate with some of the higher officials.

At that time, the Treasurer was Gen. Francis E. Spinner, whose fidelity to his trust had earned for him the title of "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Spinner must have been one of the greatest worriers of his time—he ate and slept in his office in the Treasury and he used to get up several times every night, light a candle, and go around trying vault doors to make sure they had not been tampered with.

Faithful Sophia Holmes sat on the box far into the night, waiting for Spinner to pass on one of his rounds. Shortly after 2 a.m. the General, clad in his long white nightgown and carpet slippers and carrying a candle, approached Room 2124.

"General, General, come here, come here!" she shouted to the startled Treasurer. Spinner cautiously approached. Sophia removed the top layer of paper from the wooden box, pointed to the pile of bills, and fell to the floor in a faint.

Spinner dispatched guards to summon officers of the Division of Issue, and when they arrived the money was removed from the box, closely examined, and found to be perfectly completed bills ready for circulation and totaling $200,000.

A score of Federal investigators worked on the case with out solving it. An angry Congress conducted a searching investigation to determine how an employe could get out of the private rooms of the Bureau carrying $200,000 and conceal it on another floor of the Treasury near an exit.

The result of the inquiry was the drawing up of drastic regulations.

As for Sophia Holmes, she received an official commendation from the President and an Executive appointment as janitress at $660 a year. She was the first Negro woman ever officially appointed to the service of the United States Government. She retained this position for 38 years and was known throughout the Treasury service as "Aunt Sophie."

Mrs. Landis can get help from agency

WASHINGTON

The family of James R. Landis, suspect in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft, may be able to get assistance from the Bureau of Rehabilitation here, the AFRO learned this week.

The Red Feather agency, located at 424 Fifth st., nw, telephone DIstrict 7-4252, has a program specifically geared to family and individual problems arising from situations such as conflict with the law.

Its director is Joseph E. Dayton and its assistant director is B. Cortez Tipton, prominent social worker, who founded Society of Sponsors, one of the agency's volunteer projects.

Adults And Juveniles

The Society recruits and assigns volunteers to act as friendly sponsors of juvenile and delinquents both during their stay in correctional institutions and as they return to society to rehabilitate themselves.

In addition, the Bureau of Rehabilitation provides service and financial help to juveniles and adults released from training schools and correctional institutions.

The Bureau also offers casework services to the members of families in conflict situations.

Mrs. Landis told the AFRO last week that she was almost entirely without funds for herself and her two small children.

Neigbors and the Addixon Chapel Civic Association, of which Mrs. Landis is vice-president, have since donated financial aid to the family.

Public assistance, or aid to dependent children, is available for families whose breadwinner is absent, and the Bureau of Rehabilitation helps in certify ing such families for this aid.

Bureau theft date remains big mystery

Patterson is held under $20,000; 301 bills returned

WASHINGTON

As the sensation of the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving theft wore off last week, Secret Service men were working feverishly and quietly to obtain an iron-clad case against the six arrested suspects.

A Treasury department spokesman indicated to the AFRO that the time of the theft is not known.

"It could have taken place anytime between Dec. 17 until it was discovered on Jan. 4," the spokesman said.

Reports Change

Early reports on the theft placed it on New Year's Eve, but later indications are that several of the suspects were seen flourishing the hot $20's as early as Dec. 27.

The Dec. 21 date, the spokesman asserted, was reported because one of the packages had that date stamped on it.

However, all of the men work the money was taken had access to the stamp, he added.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, George Patterson, 29, 4500 block, 39th pl., North Brentwood, Md., was held under $25,000 bond after being arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence as a suspect in the theft case.

Patterson had been held in Hyattsville jail since Jan. 6 on an assault charge. He was accused of beating George (Blue Heaven) Blake, 29, of North Brentwood, Md., on Jan. 5.

Patterson was cleared of the charge after a hearing before Magistrate Theodore Miazga of Hyattsville Court on Monday.

In Hyattsville jail, however, he was held on a detainer sent out by the Treasurery department until Tuesday when he wa brought to the District for ar raignment.

Patterson is in District jail.

Charles H. Nelson, a co-defendant in the case of assault, again "Blue Heaven" Blake, wa found guilty by Magistrate Mia ga, Monday and ordered to serv 20 days.

Will Be Arraigned

When the sentence is serve Nelson will be brought to th District for arraignment in th bureau case, it was reported.

At the beginning of the week more than $34,000 worth of th "hot" 20's were still missing. O Wednesday, Treasury reporte that 301 of the bills had bee returned leaving about $28,000 t be found.

James R. Landis, 29, a bureau of engraving employee and suspected as being the brains of the theft, and his pal, William Giles, 26, a neighbor in the Addison Chapel apartments, suspected of assisting in passing the bills, remained in District jail under $50,000 bond, this week.

4 Men Held; Two Women Out On Bail

Bonds Total $15,000; Landlady Risks Home To Free 2nd Woman

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Unexpected benefactors, one of them anonymous, have come to the rescue of the two women arrested in connection with the recent sensational $160,000 robbery of the Federal Engraving Bureau.

Mrs. Mamie Landis, wife of the man who is charged with engineering the robbery, possibly never has seen nor been seen by the man who last Thursday posted $10,000 in cash to bail her out of jail.

* * *

MISS EDITH Chase, a local domestic, however knows quite well the benefactor who posted the $5,000 needed to effect her release. It was her landlady.

The man supplying Mrs. Landis' $10,000 bail fund was identified as a social leader, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a neighbor of the owner of the Virginia estate upon which Mrs. Landis' father, Irving Grant, who reported the robbery, worked. In putting up the money to effect the release of the 26-year-old mother of two children, the anonymous benefactor cited the act of the fath-

er saying:

"In view of the outstanding public service rendered by her father (whom I have known for the past twelve years) I am glad to be able to reward with honest money his refusal to accept dishonest money by putting up bail for his daughter so that she may return to her home and her children while awaiting possible indictment and trial

* * *

HER GUILT or innocence will eventually be determined by due process of law. Until her guilt is so proven, I believe her entitled to every presumption of innocence."

The bond money was posted in District Court Thursday by Douglas R. Smith, vice-president of the National Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Smith said the benefactor had investigated Mrs. Landis thoroughly, questioning police and lawyers and even telephoning the Florida town where her family had lived.

* * *

HE SAID HE believed it was the duty of Christians and good Americans to "reward right instead of playing up wrong."

Mrs. Landis' husband, James Rufus Landis, and three other men—William Giles, 27; Charles Howard Nelson, 27, and Roger Patterson — are still being held in connection with the case.

* * *

MISS EDTIH Chase, 24, of 325 I street, northeast, was released on bail of $5,000 posted by her landlady, Mrs. Ruth Olds, under what officials described as unusual circumstances.

Miss Chase was picked up for complicity in the case, according to Secret Service agents. They said she helped change some of the stolen bills in a shopping spree here and in Baltimore.

* * *

MRS. OLDS made herself liable for the entire amount rather than just the cost of the bond made with a professional bondsman, when she signed a paper which requires her to pay $5,000 if Miss Chase fails to appear in court.

Lie the anonymous benefactor who posted Mrs. Landis' bond, Mrs. Olds said she is so convinced Miss Chase is innocent she was willing to sign the unusual document.

MRS. OLDS, who pledgd her own house as insurance for the $5,000 bond, said she has known the young woman for about a year. Miss Chase rented a room in her home. She moved in when she first came to Washington from Brentwood, Md.

MRS. OLDS said she doesn't think Miss Chase knew the money was stolen, nor did she know that the young women knew Giles or anypne in the case.

Mrs. Olds runs a beauty parlorlor at 407½ L street, northwest. She is a widow and lives with her son, Randy, a 2-year-old daughter, and Miss Chase in the house.

* * *

MRS. LANDIS is back at her Chapel Oaks apartment with her two small sons, still unwilling to talk about the five hectic days between the theft and her arrest.

In a telephone conversation with a newspaper woman, Mrs. Landis' benefactor revealed that he had talked with Mrs. Landis on the telephone just after she was released from the District of Columbia jail on bond Saturday.

* * *

"SHE WAS sobbing," he said, 't'rying to express her gratitude an dalso her innocence.

"Then she asked me: 'What will I do?' 'What should I do?'

"I said: 'God told your father (who tipped police off to the missing monye) what to do. He told me what to do. Get yourself into a church as soon as possible and let Him tell you what to do.'"

Hint Landis Had 160 Gs

WASHINGTON — Latest developments in the sensational theft of $160,000 from the bureau of engraving are hints that James M. Landis, the principal suspect in the case confided his plans to his cousin, Charles Nelson, also being held in the case, some 30 days before the theft and the possibility that he may have actually taken some of the money then.

OFFICIALS MUM

It appears that Landis had some of the money two days before New Year's Eve, the date the theft was suppposed to have happened. Bureau heads and treasury department authorities are keeping mum until the exhaustive investigation is completed.

Meanwhile, Nelson and Roger Patterson, accused by George Blake of giving him a severe beating because they suspected him of telling police that they had a part in the robbery, were held in detainer's warrants, charging them with complicity in the theft. Nelson will be represented by Perry W. Howard. No date for a grand jury hearing on the case has been set.

$17,000 MISSING,

Mamie Landis, wife of the principal suspect, who had been held, was released on $10,000 bond by an anonymous benefactor who advised her to join a church as quickly as possible. Mrs. Landis says she has not been allowed to see her husband. Secret Service agents say that 17,000 of the $20 bills stolen are still missing.

Wife freed in $160,000 theft; 5 to face trial

(Details of theft on Page 21)

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mamie Landis last week was cleared by a federal grand jury of charges of complicity in the $160,000 Bureau of Engraving burglary last December.

At the same time, the grand jury indicted Mrs. Landis' husband, James R. Landis Jr. and four other defendants in connection with the sensational theft which shocked the nation.

Indicted with Landis were Rogers C. Patterson, 29, and Charles H. Nelson, 27, both of Brentwood, Md.; William Giles, 27, Chapel Oaks, Md.; and Miss Edith J. Chase, 25, 325 I st., ne.

They were arraigned Friday before a United States District Court.

Mrs. Landis, wife of the indicted defendant and mother of their two children, was freed on an "ignoramus" finding of the grand jury.

The grand jury returned one-count indictments against all five of the defendants. After the hearing, four of the five were returned to District jail, being unable to make bond. The fifth, Miss Chase, is free in $5,000 bail.

The indictment against Landis said he "did unlawfully steal and purloin $160,000."

The other four indictments, each identical, said the defendants "unlawfully received, concealed and retained $128,000. Mr. Casey admitted that $36,000 of the stolen $160,000 was still missing.

Approximately 10 witnesses appeared before the grand jury. Not all of them were Secret Service agents, Mr. Casey said.

One was Irvin Grant, the father-in-law of Landis who first disclosed the presence of $92,000 of the stolen money on the Middleburg, Va., estate where he was a butler.

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FLORIDA

He Didn't Even Know Until He Was Told

He Walks, He Talks, He's Fine With Knife Stuck in His Back

By JAMES W. MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

Amazed doctors at Jackson Memorial Hospital were still puzzling Saturday night over the case of a Miami Negro who strolled nonchalantly into the emergency ward, with the hilt of a switch-blade knife protruding from his back.

Melvin Scott, 32, of 3611 Oak ave., Coconut Grove, was reported in "fine condition" after two husky doctors combined their strength to pull four and a half inches of knife blade from its firmly-set position in his spinal column.

Scott told Homicide Detective W. P. McGuire that he had just walked into Jack's Bar, at Grand ave. and Douglas rd., when "someone" plunged the knife into his back, then fled. Collie Cooper, 22, of 219 Jefferson dr., was later held for investigation.

He didn't even know the knife was in his back until horrified witnesses told him. When police arrived, he walked to the squad car and was driven to the hospital.

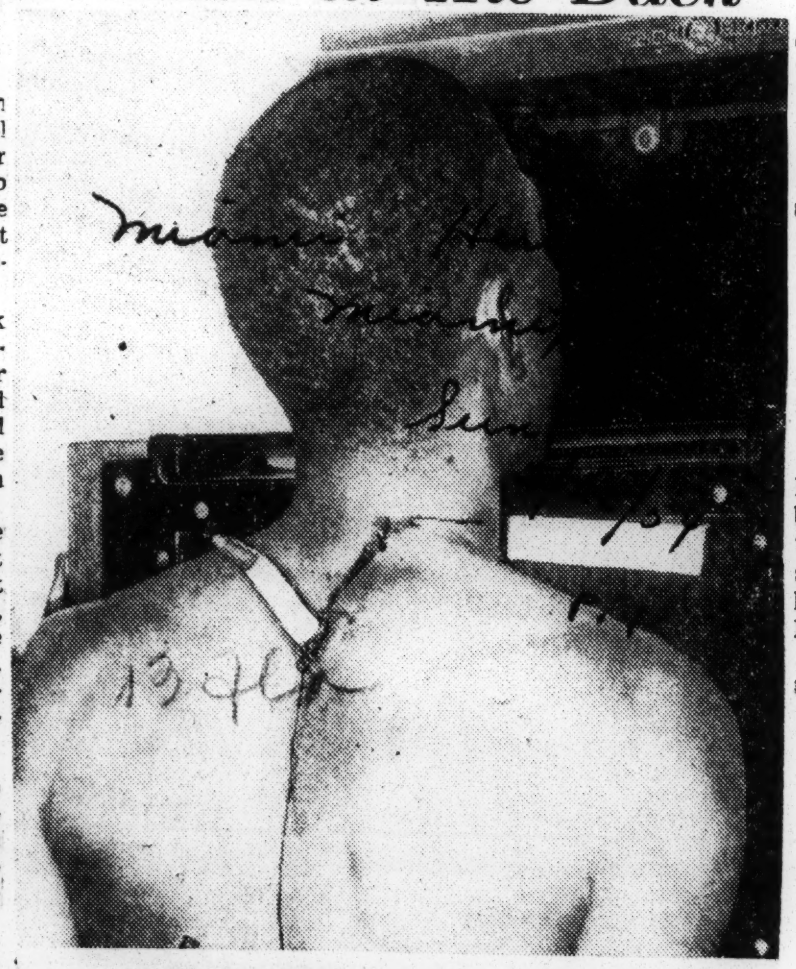
There, he walked quietly with the officers into the emergency ward.

The knife wasn't removed until more than an hour later. During that time, doctors from many of the hospital's wards swarmed around Scott while the Negro patiently awaited their verdict.

They X-rayed him, and discovered that the blade had narrowly missed the vital spinal cord, came "extremely close" to the big aorta artery, and slid past the esophagus.

"It's really amazing that this could happen without him sustaining any damage," a hospital spokesman said.

Doctors decided to keep Scott in the hospital for observation purposes temporarily, anyway.



STABBED IN BACK, HE STILL FEELS FINE
. . . knife hilt protrudes from Melvin Scott, 32.

White Youths Raid Negro Area, Gets Fines

OCALA, Fla. — (ANP) — Three vandalistic white youths were fined $50 each here last week after pleading guilty to charges they went on a rock-throwing raid at a Negro community last December.

Fined were:

Clyde Traxler, 19; Ronald Morris, 17, and Wayne Sapp, 18.

Victims of the attack were Buzzard's Rooster located near Reddick. The trio threw missles through windows of houses and a lighted fire flare into a car as it drove slowly by.

Parents of the youths paid owners $191.50 for damages to eight houses, one store building and the automobile, according to Sheriff Don McLeod.

Case of Missing Widow Solved: She Led 2 to Police-Laid Trap

By LOWELL BOWMAN

BARTOW, Fla., June 8 (UP)—A courageous widow played kidnap victim and vanished so that persons who conspired to kill her for her wealth could be lured to a "pay-off" believing she was dead, Sheriff Pat Gordon said today.



Mrs. Roach

Two suspects are under arrest in the fantastic plot which threatened the lives of three wealthy persons until he devised a counterplot that "worked like a charm," the sheriff said. One of those jailed is a well-known Florida attorney, Emmett Donnelly.

A third arrest is expected, the sheriff said.

Safe and "in good health" were the widow, attractive Mrs. Byrd Roach, 61, and two others said to have been marked for murder for their wealth. The others were aged millionaire calendar maker, Kingsley H. Gerlach, formerly of Joliet, Ill., and Mrs. Louise Hawley of Orlando.

Gordon questioned Mrs. Hawley this afternoon but he declined to disclose the whereabouts of Gerlach and the "kidnaped" Mrs. Roach.

Mrs. Roach, owner of huge citrus groves and considerable other real estate, vanished from her fashionable lake front home at nearby Lake Wales Sunday leaving evidence of a desperate struggle which indicated an abduction.

Lake Wales police theorized that Mrs. Roach had been carried off and killed. But they were not in on the secret investigation by Sheriff Gordon from the county seat here which he said he had carried on since January.

With Mrs. Roach's help, which risked her to "great personal danger," the sheriff said, the fake kidnaping was staged Sunday and the trap sprung yesterday and last night.

A key figure in the plans was a stocky, 40-year-old Negro, as yet unidentified, who allegedly was hired to kill Mrs. Roach by the conspirators.

The Negro appeared at the Lake Wales bus station to receive his "pay-off," the sheriff said, and there was met by Willard Durden, 38, an Orlando contractor, the sheriff said. Deputies rushed up from the background and seized Durden.

Then, last night, another force of sheriff's deputies went to the home of 66-year-old Emmett Donnelly, Lake Wales attorney, and arrested him.

Donnelly, widely known in this area, was alleged to have done legal work for both Gerlach and Mrs. Roach and the sheriff said that among his papers was a purported will leaving him $20,000 of Mrs. Roach's estate.

Both Donnelly and Durden were charged with conspiracy to kill for profit and held in $15,000 bail. The charge is a misdemeanor carrying a year in prison and $500 fine.

The crisis came Saturday night, the sheriff said, when a nervous and remorseful Negro, told him he had been hired to kill Mrs. Roach last Saturday night.

"Deputy Floyd Ritchie and I sat with Mrs. Roach all Saturday night, but nothing happened," the sheriff said. "We knew our informant would not carry out the killing but he had used up the excuses he could think of for delaying it and we were afraid they might get somebody else to do the job so we had to act fast.

"So we just moved Mrs. Roach out and staged it to look like a kidnaping so that our informant could contact the payoff man and tell him the job had been done.

"It worked like a charm."

Donnelly was arrested as an accessory but never indicted for the slaying of Joe Beal at Lake Wales in 1932, a sensational case in its day. Donnelly received $40,000 double indemnity as beneficiary of Beal's life insurance.

Curb On Liquor Places In Negro District Eyed

By LUTHER VOLTZ
Herald Staff Writer

Miami's overcrowded Central Negro district has a licensed liquor dealer for every 770 residents.

The figures on establishments selling beer and wine are even more startling. There is one of these places for every 197 men, women and children in the compact area.

The statistics are on file with the Miami planning board in support of a proposed ordinance to ban any more licenses in the area.

The regulation is expected to go on to the city commission for approval Wednesday.

State liquor laws now restrict licenses to one for each 2,500 persons within cities. But there are exceptions.

New licenses can be granted for hotels with 50 or more guest rooms. They may be obtained by restaurants seating 200 persons. Permission also may be granted to move existing licenses from one location to another.

The new ordinance would ban the exceptional licenses. And it would stop license holders in other sections of the city from moving their establishments under variance permits to get in on the lush trade.

Even moving within the area would be prohibited.

John D. Johnson, Negro attorney, urged that a halt be placed on liquor and alcoholic beverage places in the crowded district which has a population of approximately 30,000.

"Unless something definite is done, there will be a hundred liquor establishments in this area," Johnson said.

One of Miami's oldest liquor laws, passed in 1936, restricted locations to two main streets in the Central Negro district. These are NW Second ave., between Sixth and 11th sts., and NW Third ave. between 11th and 20th sts.

But this ordinance has been "overlooked" numerous times through the years as new licenses have crept in.

Members of the planning board questioned whether a law covering only a single area might be constitutional.

Phillip Schiff, attorney and board member, said he does not believe a different rule can be made for the district and not for all other areas of the city.

But Assistant City Attorney Olavi M. Hendrickson differed.

"I think it could be sound," Hendrickson said. "We have the right to restrict sales within the entire city. I believe the law would allow zoning restrictions within a given area."

Punishment asked for Fla. prosecutor

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review the judgment of lower Federal courts dismissing an indictment against a Florida prosecuting attorney for depriving a man of his liberty for 19 months without any charges against him.

The Federal District Court at Miami on Nov. 18, 1952, indicted Jesse W. Hunter, a state prosecuting attorney, charging that he had deprived David Reese of his liberty without due process of law.

It was alleged that on July 20, Reese was tried and acquitted by a state court on a charge of murder.

—o O o—

HUNTER THEN asked the court that Reese be held by the sheriff for further prosecution as an accessory. The judge directed the sheriff to hold Reese, but signed no order or commitment papers.

Reese was held in jail in Hernando County, where the proceedings took place, until Feb. 28, 1952, although no charges were filed against him.

The indictment charged that Hunter wilfully caused the continued imprisonment of Reese and was at all times fully aware of the fact that Reese was in jail but took no action to effect Reese's release until February 28, 1952 — nineteen months and eight days after Reese was jailed.

—o O o—

NO CHARGES were filed against Reese, it was averred, and the prosecuting attorney knew that his imprisonment was illegal and unjustified.

The appeals court held that since the evidence showed Reese was jailed under a lawful order of the state judge, and since only a judge could have effected his release, the state's attorney could not be prosecuted under the civil rights statute for imprisoning Reese.

Florida Negro Tavern Owner, Brother Charged In McCullough Bank Robbery

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP)—A Pensacola Negro tavern operator and his college student brother were charged today with holding up the cashier of a little rural Alabama bank and fleeing with $6,345.

Officers said the money, taken at gunpoint at the Bank of McCullough (Ala.) about 2 p.m. yesterday, has not been recovered.

U. S. Commissioner George P. Wentworth Jr., fixed bond at $10,000 each for Abraham L. Pierce, 33, and his brother, Elijah Delesse Pierce, 19, Cantonment, Fla., Route 1, on the bank robbery charges filed today by the FBI.

The brothers were placed in the Escambia county jail here when they failed to make bond. Officers said they made no statements.

Commissioner Wentworth ordered a preliminary hearing for 2:30 p.m. tomorrow. Their trial is expected to be held in federal court in Mobile.

J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Mobile FBI office, said Elijah Pierce was a freshman at a Washington, D. C., Negro college (Howard University).

The two were picked up by officers near Pine Barren, Fla., last night shortly after a highway patrol car chased a black panel truck across the Alabama line into northwest Florida. The truck was found abandoned a few miles south of Century, Fla., near the state line.

McCullough, a farming community of about 350 persons, is approximately 15 miles north of Atmore, Ala., and about 33 miles northeast of Century.

Mrs. Frances Morgan, 25-year old cashier of the bank viewed the suspects in a Pensacola police lineup early today and said she was "almost sure" they were the gunmen.

Two unmasked men had forced the young cashier at gun point to give them all the money in the cash drawer and in the vault at the rear of the bank. They fled after ripping out the bank's only telephone and taking it with them.

Mrs. Morgan said a check showed $6,345 was taken in bills and dimes, quarters and halves.

Money not recovered—

FBI accuses two brothers of McCullough robbery

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 25 — (AP) — The FBI today charged two Northwest Florida Negro men with robbing the Bank of McCullough, Ala., of more than $6000.

J. Gordon Shanklin of the FBI, identified the two as Elijah Delesse Pierce, 19, of Cantonment, Fla., and his brother, Abraham L. iPerce, 33, Pensacola tavern operator.

The FBI agent said the younger Pierce was a freshman at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

They were to be taken before U. S. Commissioner George P. Wentworth at Pensacola for arraignment.

THE FBI said the money has not been recovered.

The men were arrested near Century, Fla., late yesterday a few hours after two unmasked men took the money at gunpoint from Mrs. Frances Morgan, cashier of the little rural bank in Southwest Alabama.

Mrs. Morgan said a check completed this morning showed the total taken was $6345.

The 25-year-old cashier came to Pensacola last night to view the men in a police lineup. She said she was "almost sure" two Negroes in the lineup were the men who held her up.

The robbery set off an intensive hunt throughout Southwest Alabama and Northwest Florida.

Mrs. Morgan said a tall, heavy-set man walked up to her window about 2 p.m, while she was alone in the bank, and asked her to change three $20 bills into a $50 and a $10 bill.

"I told him I didn't have a $50 bill," she said, "and he answered, 'Well, this is a holdup. You give me what you have.'"

THE BANDIT and a smaller man who had followed him into the bank both drew guns and the taller one forced her to take him back to the vault, she said, where he picked up all bills and all dimes, quarters and halves stacked there.

She said he pushed a small barred door to on her but refused to let the smaller man close the heavy vault door, saying "Let her have a little air."

Mrs. Morgan waited a few moments, then opened the small door and summoned Leon Prestwood, a bank director who operates a store in an adjoining building, and he called the Highway Patrol.

Privately owned bloodhounds were used for a while but later taken off the hunt.

The Bank of McCullough, capitalized at $25,000, had $86,000 in deposits last January 1.

McCullough, farming community with about 350 persons, is about 15 miles north of Atmore in Southwest Alabama.

FBI reports—

Crime outstripping population growth

WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP)—The FBI reported today that major crimes in the United States rose 6 per cent last year to an estimated total of 2,159,080 offenses.

"Crime is outstripping population rate of growth 4 to 1," the bureau said in its annual bulletin, "Uniform Crime Reports."

"The rise cannot be charged to the increase in population alone," the FBI said. "The number of persons residing in the United States increased about 5 per cent from the 1950 census to 1953, while crime totals rose over 20 per cent."

Of the major crimes tabulated from police reports in all parts of the country, only murder dropped off from 1952. It showed a 1.2 per cent decline.

Arrests of young people—those under 18—rose 7.9 per cent in 1953, while adult arrests increased 1.9 per cent.

A SAMPLING of data from 1174 cities indicated that some 4 million persons were arrested during the year. This figure includes persons taken into custody for driving while drunk and negligent manslaughter involving automobiles, but does not include arrests for lesser traffic offenses.

Although the crime rate continued to rise, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said only a few weeks ago that due to modern detection methods, the confirmed criminal never stood a poorer chance of continued success than he does today.

"Uniform Crime Reports" said more than 59 per cent of the value of property stolen last year was recovered; of the 226,530 automobiles stolen (up 5.2 per cent from 1952), police reported recovery of 93.9 per cent.

Among crime categories which showed increases last year, robberies led the list with an 8.5 per cent jump. Burglaries rose 8.2 per cent, larceny and aggravated assult went up 5.4 and 5.3 per cent respectively, rape climbed 3.8 per cent, and negligent manslaughtre rose 0.7 per cent.

The repotr said:

"People in our cities were victims of 4.5 per cent more major crimes in 1953. All city crimes increased but murder, down 2.2 per cent. Increases ranged from 2.6 per cent for rape to 8.2 per cent for robbery.

"City crimes in 1953 stood 39 per cent above the pre-World War II average of 1937-39.

"RURAL CRIMES . . . increased 9.6 per cent with increases from 0.4 per cent in murders to 16.5 per cent for burglaries. Rural negligent manslaughters were down 5.5 per cent.

"Every other person (49.3 per cent) arrested for burglary (in the country as a whole) was under 18 years of age and one out of three was not yet 16.

"Over half of the car theft arrests were juveniles and 29 per cent were not old enough to get a regular driver's permit in most in most states."

The reporter noted that crime last year continued to follow long-established seasonal trends, with more murders and criminal assaults in the Summer months; more robberies in the Winter.

D.C. penal institutions integrated

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Prison authorities in the District of Columbia recently took steps to carry out the anti-discrimination order issued by the commissioners in November.

The move toward integration began several weeks ago in the district jail when colored and white inmates were placed in adjacent cell blocks, according to Corrections Director Donald Clemmer.

The "experiment" was carried a step further last week when two "carefully selected" men—one white and one colored—were put in the same cell.

No Trouble Reported

No discrimination is being practiced in work assignments, eating arrangements, or in any other way, Clemmer reported. So far no tangible trouble h been caused by this close comingling.

The non-bias experiment will be extended to the District reformatory for women at Occoquana, Va. The move is expected to begin about mid-summer.

Crime rate up, FBI says

Report shows city and rural increase

WASHINGTON

City crimes increased 4.5 per cent, while rural crimes rose 9.6 per cent in 1953, the FBI reported last week.

The report is based on a sample of 1,174 cities. For major crimes, the number of arrests totaled 1,303,615 white and 481,085 colored persons. The breakdown is as follows:

White		Colored
	Robbery	
5,992		5,665
	Aggravated Assault	
7,611		13,388
	Simple Assault (Fighting)	
39,728		27,980
	Burglary	
26,285		10,318
	Auto Theft	
15,772		4,374
	Embezzlement, Fraud	
9,727		2,099
	Receiving Stolen Property	
2,734		1,738
	Forgery and Counterfeiting	
6,074		1,035
	Rape	
2,371		1,638
	Prostitution, Commercialized Vice	
10,408		9,769
	Other Sex Offenses	
10,915		3,306
	Narcotics Violation	
2,563		3,018
	Carrying Weapons	
5,771		7,334
	Neglect, Abuse of Family and Children	
13,762		5,765
	Liquor Law Violation	
	Driving While Drunk	
66,763		11,623
	Disorderly Conduct	
124,622		72,340
	Drunkenness	
602,183		144,718
	Vagrancy	
58,301		15,783
	Gambling	
12,696		26,834
	Arrested On Suspicion	
49,658		26,359
	All Other Offenses	
131,766		48,581

The report showed that murders increased by 1.8 per cent, while all other crimes increased.

Larceny went up 5.4 per cent; aggravated assault up 5.3 per cent; auto theft up 5.2 per cent; robberies up 8.5 per cent, and burglaries up 8.2 per cent.

A higher percentage of women was charged with murder, aggravated assault, larceny, embezzlement and fraud. A higher percentage of men was held on burglary and auto theft.

Auto Thefts

For auto thefts, 53.6 per cent of all persons arrested was juveniles; 29 per cent of these youngsters was not old enough (16) to get a driver's license.

Nearly half of the burglars was not yet 18 years old, while one third was under 16.

Crime Rate Rises Here And in U.S.

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Crime conditions in Atlanta during the first six months of the present year followed, on the whole, the upward trend of the country generally for the same period, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported today in its semiannual bulletin.

The FBI estimated that the country's crime total was up 8.5 per cent for the first half of 1954 as compared with January-June figures for the previous year, although the nation's population from one June to the next rose less than 2 per cent. The Atlanta figure was just about on a par with the national increase and in most categories higher than in the first six months of 1953.

The FBI gave the following table on "the number of offenses known to the police" in Atlanta during the six-month periods from January to June in 1954 and 1953:

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 38 in 1954 as against 34 in 1953; robbery, 114 vs. 122; unaggravated assault, 527 cases in 1954 vs. 462 the year earlier; burglary, breaking or entering, 1,376 vs. 1,113; larceny over $50, 815 vs. 801; larceny under $50, 2,210 against 1,956, and auto thefts, 721 in 1954 as compared with 874 in 1953.

Only in robberies and auto thefts was the number of crimes in Atlanta less in 1954 than in 1953.

Crime in the U. S. A.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not try to explain why this country is increasingly given to crime. It merely reports that 1953 showed a new high of 2,159,080 estimated major crimes, an increase of 6 per cent over 1952. Of course population has grown, but the F. B. I. goes on to point out that the number of residents is up only 5 per cent since the 1950 census while crime totals have risen 20 per cent in the same period.

Everywhere, in the cities and rural areas alike, the trend is upward. Every category of major crime, except murder (down 2.2 per cent), shows an increase. One can hardly dispute the figures; the F. B. I. is extremely careful in its reporting techniques. Yet the whole thing remains puzzling. What are the causes for spiraling criminality, for more and more robbery, burglary, larceny, automobile theft? And how do we proceed toward the more effective application of law and order?

It is a disturbing problem and apparently will become even worse. The reason for this gloomy prognosis is in the juvenile contribution. For two years the F. B. I. has assembled special reports from the cities which provide an index to crime by age, sex and race. The facts are appalling. More than half of the persons arrested for crimes against property were under twenty-one. Almost half of those charged with burglary were under eighteen. Of all those arrested for stealing automobiles, 53.6 per cent were juveniles. Crime obviously gets off to an early start. The country is clearly producing lawbreakers at a rate that constitutes a real peril. That is something for the United States to face immediately. It would be worth hearing what Mr. J. Edgar Hoover thinks ought to be done.

Drop in Lawless Assaults Seen As 'Encouraging'

NEW YORK—The nation continued to move slowly, but perceptibly, during 1953 toward greater equality for all Americans, regardless of race, creed or origin, according to a survey just released by the American Jewish Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a statement issued with the report, the organizations stated that the progress made in 1953 and earlier years showed that the American people were ready to give full effect to the Supreme Court decision of May 17, outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, and would "conform their practices to established public law and policy whatever their personal attitudes may be."

The new report, which is entitled "Civil Rights in the United States in 1953: A Balance Sheet of Group Relations," is the sixth in an annual series devoted to an analysis of developments during the past year in fourteen major areas of national life in which civil rights are an important issue.

THE 159-PAGE survey, in covering developments during President Eisenhower's first year in office, notes that the newly elected national administration "did not permit any retreat from gains achieved during previous years . . . pressed several important reforms toward conclusions," and took some steps "not previously attempted."

Drop in Violence

Singled out as "the most encouraging feature of the year" was the "noticeable decline" in lawless assaults on minority groups.

Analyzing the sharp drop in the resort to violence to maintain inequality, the survey shows five instances of bombings of homes newly occupied by Negroes, in contrast with 1952, when ten bombs were set off.

The year 1953 saw no lynchings or clandestine killings aimed at deterring protest against inter-group injustices. The number of Negroes known to have been killed by peace officers declined from nineteen to twelve, and the number injured from forty-five to twenty-one.

A second development during 1953 which the report cites favorably was a continuation of the trend toward opening of the ballot to Negroes in the South.

Tennessee voters repealed the remaining vestiges of the state's poll tax voting requirements; Alabama voters eased voting restrictions for that state, while still retaining the poll tax, and the Supreme Court struck down a disfranchisement process in Texas.

Armed Forces Hailed

The elimination of racial segregation in the nation's armed forces is hailed in the civil rights report as the second most important advance toward equality during the past decade, the first being the increase of voting by Negroes in the South.

This reform, the report declares, "initiated by the Truman Administration, has been vigorously pressed toward conclusion under President Eisenhower." By the end of 1953, 90 per cent of the Negroes in the Army were serving in unsegregated units.

Immigration, Housing

On the debit side of the new balance sheet, the report cites the failure to obtain any modification of the "oppressive" provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 as "probably the greatest disappointment of the year."

The racist aspects of that law were explicitly condemned during the 1952 presidential campaign, the report declares, "but they remained untouched in 1953."

Discrimination in housing, described in the report as "the most potent source of inter-group conflict, the most difficult form of discrimination to curtail and the most pervasive in its effects," continues to be apparent throughout the nation.

"Surveys made during the past year continued to show wide disparities in the equality of housing occupied by whites and non-whites. They also revealed discriminatory practices against Jews and other groups," the report declared.

Suffrage, Elections

The opening of the ballot to Negroes in the South has been "the most conspicuous success" of the post-war civil rights drive. Deevlopments in 1953 showed a continuation of the trend of earlier years.

Negroes were elected to city councils and Democratic party committees in several parts of the South. A particularly encouraging development was the election of a Negro to a city-wide office in Atlanta. The Eisenhower Administration appointed a number of Negroes to important posts.

Employment, Business

Evidence of increased job opportunity continued to mount during 1953. Studies of changes in employment practices throughout the country show that the drive for equality has achieved gains not only on the statute books but also on the job. Particularly encouraging have been some reports from the South showing that full integration of Negroes has proved successful in a few large plants.

The score on state and local fair employment legislation now stands as follows: seven states and one territory have fair employment laws that are effectively enforced: Alaska, Connecticut, Massachussets, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. Five states have legislation that is either ineffective or not well enforced: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico and Wisconsin. Twenty-seven cities in other states have fair employment ordinances of varying degrees of effectiveness: thirteen in Ohio, six in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, two in Minnesota and one each in Arizona, California, Illinois and Iowa.

Education

Segregation was ended at the nine schools operated by the Federal Government at armed forces bases in the South. Integration was completed in September, 1953, when the school at a base in Georgia admitted Negro children. The national administration set 1955 as the target date for ending segregation at those schools on Federal bases that are operated by state authorities.

Progress toward ending public school segregation continued in Northern and border areas, notably in Illinois and Indiana. Topeka, Kan., took first steps in ending segregation. It was estimated that there were twenty-four state-supported graduate and professional schools, thirteen state and municipal undergraduate schools and forty-six private institutions in South and border states admitting Negro students, not including institutions established primarily for Negroes. At least 2,000 Negroes were attending these schools.

Public Accommodation

The largest number of anti-bias laws passed in 1953 were in the area of "places of public accommodation," a term including railroads, hotels, hospitals, restaurants, theatres and parks. Up to 1953, eighteen Northern and Western states had laws prohibiting discrimination in these places; in 1953, Oregon became the nineteenth state to enact such a law. Connecticut, Massachusetts and Washington amended existing laws to cover a larger area.

Court decisions against segregation in interstate commerce have had good effects in a few areas, notably Pullman and dining car facilities, but coach accommodations which affect the largest segment of the traveling public have been almost untouched.

Public parks were opened to Negroes in Fort Worth, Tex. Maryland ended segregation of feeble-minded patients in its hospitals. Voters in Webster Groves, Mo., elected a new administration pledged to opening the city swimming pool to all.

Nation's Capital

The jim-crow pattern in Washington was given its severest blow by the Supreme Court, which ruled that restaurants were forbidden to discriminate. This action caused the rapid collapse of discrimination in eating places in Washington, D. C. The decision also appears to have had a radiating effect, for following its issuance a long campaign to end discrimination at movie theatres was rewarded with success.

Although discrimination was the general rule at the beginning of the year, by the end of 1953 no theatres were known to be excluding Negroes.

The National Capital Housing Authority effected a major advance by ending segregation in all public housing projects.

Athletics

In 1953, nine of the sixteen major league baseball clubs included Negroes on their rosters, but the world champion Yankees had still not found the way to take this step. The use of Negroes on teams in the South continued to grow, with Virginia being added to the list of states supporting interracial teams.

Group Defamation

Organized group defamation was at a low ebb in 1953. Existing organizations, poorly organized and with a small following, were attempting to improve their fortunes by turning to other objectives, such as the United Nations and the public schools.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-6-54

Courts & Crime

In Carthage, North Carolina, last week, Henry Robinson, 27 and married, made three mistakes and as a result got a six-month suspended sentence. Mistake Number One: Henry—living in the Deep South—tried to date a white girl, Louise Phillips. He wrote a note, asking the girl to meet him, tied the note to a rock and threw it at her feet as he drove past her home. Mistake Number Two: Henry is a married man and should have known better. Mistake Number Three, and the biggest of all: Louise is a teenager and the daughter of the CHIEF OF POLICE, ARCHIE PHILLIPS. Judge Frank Armstrong in Superior Court, gave Henry a six-month suspended sentence after finding him guilty of "forcible trespass." . . . Attorneys for the NAACP last week filed a petition with the U. S. Supreme Court, seeking re-consideration of the High Court's refusal to hear the appeal of Walter Lee Irvin, from a death sentence imposed by Florida courts in the famous Groveland case. Irvin was convicted of the rape of a Groveland, Fla., white farm woman in 1949.

A tax lien of more than $18,000, has been filed in Chicago by the director of internal revenue against the property of the late Theodore Roe, one-time policy king. Roe was shot, gangster fashion, near his Southside home on Aug. 4, 1952. The government's tax lien represents interest as well as income tax delinquency on Roe's 1951 statement. . . . In Milwaukee, Wis., Monday, Willie Blue, Negro plasterer, won his right to work for any employer who will hire him as result of a court decision against the Jim Crow Plasterers' union — AFL Local 138. The union must also honor his membership card. Circuit Judge William F. Shaugnessy handed down the ruling.

Crime Rate Drops Here, Soars in U. S.

By Albon B. Hailey
Staff Reporter

Washington's serious crimes dropped 10.02 percent last year, while major crimes in the Nation soared 6 percent to a record high, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported yesterday.

But although the figures showed the Capital was a safer place to live—crimewise—Washington was second only to New York City in aggravated assaults.

Ranked as the Nation's ninth largest city in the 1950 census, Washington was among the top 10 in six of seven major crime categories cited in the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Reports.

While the National average for murder and non-negligent manslaughter showed a decrease of 1.2 percent, the number of Washington's criminal homicides increased to 74—two more than in 1952.

The total number of major crimes in the District, however, dropped to 21,827—2431 less than 1952's total of 24,258.

The FBI's report showed major crimes for the Nation last year totaled 2,159,080, representing a 6 percent increase over the 2,036,510 for 1952.

Noting that the FBI crime report covered the calendar year of 1953, Chief of Police Robert V. Murray said he anticipated an even greater decrease in Washington's major crimes for fiscal 1954, ending June 30.

Murray predicted yesterday that Washington would show a 15 percent drop. He listed three reasons why the District has been able to show a decrease while National crime was rising.

"First," said Murray, "we were able last August to put more uniformed men on the street through the use of overtime volunteers working a six-day week. We were enabled to do this when Congress permitted us to use funds set aside for existing vacancies in the Police Department.

"Second, the provisions of the new omnibus crime bill have served as a great crime deterrent.

"Third, we feel that the courts have helped immeasurably by giving more substantial sentences in serious crime cases—especially to repeaters."

Decline Predicted Here

Murray pointed out that there were 200 vacancies on the police department in the early part of 1953.

He said his department now has a "net gain of 85 men," new full-time policemen, over this time last year. Murray added that 111 regular vacancies and 30 military leave vacancies now exist.

"The prospects are considerably brighter at this time and we expect the current fiscal year will show a 15 percent decrease in serious crimes here," Murray said.

In a comparison of the number of offenses reported by police departments from 480 of the Nation's cities with more than 25,000 population, the FBI based its figures on seven major crime categories:

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand and petty larceny and auto theft.

Manslaughter by negligence offenses, which showed a national increase of 0.7 percent, were not listed in the tabulation of cities.

In the report by cities, New York led by a wide margin in each of the seven crime categories listed.

Eighth in Homicides

The FBI list shows that in 1953 Washington ranked eighth with Atlanta in the number of criminal homicides, ninth in robberies, second in aggravated assaults, tenth in burglaries, seventh in larcenies over $50, ninth in thefts under $50 and twelfth in auto thefts.

In 1952, Washington was tenth in criminal homicides, seventh in robberies, second in aggravated assaults, sixth in burglaries, grand and petty larcenies and 14th in auto thefts.

The Washington crime totals for 1953, with 1952 totals in parentheses, follow:

Crimal homicides, 74 (72 in 1952); robberies, 904 (943); aggravated assaults, 4521 (4592);

Free State Shows Increase in Five Of Six Categories

By the Associated Press

Urban crime rates in Maryland last year followed the upward trend in crime for the Nation as a whole.

The 1953 annual uniform crime report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation released yesterday, showed higher urban rates for Maryland in all six major crime classes except murder.

Higher rates were shown also for the Nation in all classes except murder.

The report listed higher rates in Maryland for robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

The urban rates per 100,000 inhabitants for Maryland:

Murder, 6.9 last year, 8.56 in 1952; robbery, 88.3 last year, 71.1 in 1952; aggravated assault, 145.1 last year, 139.6 in 1952; burglary, 517.6 last year, 438.7 in 1952; larceny, 1165.3 last year, 893.7 in 1952; auto theft, 477.2 last year, 468.6 in 1952.

The report said the previous national record number of crimes set in 1952 increased 6 percent last year. The estimated number of major crimes for the Nation totaled 2,159,080.

Robberies led the individaul increases with an 8.5 percent rise over 1952, the report said. Burglaries followed closely with an 8.2 percent increase.

But FBI Reports Murder, Larceny Rise in Dominion

Urban crime rates in Virginia decreased for the most part last year while national rates climbed higher.

The 1953 FBI's annual uniform crime report showed decreases in Virginia urban rates in four major classes of crime and increases in two others.

Virginia was listed with lower rates in 1953 than the year before in robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and auto theft. Higher 1953 Virginia rates were posted in murder and larceny.

For the Nation as a whole, the FBI report showed higher rates in 1953 in all classifications except murder.

The urban rates per 100,000 inhabitants for Virginia:

Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, 11.6 last year, 8.95 in 1952; robbery, 63.2 last year, 64 in 1952! aggravated assault, 235 last year, 238 in 1952; burglary—breaking or entering, 493 last year, 506.9 in 1952; larceny, 1316.7 last year, 1269.3 in 1952; auto theft, 255 last year, 285.7 in 1952.

burglaries, 4580 (5391); grand larceny, 1939 (2035); petty larceny, 7749 (9492), and auto thefts, 2060 (1733).

Outstripping Population

Although Washington's 21,827 crimes for 1953 fell below 1952, they still exceeded the District's 20,106 major crimes reported in 1951, when the Capital led the Nation in aggravated assaults.

The cities that outstripped Washington and Atlanta in murders and no-negligent manslaughters in 1953 were:

New York, 321; Chicago, 291; Detroit, 130; Philadelphia, 125; Houston, 114; St. Louis, 96, and Los Angeles, 82.

Of the other major cities, Boston was far down the list with 22 criminal homicides. Behind Washington and Atlanta were Baltimore and Cleveland, with 71 each.

In releasing the annual Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said:

"Crime is outstripping (the Nation's) population rate of growth, 4 to 1. Our population increased 5 per cent and crime jumped 20 per cent since 1950.

"Long-term trends show that major crimes have increased over 39 percent in our larger cities since the 1937-39 pre-World War II average. Population in these cities increased 16.2 percent between 1940 and 1950."

$400 Million Lost

The report showed that urban crime rose 4.5 percent, while rural crime shot up by 9.6 percent in 1953.

Over 400 million dollars was lost in property crimes in 1953, and all city crimes increased but murder, with was down 2.2 percent.

From arrest reports submitted by 1174 cities, the report showed, 8.4 percent of the 1,791,160 arrests recorded were persons 17 years old or less.

The figures on juvenile crime showed that in the category of auto thefts, 53.6 percent of all persons arrested were juveniles, and 29 percent were not old enough to get a regular driver's license in most states.

Every other person (49.3 per-

cent) arrested for burglary was under 18 years of age and one out of three was not yet 16, the FBI bulletin pointed out.

Arrests of offenders under 18 years old increased 7.9 percent in 1953, while adult arrests were up 1.9 percent.

Crime Breakdown

The breakdown of the 2,151,080 crimes reported nationally in eight categories for 1953 shows:

There were 7120 victims of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, compared with 7210 in 1952.

Victims of negligent manslaughter totaled 5690, compared with 5650 in 1952.

Rapes totaled 17,900—a 3.8 percent increase over 1952's 17,240 total.

Robberies, showing the largest increase, 8.5 percent, totaled 63,100, compared with 58,140 a year earlier.

Aggravated assaults rose from 87,930 to 92,600.

Burglary, and breaking

and entering, jumped from 442,760 to 479,120.

Grand and petty larceny rose from 1,202,270 to 1,267,020.

Auto theft showed an increase from 215,310 in 1952 to 226,530.

13,818 Cars Lost

As for the 59 percent of the value of stolen property recovered in 1953, 88 percent of this consisted of autos, the report showed. However, 13,818 stolen autos were not recovered, representing a loss of $14,343,084 to auto owners.

From the arrest reports of the 1174 cities, FBI figures showed that of the 1,791,160 arrests, 70.9 percent—or 1,270,466—involved white persons.

Total arrests involving Negroes amounted to 26.9 percent, or 481,095 persons. Other arrests involved Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other races.

Men again outnumbered women by 8 to 1 on the arrest books, the men being involved in 89.2 percent of the arrests.

Out of a thousand arrests of women, the report stated, two are arrested for murder for every male suspect. Women also tend more toward crimes of aggravated assault, embezzlement, larceny and fraud than do the men.

REPORT RELEASED ON NUMBER OF CRIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported Friday that 481,085 colored persons were arrested for major crimes in the United States in 1953.

This number represents 26.9 per cent of all arrests in 1,174 cities whose law enforcement agencies submitted data to the FBI.

The total number of arrests reported by the FBI in its 1953 annual Uniform Crime Reports bulletin was 1,791, of whom 1,270,466 or 70.9 per cent of all arrests in the 1,174 cities reporting.

Other arrests totaling 39,599 or 2.2 per cent, included Indians Chinese, Japanese and other races.

The cities submitting complete reports concerning persons arrested during 1953 had a total population of 27,255,808 or about 42 per cent of the nation's urban population.

The study showed that more colored persons than whites were arrested for murder and nonnegligent homicide, aggravated assault, narcotic drug law violations, and carrying and possessing weapons.

Of the 2,159 persons arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 1,306 were colored and 882 were whites. The other five arrests for such crimes were Indians.

(Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter include all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty and the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily due to gross negligence by some individual other than the victim.)

A total of 11,786 persons were arrested for robbery—5,992 whites and 5,665 colored.

Persons arrested for aggravated assaults numbered 21,114, of whom 7,611 were white and 13,388 were colored. A total of 68,135 were arrested for other assault (simple assaults, assault and battery, fighting, etc.) of whom 39728 were white and 27,950.

Burglary arrests (breaking or entering)totaled 36,879 of which 26,285 were whites and 10,318 were colored persons. Arrests for larceny (theft) totaled 68,195 of which 45,893 were whites and 21,647 were colored persons.

Of the 20,391 persons arrested for auto theft, 15,772 were whites and 4,374 were colored. Arrests for embezzlement and fraud totaled 11,877, of which 9,727 were whites and 2,099 were colored. A total of 2,734 persons were arrested for buying and receiving stolen property, of whom 2,734 were whites and 1,738 colored.

Arrests for forgery and counterfeiting totaled 7,151, of which 6,074 were whites and 1,035 were colored. Of 4,023 persons arrested for rape, 2,371 were whites and 1,638 were colored.

Rape includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape and attempted rape.)

Arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice (prostitution, keeping bawdy house; procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes) numbered 20,345 of which 10,408 were whites and 9,769 were colored. Total arrests for other sex offenses were 14,341 of which 10,915 were whites and 3,306 were colored.

Narcotic drug law violations, excluding Federal offenses, accounted for 5,681 arrests of which 2,563 were whites and 3,018 were colored.

Arrests for carrying and possessing weapons wee 13,185 of which 5,771 were whites and 7,334 were colored. Offenses against family and children (nonsupport, neglect, desertion or abuse of family and children) accounted for 19,616 arrests, of which 13,762 were whites and 5,765 were colored.

Liquor law violations accounted for 33,714 arrests of which 18,130 were whites and 15,017 were colored. A total of 79,498 arrests were made for driving while drunk—66,763 whites and 11,623 colored. Disorderly conduct arrests numbered 199,548—124,622 whites and 72,340 colored.

Total arrests for drunkeness were 774,096—602,183 whites and 144,718 colored. Vagrancy arrests totaled 75,754—58,301 whites and 15,788 colored. Of 39,656 gambling arrests 12,696 were whites and 26,834 colored.

A total of 76,703 persons were arrested on suspicion—49,658 whites and 26,359 colored. Arrests for all other offenses totaled 183,348—131,766 whites and 48—581 colored.

The FBI report revealed a continuing increase of crime in the United States. The previous record number of crimes set in 1952 increased 6 per cent last year. The estimated number of major crimes totaled 2,159,080.

Rural crimes increased by a considerably larger percentage 9.6, than did city crimes, up 4.5 per cent. Urban crimes in 1953 were 39 per cent above the pre-World War II average of 1937-39.

Robberies led the individual increases with an 8.5 per cent rise over 1952 and burglaries followed close with an increase of 8.2 per cent.

Larceny rose 5.4 per cent, aggravated assault 5.3 per cent, and auto theft 5.2 per cent. Crimes of rape increased 3.8 per cent, negligent manslaughter was up 0.7 per cent. Murders were 1.2 per cent lower than in 1952 ,the only decline reported in the 1953 statistics.

A study made by the FBI of an average group of 1,000 male arrests and 1,000 female arrests showed that in proportion a higher percentage of the women wee charged with murder, aggravated assault, larceny and embezzlement and fraud. This study also showed that a higher percentage of the men were charged with burglary and auto theft.

Of the 1,791 arrests recorded, 8.4 per cent were persons 17 years of age or under and 14.7 per cent were under 21. In the category of auto thefts, 53.6 per cent were under 21. For auto thefts 53.6 per cent of all persons arrested were juveniles and 29 per cent were not even old enough (16) to get a regular driver's

Nearly half of the persons arrested for burglary wee not yet 18, and two-thirds of them were under 16. Persons under 21 represented 50.6 per cent of the arrest for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud buying and receiving stolen property and forgery and counterfeiting.

Negro Count Is One-Half Of Those Condemned To Die In 1953

One White Man Dies For Rape In Texas

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19.—(Special)—Although Negroes represent only about 10 per cent of the total population of the United States, they constituted exactly half of the number of persons executed last year.

There were some 31 colored persons executed by civil authorities in 1953, the Department of Justice announced last week. There also were 30 white persons and one Indian.

The over-all figure of 62 executions represents the lowest number of persons paying the supreme price since the Justice Department began keeping records in 1930.

In 1952, there were 83 executions. Of this number, some 42 were colored and 40 whites.

The executions in 1953 were carried out for murder, rape, espionage and kidnaping. There were as many Negroes executed for murder as whites, the number being 25. As was to be expected with rape more Negroes were executed for this crime than were whites. Some six Negroes paid with their lives for rape as compared to one white person. There were no colored persons executed for espionage and kidnaping.

A breakdown according to sex show no Negroes among the three women executed.

A colored man in Georgia was the oldest person executed in 1953.

A further breakdown of executions for rape revealed that all those of Negroes occurred in the South. There were two in Georgia, one in Alabama, two in North Carolina and one in Texas.

The lone white person paying the supreme price for rape met his death in Texas.

The wide variance between the number of Negroes executed for rape as compared to whites is understandable when it is pointed out that a charge of rape hardly ever is placed against a white man. It is usually reserved for Negroes in their relationship with white women. A white man in a similar position usually is charged with assault or attempted assault, a far less serious crime.

A glance at figures of executions for rape over a period of years revealed a wide discrepancy for white and Negroes. The year with the narrowest gap was 1950 when nine colored persons were executed to four whites. Figures on some other years revealed:

Some 11 Negroes to one white in 1952; 15 to two in 1951; two to none in 1949; 21 to one in 1948; and so on with the highest proportion being 21 to 1 in 1938.

The six exeruted during 1953 represents the third time that the number has settled on that figure as there were six executed for rape in 1930 and 1933 and well as 1953.

13 1954

Fulton Prisoner Gets An Honorable Discharge

By JIMMY WALKER

A lean, 26-year-old Negro ex-Coastguardsman walked out of Fulton County's Bellwood prison camp Monday a free man, holding the first honorable discharge from custody in Georgia's penal history.

Launched as an experiment to aid ex-convicts in their return to society and jobhunting, the first certificate went to Charles B. Hudson Jr., Atlanta gas station attendant.

Hudson had completed four months assessed in state liquor and gambling cases. The father of four children and a steady worker before his run-in with the law, he had served 27 months in the U.S. Coast Guard, mostly as a steward at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

The history-making discharge said Hudson had served his time well and with good conduct. It is designed, like the others which will follow, to show that prison authorities think the former inmate is a good bet to stay on the job and the right side of the law.

Grinning widely, but obviously anxious to get on the other side of the fence, Hudson received the certificate from Carl Mills, Fulton County prison warden.

Fulton Civil Judge A. L. Henson, who originated the idea, and County Commissioner R. L. Doyal congratulated the released prisoner and wished him luck.

Judge Henson, as chairman of the Fulton County Rehabilitation board, will sign all the discharges, as will Warden Mills. The warden has been given complete authority in recommending inmates for the certificates.

Mills said he had just returned from Tattnall State Prison at

Continued on Page 5, Column 1



Staff Photo—Lawrence Colema

FIRST PRISON HONORABLE DISCHARGE
(L-R) Inmate Hudson, Judge Henson, Royal, Mills at Gate

1st Honorable Discharge Granted in Prison Test

Continued from Page 1

Reidsville, where he was approached by a "hundred" men there who wanted to know all about the certificates.

They all thought it a "swell idea," Mills said.

Although the certificates at present will be issued only in Fulton County, the state is interested in the program, Judge Henson asserted.

At the Fulton County institutions, certificates will be awarded to inmates on the basis of their "background, attitude and record," Mills added.

He estimated that probably at first only 10 percent of the men will receive certificates. Their worth must be proven, he said, and indiscriminate handing out of the papers would cause public distrust.

GEORGIA

Labor Day Week - End Open With Bullets And Violence

When bullets were fired into the abdomen of a 38-year-old man during a Friday night argument over $2, no one apparently suspected that they also seriously wounded a 28-year-old pedestrian who walked past the area at that moment.

But such turned out to be the case early Saturday when police investigating the abdominal wounding of a 28-year-old Grady Hospital patient, confirmed the two men shot in the same area at about the same time with the same caliber pistol.

This was the beginning of the 1954 Labor Day celebration with violence apparently attempting to keep pace with recent hot, humid weekends, and pushed on by instances in which a 15 year old girl was critically shot by a gun wielding corner general who was firing at her cousin for no apparent reason; a 36 year old man was treated for potash burns received as he stabbed the 11 year old daughter of an intended rape victim and a woman suffered a similiar fate from a neighbor in an argument over her husband.

THE SECOND VICTIM

George L. Bibbs, 28, 118 Meldon Avenue, S. W., Apt. 739 was found early Saturday in a Grady Hospital ward where he was undergoing treatment for an abdominal bullet wound.

Police sid they were only able to learn that he had been shot at 381 Georgia Avenue by "Florence Gilbert's boy friend."

The officers said they contacted Miss Gilbert and were advised no shooting had occurred there. Later, however, it was learned from Detective J. E. Helms that a man, identified as Austell Parks, 38, of 383 Georgia Avenue, S. W., had been shot Friday night at 381 Georgia Ave., the bullets striking him in the right arm and the abdomen.

This shooting reported occurred when Parks and a man, listed by police as LeRoy Campbell, 50, of 1066 Joyce Street, S. W., argued over a $2 debt. Witnesses said Mrs. Mattie Parks, the victim's mother gave Campbell a ten dollar bill, but the suspect still shot her son. Police said they believed Bibbs, who was believed to have been in an intoxicated state and walked past just as the shooting occurred and kept going until he collapsed.

THE WRONG VICTIM

A 15 year old, identified as Zena Benton, of 82 Hogue Street, N. E., was seriously injured Friday night at approximately 8 p. m., when a bullet tore into her left side and exited at her back.

Police were searching for a youth partially identified as Junior and "Cross Eyed Junior."

The victim's 14 year old cousin, Ruby Hightower, quoted as saying they were walking home, and when they passed a restaurant the youth, who reportedly hangs out on corners both in the North East section and the Westside, walked up in front of them.

The report quoted him as saying, "Look here, I just got my pistol out of pawn." The girl said he pointed it at her face and she ducked; the bullet leaping past her and striking her cousin.

ATTACK BOOMERANGS

Clarence Satterwhite, 36, of 1624 Hardee Street, was admitted at Grady Hospital after he told police a woman had thrown potash in his face, but police later, discovered the woman's 11 year old daughter at the hospital undergoing treatment for an arm wound. It was learned then that Satterwhite had attempted to rape her mother and the child had attempted to shield her, the mother springing to attack after her child was hurt.

BATTLE LOST

Mrs. Annie Mae Ford, 27, 410 Elm Street, N. W., lost both the bottom and top lids to her left eye when a woman she identified as Annie B. hurled a glass at her after she had ducked its potash contents. The woman said Annie B. had spread rumors her husband—

was guilty of extra marital relations.

FIND BODY OF WELL-KNOWN ATLANTA RESTAURATEUR IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

Police Investigate Case Of Frank L. Barnes' Drowning

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Details of how a 40-year-old restaurant owner met his death remained partially a mystery last night after more than nine hours of investigation into events that brought his decomposed body into the muddy waters of the Chattahoochee River.

An autopsy was performed Wednesday on the body of Frank L. Barnes, 40, resident of 714 East Avenue, N. E., and owner of Barnes Tea Room, 341 Mitchell St., S. W.

Earlier, suspicion of foul play was practically ruled out by detectives who had sat out from the homicide squad upon reading a missing persons report which stated such was suspected.

"There' no motive for foul play," Detective W. D. Browning, who with his partner J. M. Pack had worked nearly all day on the case, declared.

Later there was speculation that a Coroner's Inquest may not be considered necessary if investigation continues to clarify details.

The partly decomposed body of the tavern owner was discovered early Wednesday, caught on the edge of a 1 og 30 feet long in the Chattahoochie River a bare 100 feet from the junction with Peachtree Creek and near a dirt road that leads to the stream from the rear of a Water Works plant.

DISCOVERS BODY

The discovery was made by John Rushin, 39, of 1639 Johnson Rd., N. W., who had gone on an early morning fishing jaunt. Rushin told police he was placing his poles out about 6 a. m. when he noticed the body nearby.

He called police from the nearby water works pumping station who in turn notified the Atlanta Fire Department.

Fire Department 23, under command of Lieut. J. T. Jones, removed the body from the river. The body was taken back to Atlanta by the Hanley Funeral Home. It was later transferred to Thornton Funeral Home by request of Mrs. Emma Barnes, the dead man's wife.

Detectives, called to the scene shortly after the discovery, immediately discovered that a green 1946 model Cadillac was apparently missing. Police were also armed with a missing persons report made only the day before but which declared Barnes was last seen at home Sunday. Foul play was expected, Mrs. Barnes indicated in the report.

Police worked from information that Barnes was believed headed for the state market Sunday when he left home.

AUTOMOBILE FOUND

Later investigation, however, revealed that the Cadillac was parked on a gravel road beneath the Marietta Highway bridge near Bolton, Browning said. It was actually located within a thousand yards of the point where the body was discovered but around a bend in the river and beyond a tangle of undergrowth nearing a forrest.

Furthermore, detectives located a woman who was quoted as saying she saw Barnes walking along the river bank Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie Fields, of 854 North Avenue, told police Barnes spoke to her when he passed and she planned to ask him for a ride back to town when he returned. The woman, who was fishing from the river bank, said he did not come back past her.

ROBBERY RULED OUT

Robbery motive was ruled out with the discovery of more than $12 scattered through the dead man's trousers. The total amount seemed small, but police quoted Mrs. Barnes as saying her husband seldom carried large amounts of money.

Seeking a reason for Barnes being at the river Sunday, police said, several people were found who sold him fish for his tavern, which he picked up often.

However, an autopsy, performed at Thornton Funeral Home by Dr. Herman D. Jones, director of the state crime laboratory, revealed a "slight bruise and fracture" in the center of his forehead. Detectives quoted Jones as saying the apparent blow could have hardly caused death, and probably came as a result of striking some object in a fall.

There was, however, no actual witness to the death to relate what happened, and police continued to probe the possibility of foul play.

Must Serve Year, He Beat a Negro

AMERICUS, Ga.—Accused of severely beating a Negro man, Julian Nelson, white, last week was convicted and sentenced to serve a one-year prison term for assault and battery. Nelson was accused of beating W. C. Ross last Jan. 12.

In a second case, Nelson was tried for shooting at Ross, the jury returning a verdict of guilty, stating a minimum of one year and a maximum of a four-year sentence.

Ross was not present at the trial.

Atlanta's 'Mrs. Bluebeard'

By W. A. FOWLKES

ROBERTA ELDER, whose insurance arsenic murder case shocked Atlanta and the nation, admitted to Atlanta officials she had two husbands and "friends."

One of these "friends"—John Woodward—died in 1938 under mysterious circumstances "in the Grady" Hospital, according to Mrs. Elder's admission.

Incidentally, Mrs. Elder testified that she had a $125 policy on him when he died. She collected it, she said.

* * *

THE HUSBANDS she alleged were the Rev. William M. Elder, whose arsenic murder led to her life-term sentence, and Garfield Crane, reportedly still living in Atlanta. Police say she had only one legal husband.

The insurance money which the state claimed was the motive in most of the foul play deaths, came for the most part, in amounts from $50 to $225.

A larger policy was held on the Rev. Mr. Elder, the benefits of which the insurance company refused to pay because of the nature of death.

* * *

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN by police from officials of an Atlanta fraternal organization, some of which were testified to in court, revealed that Mrs. Elder had misplaced a fairly large sum of money as treasurer.

Irregularities were first noted in the bank account of the group when a check bounced. There was no satisfaction of this item by Mrs. Elder at first, even though newly elected leaders insisted that she meet them at the bank with the bank book.

Mrs. Elder always forgot the bank book, they said.

At one inquest Mrs. Elder testified that she had one $500 policy on the Rev. Mr. Elder which was taken out in 1951, the year before he died.

THE POLICIES on Fannie Mae Elder, of whhich Mrs. Elder was chief beneficiary, totaled $550, police reported.

When asked if she had given the Rev. Mr. Elder's daughter, Annie Pearl, "proper care," Mrs. Elder told a coroner's jury: "At all times."

Asked three times if she had ever bought any kind of poison, including arsenic, the accused "Mrs. Bluebeard" replied:

"No. I wouldn't know what it looks like!"

Of the minister's worsened condition following the doctor's visit, Mrs. Elder admitted he had a "set-back" after he ate "some cheese and eggs" cooked at home. His first alleged attack came from eating "bananas and cheese" bought away from home and eaten on his construction job, she said.

ATLANTA POLICE held Mrs. Elder in jail over nine months before her case was presented to the grand jury, and over fifteen months before the case finally came to trial.

Atlanta Detective J. E. Helms was given most credit for compiling the convincing circumstantial evidence.

It was believed that the accused would "break down and confess" under the strain of waiting and watching the web of circumstantial evidence being wound about her.

However, Roberta Elder has never admitted poisoning any of the thirteen possible victims of arsenic who died while living under her household roof. The state, which can't electrocute her under the circumstantial evidence code, says she won't ever get out of prison for these revolting crimes.



On Eason Street—This is the house of the late Rev. Elder and Roberta Elder at 1328 Eason Street, N. W., Atlanta. For a while, Mrs. Elder was really living on "Easy" Street from the policies she held on "deceased" hubbies and "friends."

Gets 10 Years For Beating

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CORDELE, Ga.—(INS)— An Atlanta Negro suspect who confessed to the beating of an elderly Louisa Ky., truck farmer in August was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment Thursday at Cordele.

Superior Court Judge O. Wendell Horne, Jr., levied the sentence against Charlie Adams, 42.

Adams purportedly admitted beating 69-year-old Simpson Brandenberg, whose son wrote the court that he would never be well again as a result of the beating.

Adams, who had no legal counsel, stated that Brandenburg mistreated him.

Blind Man Assaulted, Arrested For Bumping Into Girl On Street

BY GEORGE M. COLEMAN

An elderly white man, who testified he struck a young Negro in self defense after he "purposely" knocked a white girl down on Marietta Street, was allowed to sign his own bond on assault and battery charges after it was revealed that his victim was blind.

The white girl, center of the conflict which erupted about 8 a. m. on Marietta Street in the Five Points sector, was noticeably absent from the hearing, and was never identified by uniformed officers who brought the case to court Wednesday afternoon.

Moreover, it was revealed the youth, Jesse Moore, of 596 Fair Street, S. W., was employed by the Georgia Association of Workers For the Blind, at 539 Courtland Street, N. E., and was hurrying to work when he collided with the girl.

A. J. Black of the Gordon Hotel, who investigating officers said showed good faith in remaining at the scene "although he might have fled" following his fistic encounter, was bound over yesterday to the Fulton Criminal Court on charges of assault and battery.

"INCONCEIVABLE" SAYS JUDGE

Municipal Court Judge James Webb said it was inconceivable for a blind man to attack one who had the superior faculties of full vision and added "I think Mr. Black acted a little too hasty."

The blind man was brought into City Court by the white Executive Director of the Georgia Association of Workers For the Blind, Harry Delaney, and Attorney M. C. Upshaw.

Both Moore and Black were technically arraigned in court, but police presented their case against the blind Negro. One officer declared Black had given them a first-hand account of what happened and showed up in court after promising to appear.

Police said they arrived at Five Points on Marietta Street about 8 a. m. and found Moore kneeling on the sidewalk with blood coming from his mouth.

Moore, they said was unable to talk because of a wounded jaw. Black accused Moore of trying to detain the white girl against her wishes, police said.

Black told the court that he had never seen either person before and entered the picture only to protect the unidentified girl. Black declared Moore struck at him after he advised him to leave the girl alone.

"He hit me and I struck" him on the jaw, Black told the court.

He said that Moore "didn't have a cane and didn't have on glasses." After a few moments silence, Black declared "I would have done that if it had been a little colored girl."

However, under cross examination by Upshaw, Black admitted the girl was at least in her teens and might have been running to catch a trolley when she and Moore collided.

"Why did you interfere?" Upshaw asked Black. "Are you a law enforcement officer of any kind?"

POOR RACE RELATIONS

Black insisted he was within his rights, but Upshaw asked the court to drop charges against Moore and charge Black with assault and battery. He described the action as a "rather sad commentary on race relations' in present times.

Presented as a character witness for Moore, Delaney, also blind, testified that Moore worked for the association, and that "his relations with other people is above reproach."

Delaney said that Moore could see straight in front of him with about five per cent vision, but that this amount was practically the same as being totally blind.

Moore, attempting to speak thru a swollen jaw, which failed to permit a clear parting of the jaw denied attempting to detain the girl and added Black never spoke to him before knocking him down.

Black, who said he was unable to tell Moore was blind, but who read words on the opposite wall of the court room, was assessed $100 bond, but permitted to stand his own bond.

Man Found Dead In Cell At City Jail

A 56-year-old man was found dead in his cell at the City Jail shortly after midnight Friday. According to police reports he was arrested early Friday morning on charges of "sleeping in a public place."

The victim was identified by Sgt. L. L. Hause and Officer W. S. Acree as George Brown of 183 Little St. S.

The man's death came to light when Patrolman E. H. Lyons went on duty as turn key on the 5th Floor.

Officer Lyons quoted a prisoner, listed as Sam Anderson, as saying he thought the victim was dead. Sgt. J. D. Johnson was notified and immediately started the investigation.

According to Sgt. Hause and Officer Acree, the victim was found on his cot, lying on his back. His shoes were off and although his right ankle was swollen, there were no marks of violence.

The investigating officers contacted the victim's mother, Mrs. Mary Heath, and quoted her as saying the victim was a veteran and had not lived at home for sometime.

Patrolman Claude Dixon, Jr., who was on duty on the 5th Floor until relieved by Officer Lyons, reported that the victim answered the roll call at 3:30 p. m.

4 New Cases Against Man Jury Freed

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-20-54

Willie Lawson Edwards, East Point Negro who two weeks ago was freed by a Fulton County Superior Court jury on a burglary charge, Friday was ordered held for the grand jury under bonds totaling $7,000 on three counts of burglary and one count of auto larceny.

East Point Recorder W. E. Harclerode assessed $1,500 bond each on the three counts of burglary and $2,500 on the auto larceny charge.

Edwards pleaded not guilty to the charges.

First arrested Sept. 23 inside an Atlanta drug store, according to police reports, Edwards was tried two weeks ago. Atlanta Dets. H. G. Mann and J. J. Morris said Edwards told the jury he was waiting for a street car on Walker street, SW, when two white men armed with pistols forced him to break into the drug store. He was quoted as saying the two white men left before police arrived.

The jury returned a verdict o acquittal.

JUDGE TELLS OF HIGH CRIME RATE IN CITY

"If I were a criminal, I'd rather live in Georgia than any other state," said Judge Luther Alverson of the Fulton County Criminal Court.

Judge Alverson spoke to a capacity audience at the Butler St. YMCA yesterday during the weekly Hungry Club Forum. Judge Alverson used as his topic, "Crime in Our Community."

In Atlanta, the Judge said, "We have one of the highest murder rates in the nation." There were 74 homicides in the Negro community during 1953, only a slight decline from what the figure was during the previous year.

WEAK LINK

Judge Alverson said there is definitely a weak link in the chain of law enforcement in Fulton County. He said the attitude of jurors definitely affect the trend of crimes. The Judge believes white jurors have been largely responsible for the trend in the Negro community. He cited the attitudes of white jurors who evaluate crime in the Negro community. Many of them let criminals get away with light fines or free them altogether.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

"You are not helping the Negro," he said, "when you turn criminals loose." "You can't have protection," he told the Hungry Club Forum, "unless you have law enforcement."

Judge Alverson told how men have been fined only $15 or $20 for carrying deadly weapons and he said little is being done to prevent this sort of thing.

As an initial step in helping to eliminate high rate of crime in the Negro community, Judge Alverson recommended all Negro jurors for cases of murder and assault. Such an approach to the problem, he said, would give the Negro community the same kind of protection found elsewhere.

Low morals were cited as a basis for much of the criminal acts. A cure for this, he believes, would be education, some religious and some formal.

Judge Alverson praised the Negro police of Atlanta and told how they have played a major role in eliminating concealed weapons within the city. He also praised the Atlanta Police Department in general, but added that police officers should be given training comparable to that of FBI agents. He said the police here are too lowly paid.

The Judge said it was the community's responsibility to help fight crime wherever it exists. He praised the Hungry Club forum for its efforts of enlightment and said it would take people like those in attendance to put into effective action the kind of program necessary to make this a safe community.

3 Charged With Assault After Cruel Beating

AMERICUS, Ga.—(INS)— Three men were charged with assault with intent to murder Monday in connection with the beating of a Negro man at Americus.

Sheriff Jack McArthur said the charges were lodged against Julian Nelson, of Americus, "Foots" Mims, of Webster County and a Negro, Carl Heath, of Atlanta.

Mims was released on $1,000 bond. Nelson is held under a $5,000 bond with five charges against him, Sheriff McArthur said. Heath was held in lieu of $1,000 bond.

The sheriff's office issued the warrants when it became apparent that W. C. Ross, the Negro victim, would recover from a beating administered last Thursday night.

Ex-Convict Nabbed as Prowler

A six-foot, two-inch Negro ex-convict last night was arrested as the nocturnal prowler who for the two months has terrorized Ansley Park and Sherwood Forest areas, police said. He was charged with suspicion of burglary.

Detectives J. H. Cole and C. M. Kennedy said the man, Rufus Davison, 38, admitted entering more than 25 homes, many of them while the families entertained friends or watched television programs. Detectives estimated his total raids at "more than 50."

The arrest relieved half a dozen officers of special duty assignment in the sections.

Cole and Kennedy said they spotted the Negro walking along The Prado in Ansley Park and stopped to question him. The man fled, and the officers chased him half a mile over fences and through hedges. Cole, also a six-footer, cornered Davison.

Davison's police record dates back to 1934 and includes sentences for larceny and burglary, police said. At the time of his arrest, detectives said, he had $42, a fifth of expensive whiskey, an assortment of jewelry and the change purse from a ladies' handbag.

Det. Sgt. W. D. Anderson said he arrested Davison, alias "Killdee," in 1940 on charges of breaking into homes in the same section. Anderson said Davison admitted breaking into 40 homes at that time and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Ex-Slave Given 60-Day Suspended Sentence Here

Will Muse, 107 year old ex-slave who was arrested Friday on a number playing charge, was given a 60 day suspended sentence yesterday after pleading guilty to charges.

Muse, was arrested Friday at his home at 64 Alpine Place, S. W. after police said they spotted him writing tickets. The fine was accesed in Municipal Court by Judge James Webb.

Says Superior Court Right In Trying Case

The Georgia Supreme Court held that Superior Courts have exclusive jurisdiction to try felony cases regardless of the defendant's age.

The court did so turning down habeas corpus pleas for two teenaged Negroes under the death sentence in the state prison at Reidsville.

The two youths maintained they should have been tried in juvenile court because of their age.

The boys were convicted in Baldwin Superior Court of raping an 18-year-old white girl in Baldwin County. They were at that time inmates of the State Training School for Boys.

The Negroes, Willie Jackson, Jr., alias Marvin Jackson, and Herman Lee Miller, were sentenced to the electric chair Aug. 28, 1953. The case was appealed to the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board, which denied commutation on Sept. 23, 1953.

The boys again were sentenced to death Oct. 14, 1953. Next, they applied for a writ of habeas corpus in Reidsville City Court, charging that Warden R. P. Balksom, Jr., of Tattnall prison, was holding them illegally.

The youth maintained they should have been tried in juvenile court because they were under 17, in accordance with the 1951 juvenile court act.

City Court Judge C .L. Cowart denied the writs. The Supreme Court Upheld Cowart today, declaring that "jurisdiction to try persons charged with felonies, who are accountable under law is fixed by the constitution in the Superior Courts."

The high court said it was in sympathy with the juvenile court act and implied that the General Assembly did not intend to take this exclusive jurisdiction away from Superior Courts.

The court said that under Georgia laws any person 14 years old or over is responsible for crime, and that if a person is able to distinguish between right and wrong he is accountable at an even younger age.

Let Loan Shark Probes Continue as Needed

It is gratifying to note that Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb intends to continue his investigation of loan sharking and to push for prosecution of those charged with violating the state's usury laws.

Mr. Webb announces that he will bring loan-shark charges against 100 more small-loan companies before the grand jury within the next few weeks. The number indicates that there has been even more widespread violation of lending regulations than was suspected.

Recent disclosures in Cobb County and those in Fulton prove conclusively the need for a tightening of the state's present curbs on loan-sharking. The evil is not confined to Fulton and Cobb. It is more or less general throughout the state. Laws are evaded by various subterfuges and lack of enforcement of the regulations is even more flagrant.

Regulations with teeth in them are needed and enforcement of these laws must come from the courts. In the meantime, certain things are being established. Mr. Webb has established tentatively, with court backing, that charges for insurance before loans are granted amount to additional interest on the loan.

The war on usury should continue. It should be accompanied by a continuous program of public education that will make it impossible for the unscrupulous individuals who prey upon the unfortunate to stay in business.

Atlanta Ranks 9th in Nation In Crime Rate

Atlanta ranked ninth in the nation in major crimes per capita in 1953, the FBI reported Tuesday.

In 1953 the national total was 2,750,080 crimes, the highest on record, the report disclosed.

The tabulation is based on the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, with the specific listings as follows: Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, breaking or entering, larceny-theft of $50 and over, larceny-theft under $50 and automobile theft.

Atlanta ranked 11th in the nation in the number of murders, and was outranked by the following cities: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Houston, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Dallas, Baltimore and Cleveland.

The report showed Atlanta had an enviable record relative to murder solutions, with a total of 74 committed and 74 solved, although some of those solved in 1953 may have been committed in previous years.

The national picture disclosed a 6 per cent increase over the 1952 figure, and the fact that crime is increasing at a faster rate than the population, the ratio being four to one. Since 1950, the population has increased 5 per cent and crime has increased 20 per cent, according to the statistics, released by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Laundress Tells Woes Of $21 Loan

A Negro laundress Wednesday told a Superior Court jury a tale of complicated money matters which, she said, left her enmeshed in debt to five Atlanta loan companies.

She is Mrs. Rosa Nunnally, 43, a worker in the Southern Railway laundry here.

Sol. Gen. Paul Webb called her as the state's second witness against Guy W. Gower, on trial before Judge Jesse Wood on misdemeanor charges of usury.

Gower is manager of Central Finance Co., 12½ Broad St., NW.

REDCAP ON STAND

The state's first witness was Russell Palmer Jr., a Union Station redcap. Palmer testified he bought insurance he didn't want in order to get a $25 loan from Central.

"Mr. Gower didn't say nothing about insurance, and that's God's truth," the redcap said.

He said he borrowed the $25 for two months and was supposed to repay it in four payments amounting to $36.04—which the defense said included 23 cents in interest, $1.50 for investigating his credit and $8.66 for insurance.

The laundress testified she borrowed $21 from Central in September, 1952, putting up a radio-phonograph and an oak bedstead, bureau and dressing table as collateral.

LACKED PAYMENT

She said she was supposed to make a full payment of $24.95 on Oct. 15. But when the time came, she said, she didn't have enough money and had to renew the loan.

She said she renewed the loan at least eight times. She said she had paid more than $30 in interest and other charges by June 15, 1953, and still owed the original $21.

She said she also owed money to four other loan companies in the spring of 1953, and each of them, including Central, required her to take out insurance.

She said she became ill in April and missed 29 days of work. She said she collected $77 from her insurance with three of the companies, but didn't collect from Central and the other company.

LIFE INSURANCE

"Mr. Gower told me his insurance was life insurance, not sick insurance," the laundress said.

Newell Edenfield, one of Gower's attorneys, asked the laundress if she requested a blank form to make her claim against State Capitol Life Insurance Co. of Raleigh, N.C., which handles Central's insurance.

"No sir. Mr. Gower told me it was life insurance and I didn't ask for no claim form because I know you don't collect life insurance unless you're dead," the laundress answered.

She testified she "got behind" in her payments on the $21 loan on June 15, 1953, and was told she owed $28 when she went back to see Gower around the last of July.

PAYDAY SETUP

She said Gower arranged for her to pay off what she owed in six payments of $5.40 each payday. She said she then complained to Webb's office about the loan and payments.

Trial of the case got under way Wednesday afternoon with Asst. Sol. Gen. Jep Tanksley handling questioning of witnesses.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning were taken up with selection of nine white men and three Negroes for the jury.

Defense attorneys asked one prospective juror, a Negro dining car waiter, if he had been influenced against loan company operators by newspaper articles about alleged loan sharking in Atlanta.

"I wasn't influenced, but it sure made me more careful who I borrowed money from," the man answered.

He was excused from jury service by the defense.

Man Pushed First; Woman Gets Suspended Fine For Pushing Back

BY GEORGE M. COLEMAN

An 82-year-old Decatur white man admitted yesterday that he tried to push his way past a 64-year-Negro woman who was waiting for a trolley at a crowded intersection, but a Municipal Court Judge fined her $15 for pushing him a few seconds later.

The fine, which was assesed upon conviction of disorderly conduct, was suspended, however, by Judge James Webb, after Defense Atty. Daniel Duke pointed out the aged white man was crippled with arthritis, and it would not take much of a push to send him toppling to the street. Duke also pointed out that evidence failed to show any malice on the part of Mrs. Marie Miller, of 529 Pulliam St., and that the misunderstanding was actually started by the old man, by his own admission.

Mrs. Miller was arrested shortly after 4 p. m. by two unidentified patrolmen in front of the Baker Shoe Store at Alabama and Whitehall Sts. after the white man fell to the pavemnet and injured his head. No charges were made against him, although evidence agreed he pushed her first, and Mrs. Miller was kept under arrest until her trial, although she was treated once at Grady Hospital for an undisclosed illness.

The elderly man, H. A. Fowler, of 261 Second Ave., Decatur, Ga., told the court that he started through the crowd at Alabama and Whitehall Sts., about 4 p. m. Monday, when "all of a sudden there was such a big person in front of me that I couldn't get by."

Fowler said he told the woman to let him by, "and she told me I couldn't get by. I told her, oh yes I can!"

ADMITS PUSHING

Webb asked him if he pushed her, to which he answered "not that I know of," but added "I crowded her." Still later, he admitted he gave her a "crowding push."

A white female witness told the court she didn't see how the affair started, but declared the woman said "Nobody's going to push me like that," and then pushed the aged man.

Mrs. Miller told the court that when she first noticed the man, "he was standing so close to me that I looked at him."

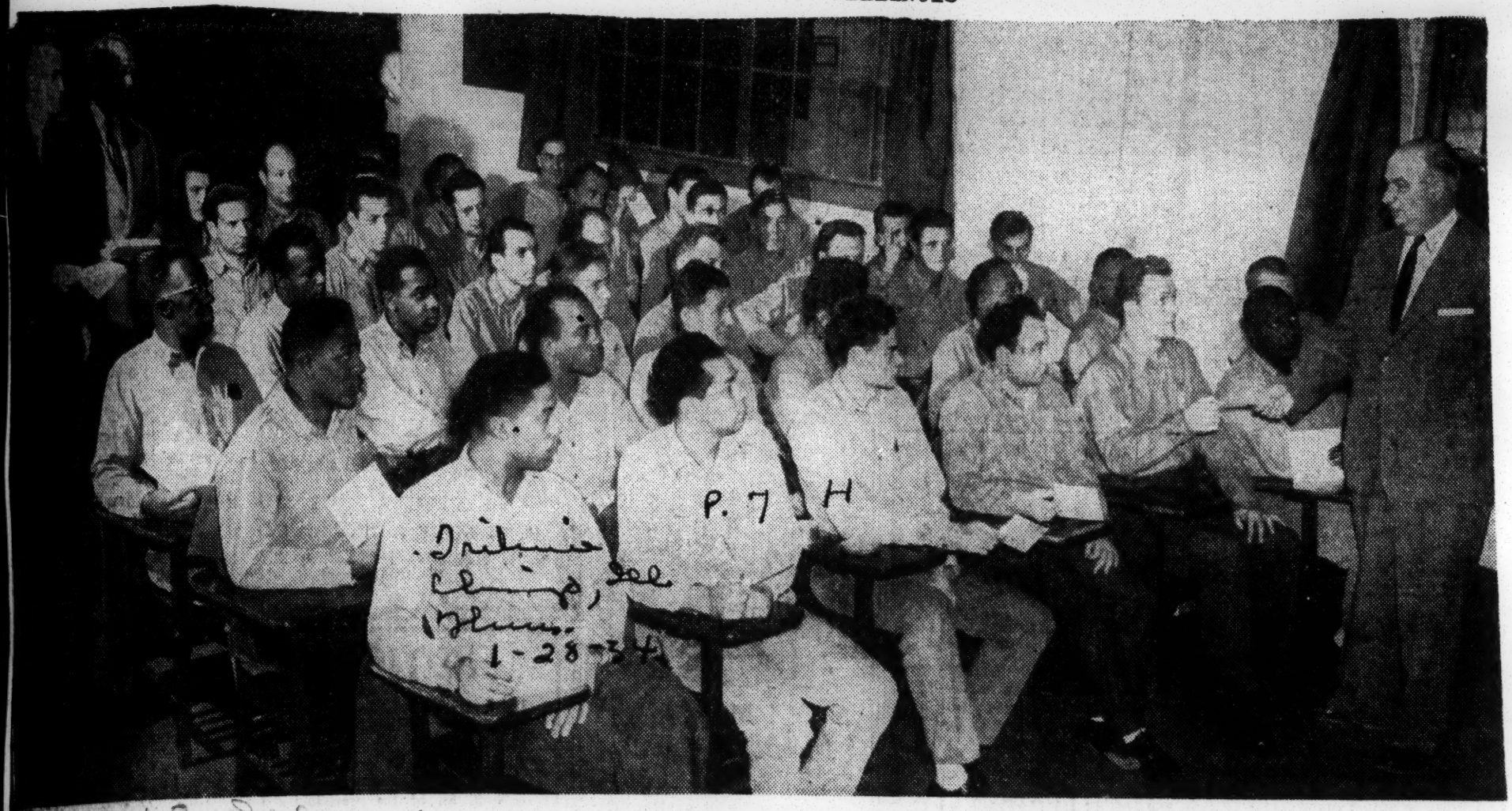
She continued he told her to let him by, "then he shoved me." She added, "When he shoved me again" she pushed him "and he fell."

Duke told Webb that there was no evidence that the woman was angry with the man, and declared "she had a right" to defend herself, but Webb questioned the harm that the old man's pushing could do and asserted that such a weak effort could hardly be considered as caused for violence.

However, it was agreed by both that the situation developed from the crowdedness of the street in front of the Baker's Shoe Store.

But when Webb ruled out justification for the woman, because of the man's condition, Duke said she must necessarily be "charged with knowledge of his condition."

However, Webb held steadfastly that the shove by the woman constituted disorderly conduct, and assessed the fine. The court, however, suspended payment and both parties left the court.



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Class of 58 graduates of Stateville prison elementary and high school classes as they received diplomas yesterday from Warden Joseph Ragen (right). Attending exercises were Verne Crackel (left), Will county schools superintendent, and William Davies, prison education chief.

Dawson Secretary Vows To Fight Conviction

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-16-54

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Fred P. Wall, former secretary to Illinois Rep. William L. Dawson, who was convicted of accepting bribe money to influence postal promotions, said last week he will fight his case to the "United States Supreme Court if necessary."

Convicted on the testimony of three men who said they gave him a total of $1,100 on the promise of jobs or promotions, Wall was sentenced by Federal Judge Julius J. Hoffman to nine months in jail, and ordered to pay $1,100 fine and court costs.

He is free on $2,000 bond pending his appeal.

Wall blamed his conviction on his efforts in helping Negroes gain equal employment and promotional opportunity in federal agencies.

"When I joined Congressman Dawson's staff in 1942," Wall said, "I found that Negroes were denied equal treatment in dozens of federal agencies, and that promotions for them were few and far between. In some places they were not even hired.

"I began fighting that. Now I stand convicted fon my efforts and my case is supposed to be settled. The cause for which I fought will not be settled, however, until Negroes have equal opportunities for employment in every federal agency."

Three witnesses testified they gave Wall a total of $1,100 to obtain promotions. Two of them said they received promotions.

Wall denied he had ever been approached by anyone and asked for help in getting post office promotions.

Since leaving Congressman Dawson's office, Wall operates an insurance agency and a gas station.

Court Fines White Man $2 For Hitting Negro Policeman

Black Newspaper
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-9-54

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The Trumbull Park Homes situation remained tense for last week as a white man hit a Negro policeman stationed at the public housing project.

John A. Faulkner, the policeman on duty at the site which has been the scene of recent racial flare-ups, testified that Raymond Prabyla, 41, a laborer, "had been drinking and that a "misunderstanding" developed.

The charge against Przbyla was reduced from assault and battery to one of disorderly conduct. He was fined $2. Przbyla does not live in the project itself. He resides in a private home about a block away.

Black newspaper
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-9-54

A series of racial disturbances at the Chicago Housing Authority administered project was touched off last August when the Donald Howard family moved in as its first Negro tenants. Today the project is a veritable armed camp, with police stationed all around.

Incest count nets 12 years

Convict Goldsboro father on 2 counts

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — Isaish Barnes, 39-year - old saw mill worker of Fremont, was given a prison term of 12 to 15 years each in Superior Court last week on two charges of incest.

Mr. Barnes was charged with having carnal knowledge of his daughters, 14 and 15, over a period of years. The younger girl testified she had been subjected to her father's advances since she was 10.

The eldest testified her father had been having relations with her since she was nine. The girls said their father would come into their room, where they slept together and force himself upon the one that happened to be asleep.

One said she would prop herself up in bed to keep awake and the other said if her sister was asleep, she would pinch her to warn her of her father's presence.

One Daughter Expectant

It was brought out at the trial that one of the girls is mentally retarded and has been pregnant since December. Mrs. Barnes testified the girls had told her of their father's advances, but that they all were afriad of him.

Court officials said Barnes had been charged with misconduct by one of the daughters four years ago, but that she refused to testify against him when the case came to trial resulting in the state dropping the charge.

Barnes denied the charges and said they had arisen because he had tried to discipline the girls

'Not So,' Claims Warden

Man, Just Out of LaGrange, Says Dice Got Him Life of Luxury There

Howard M. Smith Tells of Crooked Winnings Of $3,700 Which Bought Steak, Fans, Whisky

By PAUL BULLEIT

Most persons' idea of prison is four stone walls and watery bean soup.

Howard M. Smith's is fried chicken, juicy steaks, combination radios and phonographs, electric fans, whisky, and fancy clothes.

Smith, who admits he's a rather slippery character, told yesterday how he lived in luxury in LaGrange Reformatory during the last year by means of a pair of educated dice.

He claims to have won $3,700 from gullible fellow inmates in crap games sanctioned by officials of the institution.

Authorities Doubt Story

His winnings, he said, brought him the life of a resident of a first-class hotel, including about everything except television.

LaGrange authorities said they didn't believe Smith's story is true.

Smith, 32, is in the Jefferson County Jail awaiting transportation to Ashland Monday to begin serving a federal sentence of a year and a day for theft from an interstate shipment of whisky.

He has just completed a year's term in LaGrange on a State charge involving the theft of the same whisky early in 1953. He was given the two separate sentences after his arrest.

Smith was interviewed by a reporter after he had circulated his story among authorities here.

Warden Comments

The reporter asked LaGrange Warden Porter Lady to comment on the report that Smith had won $3,700 with "questionable" dice.

"That's not so. If he brought out crooked dice down here he would get conked on the head by prisoners," Lady said.

Lady then explained:

"We don't permit gambling, of course, but I suppose they have some games at night. It happens at every prison. I believe Smith is exaggerating about winning $3,700. There isn't that much money among prisoners here."

Smith said most of his wishes were granted by guards and trustees after he had acquired his small fortune.

Says Things Were High

"If I got hungry for fried chicken, I ordered it. It was expensive, and so was whisky. A pint cost $8. I paid.

"I had two combination radio and phonographs in my quarters. Two electric fans kept me cool in hot weather. I ordered new clothes now and then. The prisoners all looked up to me because I was dressed so well," Smith said.

Smith said he smuggled out most of his money to relatives and his girl friend before his term was up.

Warden Lady said Smith entered the reformatory with $135 and came out with only $15.

"He might have had radios and a fan, and it's possible someone brought him whisky. Smith was in solitary confinement or without yard privileges most of the time he was here, so I can't see how he could live so well," the warden said.

Recommendation Refused

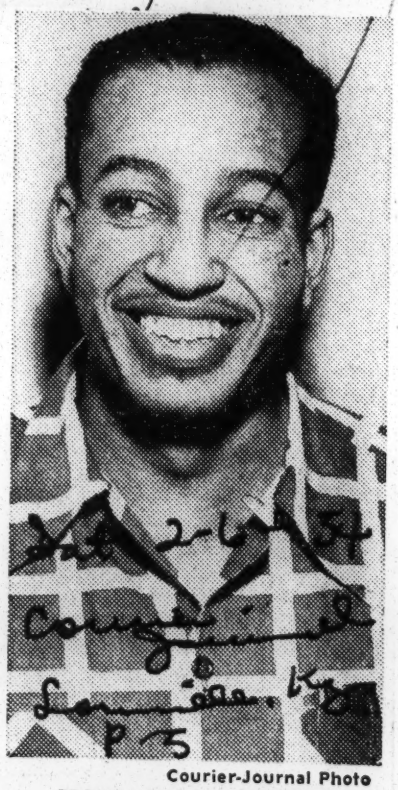
Lady said Smith might have told the story "because I refused to give him a letter of recommendation to federal officers when he left here. He wanted the letter to help him get out of serving his federal term."

Commenting on a statement by Smith that homosexuality was widespread among prisoners, Lady said:

"After all, there are 2,200 men here. We're working on a plan which may stop most of that."

Officials of the Jefferson County Jail recalled they took a pair of crooked dice away from Smith two years ago.

"He had won about $90 before we found out about it," an officer said.



Courier-Journal Photo

HOWARD M. SMITH

$25,000 THEFT RING REPORTED CRACKED

Principals Arrested in Merchandise Thefts

Four City Workers Among 12 Persons Arrested

Arrest of 12 persons including four city employes in what was callled the breakup of a theft ring which allegedly stole some $25,000 worth of furniture and appliances from a local store during a 12-month period was disclosed Monday by New Orleans detectives.

Five of the 12 arrested were employes of the store, Barnett's Furniture Company, 1600 Carondelet, Detective Chief Harry J. Daniels said.

One of the men was a messenger assigned to the mayor's office who receives a total of $435 a month for that and another job at City Hall, records show.

He is Edward Fuselier, 52, 1321 Ursulines, who was booked with possession of merchandise allegedly stolen from Barnett's.

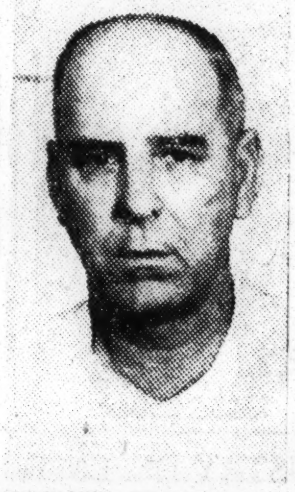
Daniels said Ellis Allen, 36, 1315 Lafreniere, a store employe, was booked with theft.

Personnel Technician

Booked with theft and possession were four other store employes, Freeman Christensen, 28, 2814 Hiawatha; Salvador Schilleci, 49, 1340 Music; Julius Wheeler, Negro, 29, 4009 Gibson; Charles Sterling, Negro, 33, 1369 Lafreniere, and McKinley Ellis, Negro, 59, 1835 Laharpe, a porter in the city public buildings and Parks division assigned to the city civil service commission office.

Booked with possession of stolen goods in addition to Fuselier were Harold Contreary, 32, 2505 Almonaster, personnel technician in the city civil service office; Joseph Centineo, 30, 643 Slidell ave., Algiers, a maintenance representative in the city electrician's office; Ester Wheeler, Negro, 29, 4009 Gibin; Selma Ellis, Negro, 60, 1835 Laharpe, and Louise Taylor, Negro, 62, 2116 LaSalle.

Police bureau of identification technicians said Fuselier's fingerprints match those of an Edward Fuselier who has a police record dating back to 1929 and two penitentiary sentences —one of 14 to 28 years for assault and robbery and breaking and entering in the nighttime armed with a dangerous weapon, and another of one to two years for receiving stolen property.



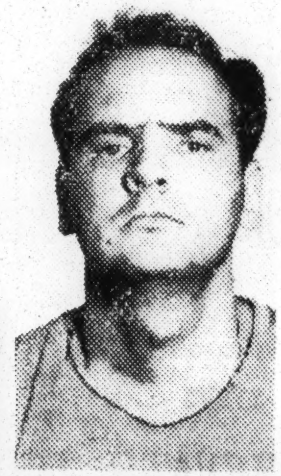
EDWARD FUSELIER



JOSEPH CENTINEO



SELMA ELLIS



FERMEN CHRISTENSEN



HAROLD CONTREARY



SALVADOR SCHILLECI



MACK ELLIS



CHARLES STERLING



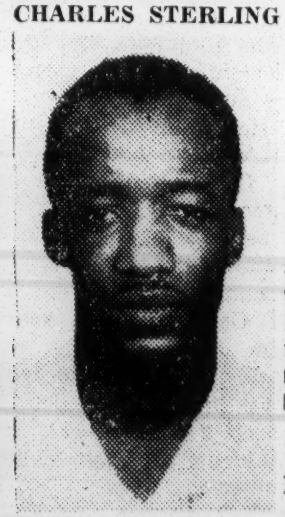
ELLIS ALLEN



LOUISE TAYLOR



ESTER WHEELER



JULIUS WHEELER

At City Hall Contreary was reported to have resigned April 2 from his $280 monthly post. Ellis was suspended Monday by Public Buildings and Parks Commissioner Victor H. Schiro for 60 days "due to arrest."

No disposition on the employment of Fuselier and Centineo was immediately announced.

Centineo's work card at City Hall listed him as having worked through Sunday at a $225 a month job. Ellis was paid $150 monthly as a porter, city records showed.

Several persons from whom some of the stolen goods were recovered were not charged because "there was no evidence they had guilty knowledge the property was stolen," chief Daniels said.

"At least one other person is wanted for theft and possession in connection with the case," Daniels reported.

$2100 Goods Recovered

Approximately $2100 of stolen goods have been recovered but interrogation of suspects revealed that a great deal of the stolen property was dumped into the Mississippi river from the Mississippi river bridge when it was suspected that police were on their trail, chief Daniels said.

Recovered property on display in Daniels' office Monday included furniture, a television set, appliances, chests of drawers, sheets, silverware, bedding and other articles.

The roundup began Wednesday when Det. Lionel Hernandez and Ptns. Carl Ranna and George Vogt Jr. hid inside the store to watch theft operations, Daniels said.

Sterling, Wheeler and Ellis were arrested and questioning of them led to the other nine suspects, Daniels said.

Various methods were used in carrying out the thefts, Daniels said. One worker was seen placing a jug of lubricant in Julius Wheeler's automobile. Another man placed an electric heater on a loading platform and police officers saw it put in Ellis' automobile, they said. Goods were left in trash barrels and loaded into cars and others were taken out in delivery trucks and transferred to private automobiles, Daniels said.

Another Is Wanted

Commenting on the arrests, Mayor Morrison said:

"The police are handling this matter and charges have been made and I assume will be presented to the district attorney's office.

"On the question of receiving stolen property, the employes involved said they had no knowledge of the thefts."

LOUISIANA FARM HAND BLINDED BY ANGRY EMPLOYER; DENIED AID

Black Dispatch

Argument With White Man Ends For Vegetable Packer With Head Clubbing

VICTIM KEPT FROM HOSPITAL FOR THREE DAYS

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Some things come high in life for one Henry Roy, Grant Coteau, La., 44-year-old farm worker and father of 10 children will go through life totally blind because he argued with the grandson of his employer.

Already blind in one eye, he was struck in the other one and because of the injury it had to be removed in the Charity hospital here last week.

Interviewed in the hospital, he said the injury was inflicted by Herbert Stelly, his 60-year-old white employer, and for whom he worked as a vegetable packer on Stelly's Plan at Grand Coteau.

Asked why he was attacked he said, "I was arguing with Jimmy, Mr. Stelley's grandson when Stelley walked up and struck me in the eye. The pain was terrible, and I begged them to take me to a doctor, but Mr. Stelly and his grandson both refused to do so. I was taken home by a man in a truck sometime later."

According to hospital attendants Roy did not receive any treatments until he was brought to the hospital three days after the incident.

Worrying him more than his momentary pain, was his future. He told reporters that he had saved enough from his 75 cents per hour wages to make a down payment on a home in 1953. He said his wife will have to take care of their small children, for he does not know how his family will be supported or how the notes will be met on his home.

A teen-age daughter of the victim told the newspapermen that her father's employes had beaten him about the head several times before the blinding incident. Roy said he would have left the job then, but jobs are hard to find and he had a large family.

Michaux denies Cassell charges

Afro American Baltimore

WASHINGTON

Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux this week termed "shockingly and totally untrue" the claims of Albert I. Cassell, former Howard University architect, that $962,000 is due him as a result of transactions in the construction and operation of Mayfair Mansions.

Last week, the architect named Elder Michaux and the Gospel Spreading Association which he heads, among defendants in a suit to recover a $962,000 equity in the $6,000,000 Northeast Washington project.

o O o 11-20-54

IN A STATEMENT to the AFRO-AMERICAN Monday regarding the pending suit, Elder Michaux said:

"The statements in the complaint filed in court by Mr. Cassell are shockingly and totally untrue.

"The Mayfair Mansions property was promoted, financed and built to establish a large housing institution for the benefit of colored people.

"That has been my purpose and the purpose of the Gospel Spreading Association and its management throughout.

o O o

"IT WAS ALWAYS agreed between the Gospel Spreading Association and myself and Mr. Cassell that if any stockholder at any time decided to sell his stock, it would first be offered to other stockholders in the company, who would be given preference.

"Instead of doing this, and living up to this agreement, Mr. Cassell urged the sale of the property to persons outside of the stockholders and outside of the colored race at a given price which he and his attorney and attorneys for Mayfair Mansions urged all other stockholders to accept.

"FINALLY through my efforts, money was borrowed and raised to enable the Gospel Spreading Association and myself to make a proposition to Mr. Cassell and his associates to pay exactly the same amount for the Mayfair Mansions property as they had urged the Gospel Spreading Association and myself to accept.

They accepted this counter offer, and it was concluded exactly as made, in absolute good faith.

Pair In Parish Prison Under $3000 Bonds

A 53-year-old father of five children with a lust for wine and his ex-con pal who furnished him with "it" were in Parish prison Tuesday under $3,000 bond each after being allegedly charged with incest and carnal knowledge by the older man's 15-year-old juvenile daughter.

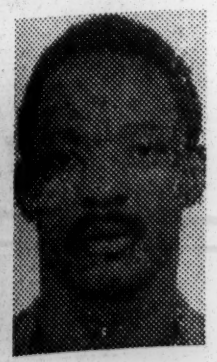
Arrested were William Lewis, Old Gentilly Road, and Albert Porter 31, Gentilly Road Dump. The pair were arrested by Patrolmen W. Aubry and Carleton Pecot.

According to the victim, her father allegedly began his promiscuous attacks six months ago. Despite the presence of her mother, who was sometimes chased away from the house, and the other children, Lewis is alleged to have frequently repeated these acts of indecent behavior, the youth stated. She alleged that they were not always drunk when they took advantage of her. She said that all members of the family lived in fear of their father.

Lewis admitted, according to police, that he had had incestuous relations with his daughter.

The youth, who has been placed in a foster home by juvenile authorities, asserted that her father allowed Porter to move into their already crowded home five weeks ago. The timid young girl, with tearful eyes, told how Porter and her father took advantage of her against her will while they made threats of doing her bodily harm if she did not submit to their "whims" or tell anybody what was "going on."





W. LEWIS A. PORTER

Police said Porter admitted having committed fornication with the girl five times without her consent.

When the teen-ager protested against the abusive mistreatment, Porter allegedly beat her. Her face and neck still showed the signs of being manhandled. She reported the incident to a priest who assisted in getting her in her foster home.

When the pair learned of the whereabouts of the teen-ager, they allegedly threatened the foster mother, a missionary. She claimed the men said that if she did not turn the girl over to them they would harm her.

The foster mother said that she had attempted to adopt the girl when she was younger but the family would not let her.

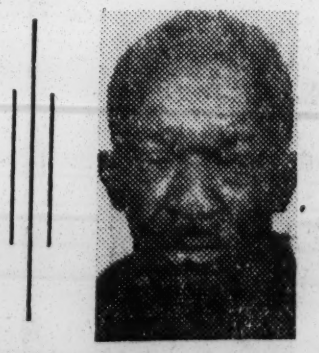
Porter, a police character, has a record which dates back to 1940. He did 60 days for discharging a firearm within the city limits. Other arrests include shooting with intent to kill, auto theft, carrying concealed weapons, being drunk and an 18 months sentence for forgery in El Reno, Okla.

Kind Missionary Worker Takes In Bewildered Child

A 54-year-old father of five children who was arrested last January for incest, pleaded guilty Monday morning in Criminal District court and received a one-year sentence with hard labor at Angola.

William Lewis, Old Gentilly Road dump, glanced toward the floor after hearing Judge Niels Hertz's sentence. Lewis and his companion, Albert Porter, 31, same address, were arrested by Patrolmen Carleton Pecot and W. Aubry.

The district attorney's office dropped the charges against Porter for lack of sufficient evidence. Reliable sources had reported that Porter befriended Lewis with alcoholic drinks and was permitted to move into the already crowded shack with the Lewises. Porter admitted to police that he committed fornication five times without the consent of his host's 15-year-old-girl.



The young girl told a Louisiana Weekly reporter that both of the men took advantage of her. The tearful youth told how she was forced into numerous cases with the pair, despite the fact that her mother and the other children in the family were present in the house. She explained how they beat her when she refused to submit.

Rumors Monday afternoon disclosed that Lewis' 28-year-old wife and the mother of his children was supposedly his daughter, a reporter was told. This startling evidence could not be used because a man cannot be tried for the same crime twice; however, some action will be taken upon the expiration of his sentence, a report declared.

The mother has maintained silence throughout the strange tryst. Neighbors concluded that the woman has lived in constant fear of her alleged father and husband.

After Lewis' arrest, police said he admitted to incestuous relationships with his teen-age daughter.

Since the father's arrest in January, the daughter was placed in a foster home. The foster mother, a missionary, said that both men had threatened her when they learned the whereabouts of the girl. She told how she had attempted to adopt the youth when she was a little child, but the family refused her efforts to provide what she termed the "proper home surroundings" to rear the child.

Negro Gang Held On Robbery Charge

BALTIMORE (AP)—A 20-year-old woman and five members of her gang were held in a total of $170,000 bail yesterday for a series of assault and robbery cases.

Police said Mrs. Elsie May Brown planned the crimes, recruited the men and acted as lookout while the jobs were pulled. She was held in $47,500 bail. Her husband and four others were also held. All are Negroes.

Mrs. Brown pleaded guilty to all but one of the holdup charges.

Hammer-Attack Suspect Held in Hattiesburg, Miss.



ARRESTED FOR THE HAMMER BEATING of Mrs. Harvey Foster, Hattiesburg, Miss., furniture store operator, is Allen Donaldson, 28, of Slidell, La. Flanking the Negro suspect are Patrolman Allen Sullivan (left) and J. P. Venus. Authorities said Donaldson made a "full confession" and quoted him as saying that he was "crazy drunk" at the time of the crime. Mrs. Foster, in critical condition at a Mississippi City hospital, was found beaten in her store Wednesday. Officers said Donaldson admitted taking her purse—which contained only a nickel—after the attack. District Attorney Lawrence Arrington said he will ask the death penalty for Donaldson on a charge of armed robbery.

Photo by Winston Moncrief.

ROBBERY CHARGE FILED IN BEATING

Hattiesburg Woman Still in Critical Condition

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 8 (AP)—A Slidell, La., Negro was charged with armed robbery today in the vicious hammer beating of Mrs. Harvey Foster Wednesday.

District Atty. Lawrence Arrington filed the charge in circuit court and said he did not know whether the 28-year-old Negro, Allen Donaldson, would be tried late this month or in April.

Hospital attendants said Mrs. Foster is still in critical condition but "slightly improved."

Donaldson is accused of bludgeoning the woman at her desk in a Hattiesburg furniture store owned by Mrs. Foster and her husband.

She told officers a Negro man grabbed her purse containing only a nickel after posing as a customer.

A vicious attack with a hammer followed and the woman was left half-conscious and bleeding, on the floor.

Arrington said earlier he would ask the death penalty for the accused whether or not Mrs. Foster succumbed to her wounds.

The Negro is being held without bond at the Forrest County jail.

Ex-Mental Patient Shoots Deputy, Kills Father, Self

CLARKSDALE, Miss., April 14 (AP)—A 32-year-old Negro, about to be handcuffed on a lunacy complaint, grabbed a deputy sheriff's gun and began firing, killing his aged father and wounding the deputy before committing suicide.

The deputy, Thomas E. Bingham, was wounded seriously last night but was reported in satisfactory condition today.

Bingham said today he went to arrest Alfred Bramlett on a lunacy charge at his home near Bobo. Bramlett was identified as a former patient at the Mississippi State (mental) Hospital at Whitfield.

As the deputy began to handcuff the Negro, Bramlett grabbed the deputy's gun and began firing. Bingham fell, shot in the right arm, shoulder and hip.

The elder Bramlett, 82-year-old Harry Bramlett, shouted to his son but the young man turned the gun on his father and shot him down.

When the posse entered the house later they found young Bramlett sprawled dead on the floor.

Miss. Pays Jailed 'Convict' $2,500

JACKSON, Miss. — Archie Henderson of Hinds County, who served nine years in the state penitentiary on a "mistaken identity" conviction, last week was voted $2,900 by the Legislature.

Henderson, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for armed robbery, was released last year.

Meridian Negro Brutally Beaten, Teeth Pried Out

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 31—Meridian officers Monday were searching for two men, who brutally slugged and robbed a 72-year-old Negro man of Meridian Sunday, forcibly prying out his gold teeth with a pair of pliers or some other instrument and leaving him unconscious in his residence, deputy sheriff Harry Hughes said Monday.

The victim, J. W. Cole, was taken to Anderson infirmary, his right arm and right legt completely paralyzed, his neck badly scratched and his body severely bruised.

He was found unconscious on his bed by patrolmen E. D. Pace and H. L. Lee Jr., bleeding profusely from the mouth.

"His gold teeth had been knocked or pulled out, either with a pair of pliers or some kind of instrument," said officer Pace.

"His mouth was paralyzed when we went by the hospital. It was the most brutal thing so far as we know, in the history of crime in Meridian."

The incident occurred shortly after midnight, a short time after the aged man had retired. He answered a knock at the front door, the assault following without warning. The pair savagely beat him over the head, one of them holding and choking him from the rear. His wallet, reported to have contained a considerable amount of money, was taken.

Whether Cole was fully unconscious when his gold teeth were pulled or pried out was not known. None of the teeth were found in his bedroom, which showed signs of a general ransacking.

Anderson infirmary attendants Monday said the man's right arm and right leg were completely paralyzed and that he also suffered a throat injury which prevents him from speaking. His condition was termed extremely serious. He was still suffering from serious shock.

Miss. Farmer Gets Life In Woman Robbery, Beating

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (SNS)—A life imprisonment sentence was handed down to a 50-year-old farmer, Clarence Anderson, by circuit court Judge Ed Green here Thursday after Anderson pleaded guilty of robbery and attempted assault on Miss Cornelia Prichard, white, of Lula, Miss., on May 2.

According to police testimony, Anderson entered the home of Miss Prichard at night while she was asleep. She was severely beaten, rendered unconscious by blows about the head. Miss Prichard, who lives alone, told the police she never knew what happened.

Anderson's loot valued $202.40 in that he took $2.40 from her purse and a ring valued at $200.

Miss. Denies Negro New Trial, Suspends White Man's Sentence

BILOXI, Miss.—(ANP)— Mississippi last week refused a new trial to a Negro sentenced to die in connection with the rape of a white woman. At the same time, Gov. Hugh White suspended indefinitely a two-year sentence of a white man convicted of a similar charge.

Walter Johnson, 17-year-old airman stationed at Kessler Air Force base here was found guilty last June 7 and sentenced to die in the state's portable electric chair on August 25.

TEMPORARY INSANITY

Johnson, a native of Chicago and the son of Mrs. Anna A. Lindsay, Cleveland, Ohio, has been denied a new trial in his case, because Judge Leslie Grant said, in his denial of the motion, that temporary insanity is no basis for a new trial in law covering cases of this kind.

Feeling Johnson should have been put to a sanity test before coming to trial, his attorneys and ministers of the city made an appeal in his behalf, resulting in some waiter person paying for the examination by one of the psychiatrists stationed at the VA hospital here. Nevertheless the judge stands on his decision to deny the new trial and has said he will not extend the time of execution.

On the other hand, Jack Morris a 22-year-old white airman from the same base, has been found guilty of raping a young New Orleans wite woman on July 8. He was sentenced to two years in the state prison but was granted a suspended sentence by Gov White.

Rev. R. H. Tucker, funeral director and pastor, St. John AME Church, has taken up the cause of Johnson and is trying to secure a new trial for him.

13 1954

MISSISSIPPI

Negroes Beat Up White Man Who Drew Gun on Them

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A white man drew a gun on a group of Negroes here last week, shot one and in turn was badly beaten.

He is J. F. Stoup Jr., who admitted he shot Leon Smith twice, and in the ensuing struggle, suffered a sound beating.

Smith was taken to a veterans hospital for gunshot wounds in his stomach and hip. Stoup, after escaping from the colored men, went to Baptist hospital where he was treated for bad bruises.

Smith did not release his version of the fight, but according to the white man here is what happened.

Stoup and his wife had taken his Negro maid home. On the way back they encountered a group of colored men walking down the middle of a street. Stoup said he called to them to get out of the way so he could drive by. One of the group cursed him, he said.

Getting out of his car, Stoup said he pulled his pistol and advanced on the group. Smith, Stoup said, jumped at him and tried to take the pistol. Stoup said he shot him once, and then again when he continued to advance.

The other Negroes jumped Stoup, he told police, and took away the gun. He ran to the rear of his car and they fired about three times at him, but he managed to jump in and escape.

2 Suspects Held In Shooting And Assault

GREENWOOD, Miss., Aug. 30 (U.P.)—Two Negro men were held for questioning today in the shooting of a 75-year-old Washington County planter and the criminal attack on his 45-year-old companion on a county road near here Friday night.

Officers said Julius Thompson of near Hollandale, a member of the Mississippi Board of Levees Commissioners, was shot in the head by a Negro who appeared at Thompson's car when he stopped to light a cigaret.

Thompson told officers he attempted to drive away, but the Negro fired at him, then dragged Thompson's companion, a Greenwood woman, from the car into a cotton field.

Leflore County officers said two Negro occupants of a truck which was reported parked about 200 yards from the Thompson car had been picked up for questioning.

Warden acts to end prison segregation

McCorkle reveals plans at Trenton, Rahway farm next

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Two years ago, in company with other editors in the state, I made a tour of three state institutions as guest of Sanford Bates, who will retire next month as commissioner of institutions and agencies.

The tour was designed by Commissioner Bates to give us a visual knowledge of the urgency for larger appropriations by the Legislature to modernize the institutions and to increase salaries for administrative and staff personnel.

We inspected the State Prison Farm at Rahway, Marlboro State Hospital and the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg.

Press Helped Bond Drive

The physical, financial and personnel deficiences which were apparent at that time were pointed up by the editors in a series of news and feature stories, giving due credit for the progress being made under difficult circumstances.

Not long after the editors' tour, the voters overwhelmingly approved a bond referendum for new buildings and the improvements of several institutions.

Conference On Segregation

Next to the manner in which political expediency was jeopardizing the health and welfare of thousands of inmates and patients, I was appalled two years ago with the pattern of segregation at the three institutions we visited — especially the Rahway Prison Farm.

Last Thursday, because of a report to this newspaper two weeks ago by a Rahway guard concerning the continued segregation of inmates and prison officers at the farm, I had my first opportunity to inspect the State Prison in Trenton.

At the invitation of Lloyd W. McCorkle, principle keeper Raymond Brown, Jersey City attorney; Sgt. Felix Ishom of the Jersey City police force; the Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, Belleville, prison chaplain, and myself conferred with Mr. McCorkle on the report about segregation at Rahway.

Social Service Director

Sitting in on the conference was Hosea Williams Jr., of New Brunswick, who has been the new director of social services at the Trenton State Prison since last Feb. 11.

He succeeded William Watson, formerly a social worker at the prison, who is now a Community Center director in Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. McCorkle who holds the Ph.D. degree and is co-author of a nationally discussed pamphlet, "Resocialization Within Walls," with Richard Korn, director of education and counseling at State Prison, was fortright in facing up to the issue of prison segregation.

Warden Backs Integration

Not only is he opposed to it, but soon after the report on the segregation pattern at the Rahway Farm was called to his attention by Attorney Brown, he set about to end the practice.

The warden informed us that he is issuing directives to Superintendent R. William Lagay that will end the segregation of inmates and prison officers at Rahway.

Here at the State Prison, Mr. McCorkle took us on an extended tour of the institution where, to our surprise, we saw integration at work in nearly all departments.

Tradition Holds Sway

In the few shops and dormitories where segregation remains, it is due primarily to tradition — based upon certain "outdoors" opportunities and "pay" for skilled labor.

But even in at least two of these departments, Mr. McCorkle has already taken steps to bring about gradual integration in a manner that will not affect prisoner morale or institutional discipline.

Healthy Lunch Served

We arrived at the prison at lunch time and found the inmates enjoying as healthy a mid-day meal, plentifully supplied, as could be obtained in a restaurant on any Main st.

In the spacious, clean dining room, inmates sit where they please, but, in keeping with the pattern of cell life, prison mates prefer to eat together.

Shops, Hospital Mixed

We found the policy of integration working smoothly in these shops:

Barber, tailor, carpenter, printing, machine, shoe repair, and tags, and also in the hospital.

About 80 per cent of those in the tag shop are colored inmates.

Vet Heads Carpentry

The tailor shop is one of the busiest departments of the prison.

The carpenter shop is under the supervision of a colored World War II veteran, a civilian who Mr. McCorkle rated very highly, lives in Atlantic City.

In the office of the State Used Industries within the prison, a mixed personnel is employed.

Inmates Play Together

As, is true beyond prison walls, the inmates at State Prison are more receptive to integration in recreation than in any other field.

We watched them playing in the yard under the alert eyes of the guards and observed that they had momentarily forgotten their predicament to play together without thought of race or creed or nationality.

Other articles will follow on Mr. McCorkle, Mr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Van Peet, all trained, experienced and compe-

SAYS HE PROPOSITIONED HIM:

CBS film editor, accused by policeman, acquitted

NEW YORK CITY—A Howard university graduate employed as a film editor with the Columbia Broadcasting System was acquitted of a morals charge, last week, by a Brooklyn magistrate.

Earl V. Toliver, 25, of the 800 block Lincoln pl., Brooklyn, was accused of making an indecent proposal to a plainclothesman on Jan. 14.

Magistrate Augustine B. Cascy of the Brooklyn Felony Court granted a defense motion of acquittal.

Toliver denied the accusation filed by Lester I. Hershman, complaining officer.

Eight character witnesses, including a Catholic priest, testified for the defendant.

The priest, the Rev. Mr. Greblunes of St. Gregorys church, told the court that Officer Hershman told him a story of the attack different from the complaint filed the morning after the alleged incident.

Mr. Toliver is a psychology major. His wife is the daughter of the late Dr. Harry Boston and Mrs. Mary Boston, reputedly one of the East's inner social guar..

Forgotten Vet Out Of Jail After 6 Months

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—A mixup in names cost a W. War II veteran more five months in Brooklyn Prison. The forgotten Joseph Allen Holmes, 34, 28 Spencer place, was disco ered recently. He modest asked a Department of Cor rection officer: "Why hasn't my case been called? I've been here since Sept. 25."

A short time after the start-

ling query, he was standing before Special Sessions Justice V. Loscalzo with Legal Aid Bureau advisor James Shaw. The story told the arbitor was as follows:

A (FLARE) pistol was found in Holmes apartment after his landlady summoned police following an argument with him. He was booked on a possession of a dangerous weapon charge despite the plea that the weapon was merely a souvenir of his four-and-a-half years of service in the Army.

Unable to raise $500 for his bail he was sent to prison where he added the surname Holmes. The grand ju... returned an information Oct. 3, and the name Joseph Allen was subsequently posted on the bulletin board at the prison for arraignment in the court.

* * *

WHEN NO person responded to the name, search was made for Mr. Holmes, but nobody knew where he was. A bail jumping warrant was issued. But real results came only when Holmes asked his question.

The case ended when Atty. S...aw advised the court that no ...la'ole in this country and ... that the charge be dis... m... l. Assistant District At... to... J. M. Rosenberg agreed

Linked With Schuster Killing—

2 State Material Witnesses In Slaying Watched Closely

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Two longshoremen today embarked on a strange new life of mock freedom, like dogs on a leash.

Wherever they go, a policeman goes with them, eating, sleeping, working or in the bosom of their families.

The pair are John (Rabbit) Noto, 39, and Joseph (Lefty) Auteri, 37, held for two years as red-hot material witnesses in the sensational slaying of Arnold Schuster.

Schuster was killed March 8, 1952, after he had led police to Willie Sutton, fugitive bank robber who long since has been returned to prison.

Noto and Auteri were accused of stealing and selling eight guns from a waterfront shipment. Among the weapons was the one with which Schuster was shot. They were accused of grand larceny and held as material witnesses in the Schuster killing, although they were not charged with any direct complicity.

In giving them limited freedom yesterday, Brooklyn County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz said:

"If the Schuster murderer is still alive and not encased in cement in the bottom of some river, these men are the hottest pieces of human merchandise in this city today."

They wouldn't be safe in prison, Leibowitz agreed, since the actual slayers of Schuster might get to them through other convicts. Neither could they be kept forever under guard in a hotel room at waterfront.

An attorney for the pair, Solon B. Hanft, commented outside of court:

"These fellows have very crowded homes and they have children. Is the police officer going to stay in the apartment? I don't know how that is going to work out."

Another lawyer in the case, Eugene Pelcyger, wondered how a man can hold a job with a policeman by his side.

Alabama Man Charged With Wife Assault

Went To New York After Parole Here

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—One of Alabama's nine "Scottsboro Boys" yesterday was charged with slashing his estranged wife when she refused a reconciliation.

Police said James Andrew 42, waived examination in Police Court, and was held for Grand Jury action on second degree assault charges.

Officers said the slashing took place at the home of Wright's wife, Shirley, 21. She was reported in fair condition at Memorial Hospital with cuts on her hands and neck.

Wright came to Albany in 1950 following his parole from an Alabama prison. He was tried and acquitted of a criminal assault charge involving a 13-year-old girl in 1952.

Wright was one of nine Negroes who were accused of criminally assaulting two white women in a freiht car near Scottsboro, Ala. Eight were sentenced to death in 1931, but the sentences were set aside and the case dragged through court for more than six years.

The eight received long prison sentences from which all eventually were released.

SCOTTSBORO FIGURE HELD

One of Nine in Famous Case Seized in Albany Slashing

ALBANY, Nov. 13 (AP)—James Andrew Wright, one of nine Negroes convicted in the celebrated "Scottsboro case" in Alabama a generation ago, was arrested today on a charge of second-degree assault.

The police said that Wright, 42 years old, had slashed his estranged wife, Shirley, 21, in her apartment here. He waived examination and was held for action by a grand jury.

The police said Wright, who is unemployed, was seeking a reconciliation. Mrs. Wright was reported in fair condition at Memorial Hospital.

Wright came here on parole after serving seventeen years in prison for rape in the Scottsboro, Ala., case. Twenty-three years ago, he and eight other Negroes were accused of attacking two white women in a freight car near Scottsboro. Wright was sentenced to death, but the United States Supreme Court granted him a new trial. He was convicted again.

Key Westchester Holdup Suspect

Victim's Memory Sketch Traps Him

By Newton H. Fulbright

HARRISON, N. Y., May 30.—A pencil sketch drawn from memory by a holdup victim and the alertness of the White Plains Police Chief in identifying the likeness led to the arraignment today of the suspected "finger man" for a gang of "party bandits" who are accused of robbing at least five Westchester homes in recent weeks.

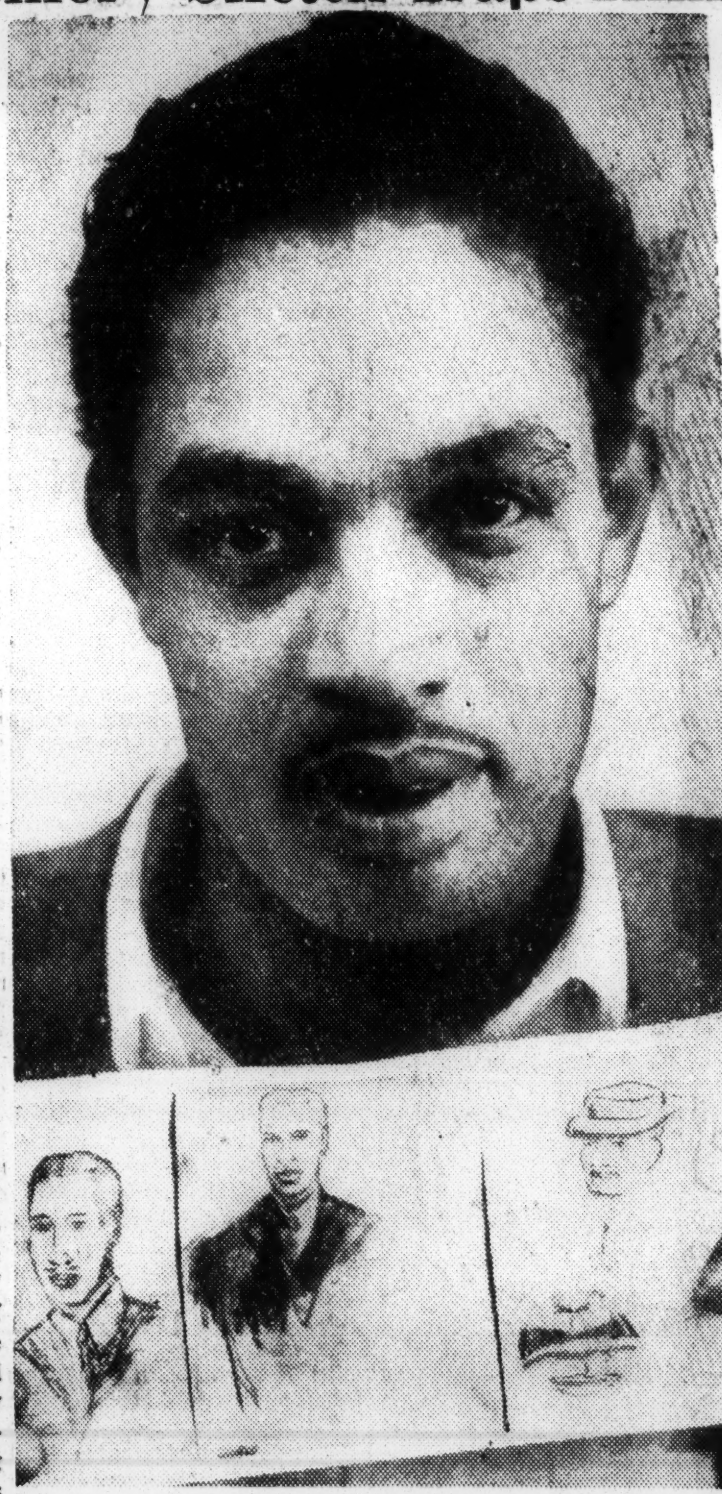
Two alleged gang members were arrested Friday night in New York City when a man now being held as a material witness reported to police that his automobile had been stolen. It developed, police said, that the owner had loaned the car to two acquaintances. The latter abandoned the car after a robbery Thursday night in North Castle, telling the owner that his car had been stolen.

Named as "Finger Man"

The alleged "finger man" he identified from the sketch was Paul D. Bailey, twenty-four, who gave himself up last night in White Plains after he learned that police were guarding his home at 830 Columbus Ave., New York.

The pencil sketch was made by Mark Apfel, an amteur artist employed by the B. G. Mesberg furniture sales service, 201 E. 57th St., New York, who was one of twelve guests robbed the night of May 15 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Ciner, of Harrison. The sketch was made the next day from memory and was identified last week by White Plains Police Chief Edward Dowdall as resembling Bailey, a former White Plains taxi driver and floor waxer.

A hunt for Bailey led police to his New York apartment. Bunt being tipped off, Bailey stayed away, police said, until he telephone last night offering to give himself up. Arraigned on three charges of armed robbery before Justice of the Peace Charles C. Venezia here this afternoon, Bailey was ordered held without bail for the grand jury.



Morris Warman

Paul D. Bailey, arraigned in Harrison Town Hall yesterday in robberies of five Westchester homes, holding sketches responsible for his arrest. At left is Patrolman Peter Maxwell's drawing; in center one by Mark Apfel, a victim, and at right one of John Washington, who was captured Saturday.

Car Owner's Tip

On information supplied by Joseph Oliver, twenty, of 1886 Seventh Ave., New York, owner of the abandoned automobile, police Friday night had arrested John Washington, twenty-four, a drummer of 1893 Seventh Ave., and Robert Johnson, twenty-nine, of 115-47 180th St., St. Albans, Queens, a cab driver.

A fourth man, believed to have been the leader of the gang, is being sought by police. He was identified merely as a former boxer.

A model, Barbara Mitchell, twenty-two, of 72 W. 85th St., was also arrested Friday night in the case. Arraigned Saturday before Magistrate Phillip B. Thurston in Felony Court in New York, she was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of receiving at least $600 of the loot from the raids.

Westchester police said that Bailey, Washington and Johnson have admitted taking part in at least five recent robberies of Westchester homes. In all but one of the robberies, parties were in progress and the bandits robbed the guests of personal effects before locking them in basements and ransacking the houses.

Mr. Apfel, who is a member of the Westchester Volunteer Police of Civil Defense, said he managed to escape from the Ciner's basement through a small window, and called police on a neighbor's telephone. But the four bandits had fled by the time police arrived.

Mr. Apfel said that next day he was called to the Ciner home by Chief William Donovan and Patrolman Peter Maxwell, also an amateur artist, of the Harrison Police.

"Chief Donovan had an F. B. I. chart used in trying to identify crime suspects," Mr. Apfel said. "I told them I could do better making a sketch. I sketched the two leaders—Bailey and Washington. But I wasn't too satisfied with Bailey's mouth. Patrolman Maxwell then drew a sketch. I told him that wasn't exactly right, either. Maxwell drew his sketch from what other witnesses had told him and from looking at my sketch. Between us, I guess we did all right."

Two Arraigned as Robbers

Bailey and Washington were later arraigned before City Judge Richard Barber, in Rye, on a charge of robbing the home of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gillie. Bailey was then taken to Scarsdale and arraigned on a similar charge before Judge Manville Whittemore in the robbery of the home of Mrs. Herbert Scofield, on Bedford Rd., Armonk, Thursday night.

Mrs. Scofield was alone watching television when one of the robbers knocked at her window, police said, and told her to open the door. Familiar with the pattern of robberies, Mrs. Scofield indicated that she would open the door but instead ran upstairs and called police. When a patrolman arrived, the robbers forced him to drop his gun, threatening to kill Mrs. Scofield if he did not comply. They escaped in the automobile owned by Mr. Oliver.

Policeman's Revolver Found

Knowing that police had a description of the car, the robbers abandoned the vehicle, they told police, and stole a taxicab which they drove to New York.

A clock taken from the Rye robbery was later found in Washington's room, as was a revolver belonging to the disarmed policeman at Mrs. Scofield's home.

In an unprecedented move to bring the gang to book, Westchester Sheriff John Hay had deputized 1,500 special policemen in the county.

Client Can't Communicate, Lawyer Takes His Place

NEW YORK (INS)—An attorney last week prepared to take the place of his client to pose as "defendant" in a felonious assault case.

The lawyer is Benjamin Schimer, of the Legal Aid Society, whose client, known only as Harry Walker, apparently is unable to speak, read, hear, write or use the standard sign language.

WALKER IS charged with stabbing Sarah Lewis, 28, in Harlem last April 7.

The legal problem raised by Walker's condition is: How can a man be prosecuted when the state is unable to inform him of the charges against him:

* * *

MAGISTRATE Glowa ruled in a hearing last Tuesday:

"When a defendant is in this state of mind it becomes incumbent on his lawyer to act as his eyes, ear and mouth and be the defendant himself."

Bellevue Hospital psychiatrists, who examined Walker, reported that "No evidence of a mental disorder" was found "but since we have been unable to communicate with him, we can give no ideation or emotional trend."

13 1954 NEW YORK

Herald Tribune
Sun. 5-30-54
P. 15
New York, N. Y.



Associated Press

Held as Robbery Terrorists in Westchester

Sgt. John Donovan, of the Scarsdale police, left, and Det. Sgt. John Johnston, of the Harrison police, questioning captives yesterday in the robbery of Mrs. Herbert L. Scofield at Armonk Thursday. The arrested men, at the State Police Barracks in Hawthorne, are Joseph R. Oliver, second from right, and John Washington.

2 Held as Armonk Robbers Name 3 Others Still Sought

Special to the Herald Tribune

NORTH CASTLE, N. Y., May 29.—Two of the "party bandits" responsible for six robberies of Westchester homes in as many weeks were reported by police to have identified their three companions still at large.

As a result, state police and New York City detectives were said to be on the trail of the trio, two men and a woman. None of the names was released.

Part of the loot from the robberies was discovered yesterday in the apartment of Barbara Mitchell, twenty-two, at 72 W. 85th St., New York. She is the woman fugitive in the search.

Meanwhile, John Washington, twenty-four, a drummer, of 1893 Seventh Ave., New York; Robert Johnson, twenty-nine, a taxi-driver, of 115-48 180th St., St. Albans, Queens, and Joseph Oliver, twenty, a singer, of 1886 Seventh Ave., were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Julius Raven here.

Arrested in Harlem

The three were arrested in Harlem last night. Oliver was held as owner of the car used by the gang in making a getaway Thursday night after robbing and terrorizing Mrs. Herbert L. Scofield, of Armonk.

The other two confessed they were members of the gang that has been staging holdups in private homes in Westchester. All told, there were three robberies in Harrison, and one each in Rye, Scarsdale and Armonk, the latter in the Scofield home.

According to State Trooper John Quinn, Washington admitted being in on all six holdups. Johnson, he said, admitted taking part only in the Armonk robbery.

The pair will be taken on tour of North Castle, which is north of White Plains, in an attempt to recover the rifle and shotgun used in the Scofield holdup, and which the bandits claim they threw away on the road.

Revolver Recovered

A .38 caliber revolver taken from a North Castle patrolman who responded to Mrs. Scofield's telephoned call for help was recovered in Washington's New York apartment. Patrolman Emil Zastenchip dropped the weapon when one of the robbers pointed a shotgun at Mrs. Scofield and ordered the officer to do so or he would shoot the woman.

Mrs. Scofield had managed to call police while the robbers were entering the house. An additional charge of grand larceny is to be lodged against Washington for taking the revolver.

The woman still at large, Miss Mitchell, according to police, was identified by the robbers as having been the driver of the getaway car following the Armonk robbery.

Ex-Scottsboro Negro arrested for assault

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13—(AP)—James Andrew Wright, one of the nine Negroes convicted in the celebrated "Scottsboro Case" in Alabama a generation ago, was arrested Saturday on a charge of second-degree assault.

Police said Wright, 42, slashed his estranged wife, Shirley, 21, about the hands and neck with a butcher knife in her apartment here.

Sat. 11-13-54

At his arraignment in Police Court, Wright blurted out: "I plead guilty. I cut her." But Justice M. Michel Dobris explained to Wright he could not plead guilty to a felony in that court.

Wright then waived examination and was held for action by a Grand Jury.

IT WAS WRIGHT'S second arrest since he came to Albany in 1950. He was tried and acquitted in 1952 on a rape charge involving a 13-year-old girl.

Wright came here on parole after serving 17 years in prison for rape in the Scottsboro, Ala., case. He had a job in a knitting mill near here.

Twenty-three years ago, he and eight other Negroes were accused of raping two white women in a freight car near Scottsboro. Wright was sentenced to death, but the U. S. Supreme Court granted him a new trial. He was convicted again and sentenced to 99 years in prison.

Boy Killers Face Quick Indictment

Leader Cries at Sight of Parents

By Jack Tait

The case of Brooklyn's teen-age murder and torture gang is expected to go before the Brooklyn Grand Jury on Monday for a speedy indictment, a spokesman for the office of Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver said yesterday. Evidence of the two murders committed by the youths will be presented to the jury.

As Mr. Silver and his associates worked out plans to bring swift justice to the four terrorists, who grimly diverted themselves by torturing and killing in parks near the Williamsburg Bridge in Brooklyn, the leader of the gang, whitefaced and broken, appeared in Brooklyn Supreme Court to beg for transfer from Raymond Street Jail to Kings County Hospital.

Faints in Court

The youth, Jack Koslow, eighteen, fainted at one stage, but was revived by his guards. At another point, he cried out to his parents who were in court. He raised his manacled hands above his head and screamed: "Mama, Mama!" Then he dropped his head into his hands and wept like a baby.

Appearing for Koslow was his attorney, Murray Cutler, who told Justice Lewis Olliffe that Koslow's rights "have positively been violated." He said: "I am not here to ask for bail or freedom for this man. I am asking your Honor to issue an order removing this youth from Raymond Street Jail to Kings County Hospital.

"He is a mental case. He is a victim of ulcers. He has not eaten since his arrest or gone to the toilet."

Mr. Cutler said Koslow had been under treatment as a mental case by the Koslow family physician and by a psychiatrist about a year ago. The attorney seemed to be indicating the future pattern of his defense for Koslow.

Koslow was produced in court under a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Olliffe, after hearing a thirty-eight minute argument between Mr. Cutler and Assistant District Attorney Joseph DiLalla, dismissed the writ without prejudice and suggested that Mr. Cutler get in touch with the warden of Raymond Street Jail and Commissioner of Correction Anna M. Kross to see if he could effect the transfer.

Justice Olliffe said the dispute would better be heard in a county court and reminded Mr. Cutler that he could go there on Monday.

Weeps Before Parents

The case over, the court began to clear. It was noticed then that sitting a far corner of the courtroom were Mr. and Mrs. Sam Koslow. They were wearing dark glasses. The youth saw them and cried out and wept. The couple headed for a side door to escape television cameras and passed within three feet of the young man.

Koslow seemed to think his parents were coming to talk with him. He yelled, "no, no." They passed by and each said softly to him, "Keep your chin up, sonny."

The other members of the gang are charged with homicide for the wanton slaying of Rheinhold Ulrickson, forty-three, on the night of Aug. 6. They found Mr. Ulrickson on a park bench in Washington Park and, police charge, beat him so badly that he died later in Kings County Hospital. Koslow was not directly connected with this killing. He is being held on a charge of assault.

All four have confessed their part in the death by torture and drowning of Willard Menter, thirty-four, of 131 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn, whose body was recovered from the East River on Thursday. They also have admitted torturing and beating other victims, including two teen-age girls.

The other three members of the kill-for-fun quartet are Melvin Mittman, seventeen; Jerome Lieberman, seventeen, and Robert Trachtenberg, fifteen.

When Koslow was brought to court yesterday afternoon he was clean-shaven and very white faced. His tiny mustache was intact. He wore a green shirt and brown trousers. There was no air of bravado about him.

His Face Bloodless

Shortly before Justice Olliffe entered the courtroom, Koslow began to weave in his seat. Then his head went forward and then far back. His eyes were closed, his face bloodless. One guard rubbed his wrists while another rubbed the back of his neck. Just then Justice Olliffe came in and Koslow was pulled to his feet, still faint and weaving.

A few minutes later he seemed to have recovered somewhat.

Mr. Cutler, in his argument to the court, said: "I represent Jack Koslow and I maintain his constitutional rights have been violated and that he has been mistreated by the police and District Attorney's office of this county. He has been taken from Raymond Street Jail to S. Fifth St. (on Thursday the youths were taken to a pier at S. Fifth St. to identify the body of Mr. Menter) where an alleged crime was committed and neither his family nor his lawyer was notified this was to take place. This youth was not told of his rights by members of the District Attorney's office and his rights have positively been violated."

Mr. Cutler made the point that Koslow should be taken to Kings County Hospital so that independent psychiatrists could examine him. Mr. DiLalla suggested that Koslow see one of the doctors at Raymond Street Jail.

As Mr. Cutler was indicating in court that Koslow might well be adjudged insane, the youth's parents in an interview admitted they had been worried about him, sensing that all was not well with their only child.

The parents told the United Press that "we gave him everything." The father, who owns a small automobile repair shop, said as a boy Koslow "admired strength."

"He used to admire me because I was strong," he said. But, he added, his son was kind "He was a kid, who brought home stray cats. He loved animals. He was kind."

Acted Strangely

According to the parents it was just one or two years ago that Koslow began acting strangely. Mr. Koslow said:

"A couple of years ago he got a job as a camp counselor. After three days we got a report he was sick. We drove up there in the middle of the night, and they told us that Jack had slapped a boy. He shouldn't have done that, but he had no training as a counselor. They told me then some things about him that worried me a little."

Mrs. Koslow said her son was graduated from high school at fifteen.

"He loved history and languages," she said, "but he couldn't get math."

Had "Gift of Gab"

"He bluffed his way through it in high school," Mr. Koslow said. "Had a gift of gab second to nobody. Jack was too smart to go in business with me. He had a mind to be something wonderful. I didn't want him to be a mechanic."

"We thought maybe a professional man," Mrs. Koslow said. "He was such a beautiful baby, and then he was so bright. People used to look at him and tell me, 'someday he'll be something big.'"

Scottsboro Boy Seized In Knifing

ALBANY, N. Y. — James Wright, 42, one of the nine Negroes convicted in the celebrated "Scottsboro Case" in Alabama about 23 years ago, was arrested last week on a charge of second-degree assault.

According to police, Wright slashed his estranged wife, Shirley, 21, on the hands and neck with a butcher knife in the apartment here. At his arraignment in Police Court, Wright blurted out: "I plead guilty. I cut her." Justice M. Michel Dobris explained, however, that he (Wright) could not plead guilty to a felony in that court.

Wright then waived examination and was held for action by a grand jury.

It was Wright's second arrest since he came to Albany in 1950. He was tried and acquitted in 1952 on a rape charge involving a 13-year-old girl. He came here on parole after serving 17 years in prison in the Scottsboro, Ala., case.

Twenty-three years ago, Wright and eight others were accused of raping two white women in a fright car near Scottsboro. He was sentenced to death, but the United States Supreme Court granted him a new trial. He was convicted again and sentenced to 99 years in prison, but later was paroled by the State of Alabama.

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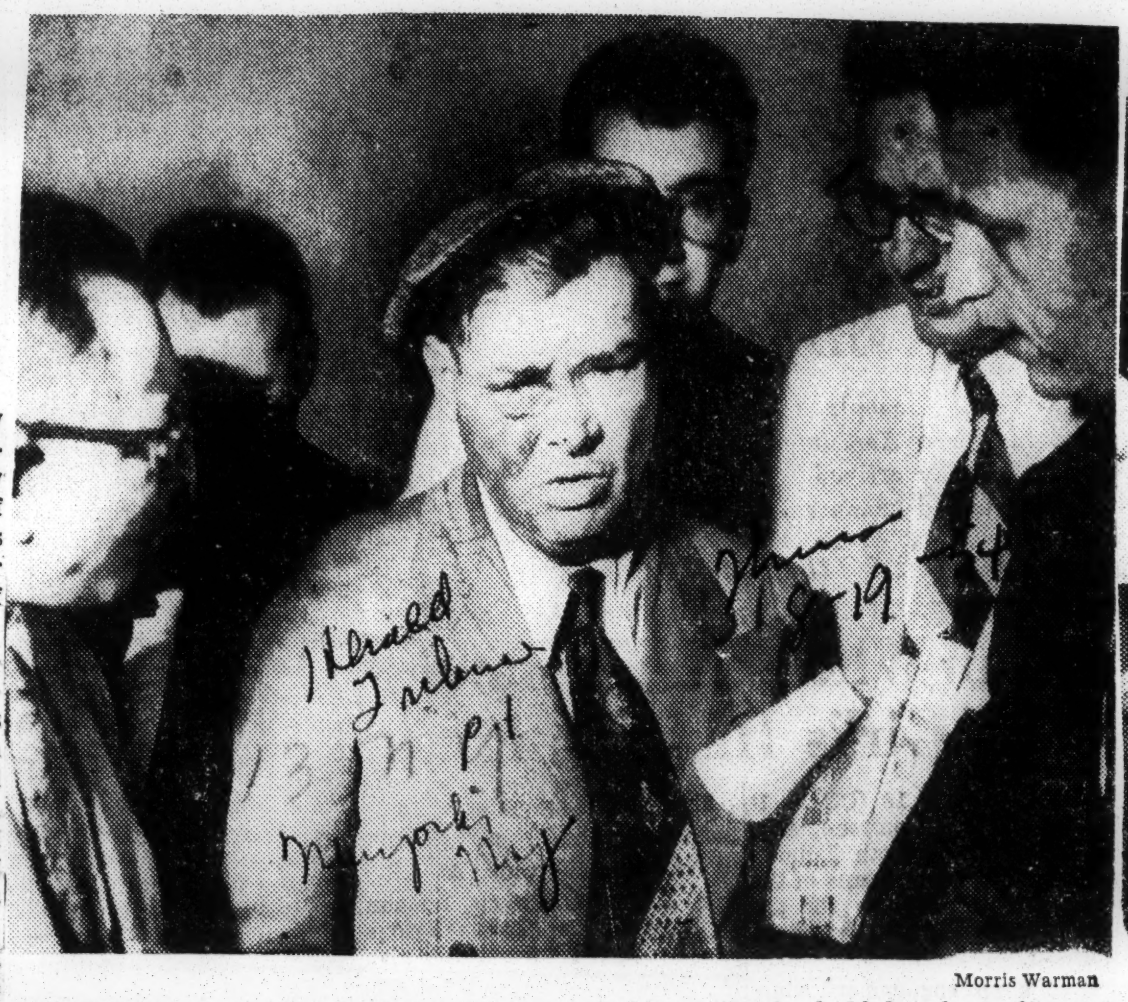
NEW YORK

Teen-Age Killers Pose A Mystery

Why Did They Do It? Police Wonder

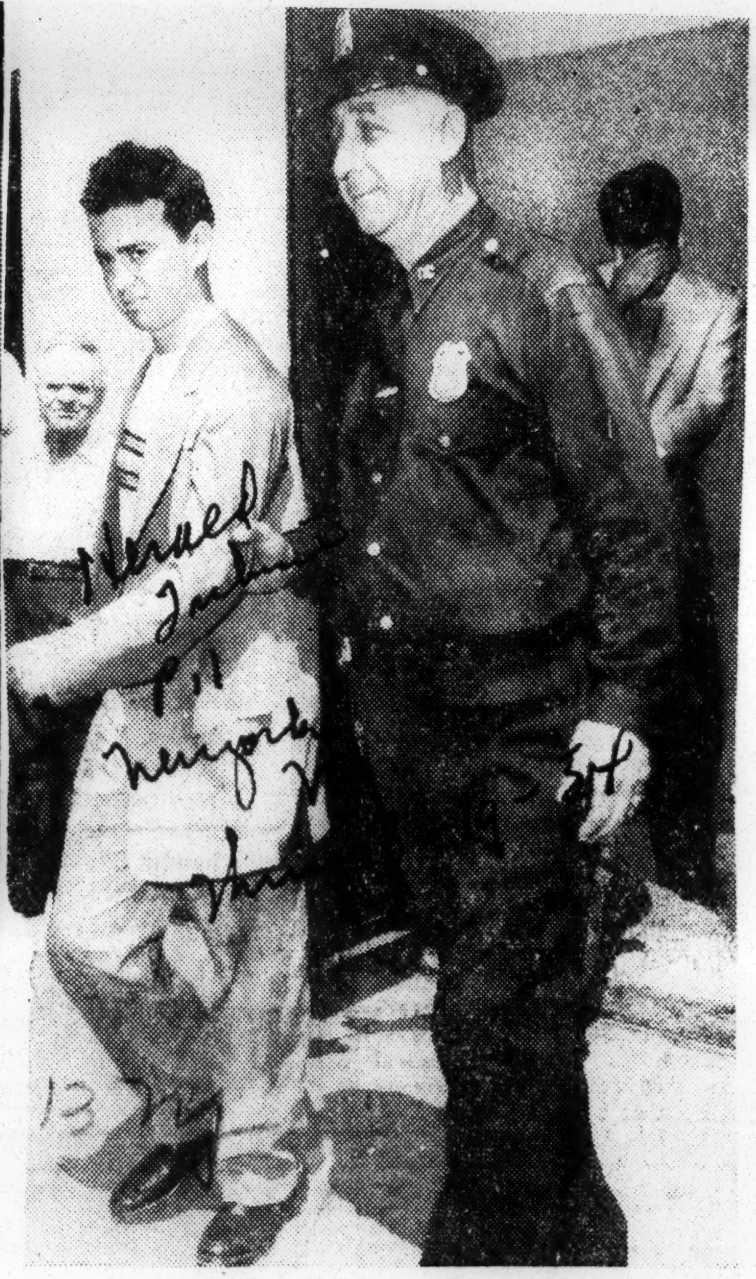
A baffled district attorney asked for and received yesterday ten days in which to study the "habits and home lives" of four Brooklyn teen-agers in his search for some reason for their apparently senseless rampage of beatings and murder.

The four boys themselves appeared unmoved, almost indifferent. Police and prosecutors could recall no case to match the wanton brutality described by the four youths themselves. Their parents were shocked and disbelieving at the picture of the four stalking their victims in the shadow of the Williamsburg Bridge, whipping, beating, kicking and murdering in the parks after dark.



Morris Warman

Joseph Kostyra, sixty, severely beaten by two of four youths held by the police on homicide and assault charges in Brooklyn yesterday, talking to reporters at court.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Jerome Lieberman, seventeen, one of the three teen-agers charged with homicide, leaving Brooklyn Felony Court with a Police Department Correction officer. In rear, Robert Trachtenberg, fifteen, charged with assault, covers his face with his hand.

On Homicide Charge

Three of the boys were arraigned in Brooklyn Felony Court on a homicide charge yesterday morning, and the fourth in Adolescent Court on a charge of assault, pending complete verification of their statements to police that they beat two men to death, one on Aug. 6 and another early Tuesday morning. They also have admitted, police said, the beating of several aged, homeless men and the horse-whipping of two teen-age girls.

Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver asked Magistrate Thomas H. Cullen to give his office "at least ten days." He urged: "Hold these boys without bail; give us a chance to investigate their home lives and habits and see if these boys don't need psychiatrists to look them over."

Mr. Silver told reporters: "How can you figure out this case? These boys all come from respectable middle-class homes. There is no reason for the crimes. Greed, revenge or sex was not involved. It's baffling."

The four boys are:

JACK KOSLOW, eighteen, of 967 E. 10th St., in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. Described by police as the brains of the terror band, he is red-haired has a thin red mustache, is 6 feet tall. Police quoted him as saying: "I have an abstract hatred for bums—I despise them." His family, who formerly lived in Williamsburg, could not be found yesterday.

MELVIN MITTMAN, seventeen, of 98 Ross St., Williamsburg. Described by police as the muscle man of the group. He is 5 feet 10, weighs 210 pounds, wears a size 16½ collar. Police quoted him as saying he used their victims as "punching bags, to see how hard I can punch." He is the son of Sam Mittman, forty-five, a clothing cutter.

JEROME LIEBERMAN, seventeen, of 335 Grand St., Williamsburg. Slight, dark-haired, said to be a piano player, he is the son of Harry Lieberman, forty-five, owner and operator of a neighborhood appliance store. He is said by police to be a tag-along.

ROBERT TRACHTENBERG, fifteen, of 674 Driggs Ave., Williamsburg. Dark-haired, well built, he was described by police as a collar-ad type. The son of Morris Trachtenberg a clothing peddler, he and his parents live with his grandparents on Driggs Ave.

The four boys were arrested early Tuesday morning while beating a man in Lou Sobel Park at Lee and Nostrand Aves., opposite the Clymer St. police station. Detective James Burke caught the four after a witness walked into the police station to report the savage attack.

Under questioning, according to police, the four admitted a campaign of terror. Mittman, Lieberman and Trachtenberg told of beating Rheinhold Ulrickson, forty-three, on the night of Aug. 6. They said they found him sitting on a bench in Washington Park. Police found the beaten Mr. Ulrickson that night. He was taken to Kings County Hospital where he died of head injuries.

The four told police that a few hours before they were arrested Tuesday morning they had attacked a man who was sleeping barefoot on a bench. The boys said they held the man, ground burning cigarettes into the soles of his feet—while Koslow giggled—beat him with their fists, dragged him seven blocks and kicked him into the river.

Whipped Girls With Lash

The same night, according to police, the four said they found two teen-age girls in McCarren Park and whipped them with a leather lash, and returned to Washington Park where they attacked another unidentified man and forced them to grovel and kiss their feet.

Mr. Silver said yesterday that he couldn't charge Koslow with murder until the body of the last victim is found. Police were clearing barges from that area of the river yesterday, as they began an exhaustive search.

The only living identified victim of the boys' brutality showed up unexpectedly yesterday at Adolescent Court where Koslow was being arraigned. He identified himself as Joseph Kostrya, sixty, a basket weaver who occupies a furnished room at 330 S.

Boys in Brooklyn Park Beat Man, 72

Fists and Sticks Used in Attack

By Walter Arm

A seventy-two-year-old Brooklyn man lay in a hospital bed last night and thanked his lucky stars for helping him survive a brutal beating at the hands of young hoodlums.

"I really thanked my stars—I saw them," said Fred Drews in Kings County Hospital. "They were twinkling and they were painful and all I could think about was the other men who had been killed recently by youngsters in parks."

Mr. Drews, a retired real estate dealer, of 998 Halsey St., said he was set upon by "seven or eight boys" at 9 p. m. Thursday, while playing cards with another elderly man in Saratoga Square Park in the Bushwick section. Police are still searching for his assailants.

Knock Him Off Bench

While his companion fled in terror and other part strollers watched horrified, the young thugs knocked the elderly man off a bench, and beat him with sticks and fists. Only the terrified shouts of onlookers and the fight Mr. Drews put up, saved him from critical injury.

The beating lasted only a few minutes and the boys fled, leaving Mr. Drews unconscious in the dirt. He was rushed to the hospital where a preliminary check showed he had suffered severe bruises of the head, back and legs.

Yesterday he was able to sit up and smile ruefully and even talk about his experience. What shocked him most, he said, was the fact that he was attacked for no reason in the same manner that three other men recently met death in Brooklyn parks.

Recalls Stomp Killing

Mr. Drews was thinking of the violent deaths of Willard Menter and Rheinhold Ulrickson in Washington Park in August, by four young "thrill killers," and the stomp-killing of Thomas A. Condon on July 10 near his home at 614 Prospect Ave. The four thrill killers are waiting trial, while Thomas Wysokowski, seventeen, was found guilty of first-degree manslaughter in Mr. Condon's death.

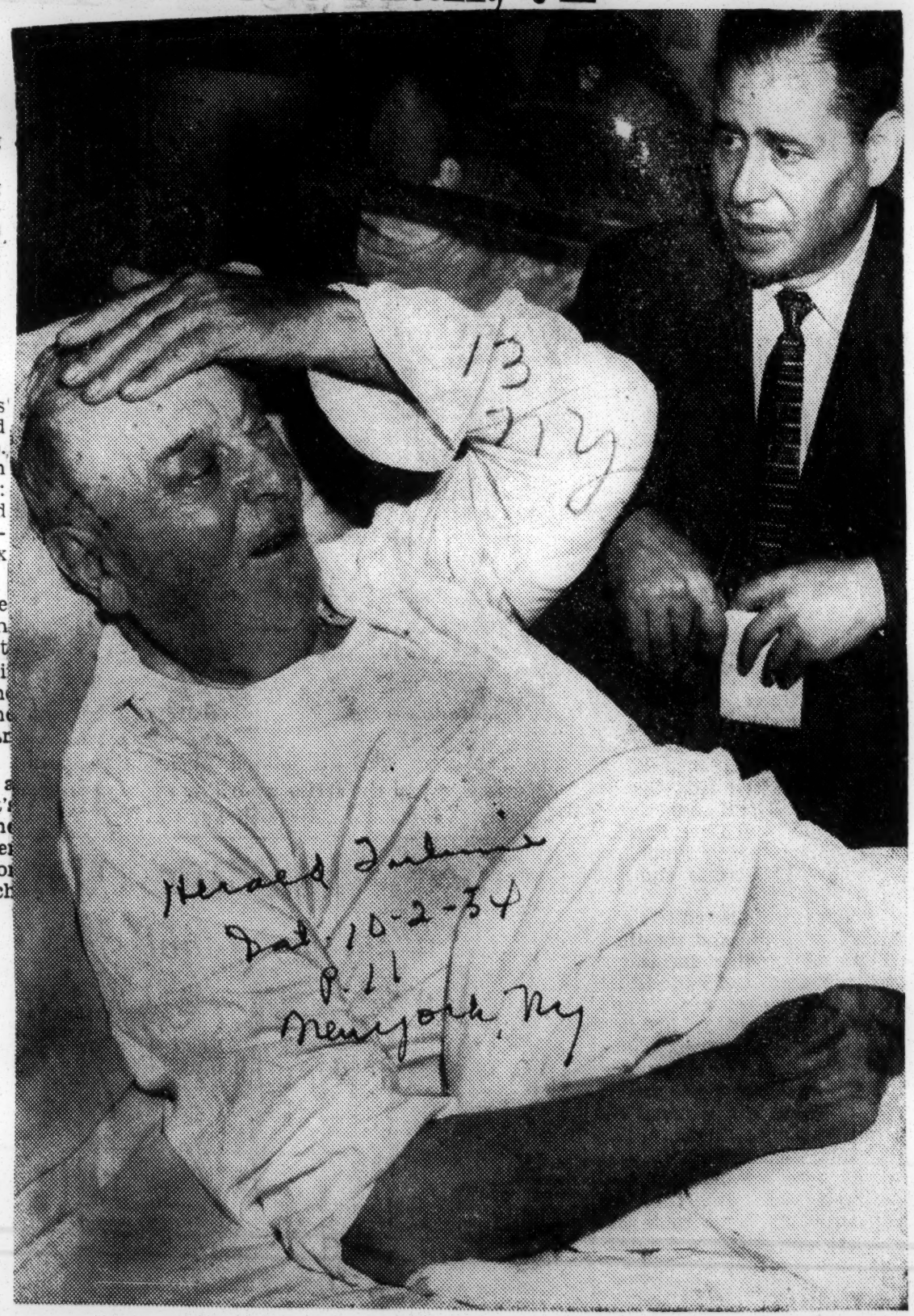
"I was just lucky, I guess," Mr. Drews said. "But then in a way, I wasn't lucky. Why did they pick on me? Why pick on anybody? Can't a man sit in the park any more without fearing for his life?"

The white-haired, balding man, mopped his brow and complained of pains in his legs. His eyes had a bewildered look and from time to time he touched the bandage covering the back of his head. A widower since 1946, he lives alone on an old-age pension.

"I came into the park to get some air," he said. "And this old fellow asked me if I cared to play some two-handed Klob. "We had just about begun when a boy came up and said: 'Deal me in.' I looked up and said 'Go away,' and then I noticed there were about six others behind him.

"The next thing I knew, he kicked the cards off the bench and came at me with what looked like an iron bar. He hit me a terrible crack and the others jumped on me and the next thing I knew I was in an ambulance."

Mr. Drews said he was not a bit vengeful. "I just think it's a shame," he said. "A shame that boys have nothing better to do then beat up people for ing, and a shame that such s happen in Brooklyn."



Ira Rosenberg

Fred Drews telling a reporter of the beating he suffered at the hands of young hoodlums in Saratoga Square Park in Brooklyn Thursday. The seventy-two-year-old Brooklyn man is in good condition at Kings County Hospital.

Second St., near the bridge.

Mr. Kostrya, his eye black and his face swollen, nervously recalled that he had been attacked by Koslow and one other boy two weeks ago when he was strolling through the neighborhood in search of cool air. He said Koslow and Mittman attacked him Monday night.

"Afraid to Go to Police"

"I was afraid to go to police," Mr. Kostrya, a Hungarian immigrant,said, because he thought the boys would look him up and beat him again. He expressed fear yesterday, after identifying the boys in a line-up, that there still might be reprisals. Mr. Silver assured him of protection.

In felony court yesterday, Lieberman and Mittman slouched with arms folded while Trachtenberg stood erect but expressionless. Assemblyman Edward S. Lentol, lawyer for Lieberman said: "Society is responsible for this juvenile problem." He said boys ought to go into the Army at sixteen "and get rid of the extra steam in their system." Murray Cutler represented Mittman, and Max Ehrlich represented Trachtenberg.

Mr. Silver replied that Mr. Lentol had made "a pretty speech," but the District Attorney insisted that the crimes were "a challenge to my office." The lawyers consented to his plea for a ten-day period of study.

Parents Sob in Courtroom

Parents and relatives crowded the front of the courtroom, many of the women and some of the men sobbing, in marked contrast to the expressionless boys.

Mr. Mittman, clinching his fists, denied his son's guilt. "The way they talk you'd think these boys were gangsters," he said. "I don't think so. I think Melvin is innocent. My son is a good kid."

He said his son was a student at Eastern District High School that he played four musical instruments.

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NEW YORK (INCEST)

Father Held In Rape Of 3 Daughters

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

NEW YORK — A 48-year old Harlem father of three young girls, ages four, nine and ten, is being held for grand jury hearing on charges of forcing them to have sexual relations with him on numerous occasions.

The father, Sidney Josephs, a laborer who lives at 309 W. 118th st., was arrested last week by detectives after an agent of the New York City Children's Society had filed a complaint against him.

The agent, John Devita, charged in his complaint that Josephs had forced his three children to submit to his sexual desires on numerous occasions. He singled out Jan. 23 in particular when the father made the three little girls have sexual interourse with him in his apartment.

When brought before the judge in magistrate court, Josephs was branded the most vicious of all criminals in the annals of crime. He was ordered held in $5,000 bail for a grand jury hearing. He could not raise the bail and is being held in jail.

Bragg soldier held in assault

Taxi driver, 50, beaten brutally

DUNN, N.C. — Charles H. Cockerham, 23, a Fort Bragg soldier, was being held last week by police in connection with the severe beating of a 50-year-old taxi driver early last Monday morning.

The taxie driver identified as Buster Hunter, was taken to Dunn hospital in serious condition. Hospital authorities said he had improved slightly.

According to the authorities at the hospital, Hunter suffered a fractured jaw and undetermined head injuries. His lips were reportedly beaten to a pulp and his left eye was hemorrhaging.

Victim Unconscious

The victim of the savage slugging had been unconscious for some 12 to 15 hours, it was reported, following the altercation at 2 a.m. at the corner of Pearsall and S. Wilson sts.

Police said a woman witness to the slugging trailed Cockerham in her car after he took the taxi, with the wounded driver in it, and cornered him in a dead-end street.

Although no other arrests have been made, the witness told police she saw three other men with Cockerham. She said when she caught up with him, she and two of her roomers ordered the soldier to take Hunter to a hospital.

Accuse Bragg GI of attacking cop

DUNN, N.C. — Charles R. Lee, 26-year-old Fort Bragg soldier, was bound over to Superior Court last week on $1,000 bond after Judge H. Paul Strickland found probably cause in a case charging Pvt. Lee with secretly assaulting a Dunn policeman in the line of duty.

Archie Sheppard, 28 also of Fort Bragg, was released because of insufficient evidence.

The two were charged with assaulting Policemen A. J. Browning earlier in the week, while he was making a routine inspection of alleys.

At Bus Station

Officer Browning testified that he first saw the pair when they stopped at a Greyhound bus station. They told the policeman that they were getting water for their car.

Later, Mr. Browning said, he made another round by the station and saw Pvt. Lee in the alley.

While attempting to find out what he was doing, the patrolman said Pvt. Lee struck him on the head.

When he came to, Mr. Browning stated that he found bailing wire wrapped about his neck as if in an effort to kill him.

Radio reports went out and the two men were picked up in Fayetteville with three companions and brought back to Dunn.

One Or Two Beers

Taking the stand in his own defense, Pvt. Lee stated that he and the other four men had come to Dunn to look around. He said that he had one or two beers.

On cross examination he denied that he had taken several drinks of white liquor.

Pvt. Lee's service record showed that he had been in the Army for 21 months. He was listed as being a poor soldier and subject to doing most anything.

Denies Crimes

When questioned further about his criminal record by Solicitor J. Shepard Bryan, Pvt. Lee denied many crimes that appeared on his Army record.

He had been charged with being off base out of uniform, and careless and reckless driving along with other minor crimes.

Fayetteville police report that he is currently under bond there on a charge of fornication and adultery.

Suspect In Bomb Killing Is Suicide

By the United Press

RALEIGH, N. C., April 9.—A police suspect in both the booby trap bomb slaying of William H. Cochrane Jr. in 1951 and an attempt on his wido's life this week was found shot to death today.

Police said the suspect, George Henry Smith, 36, apparently took his own life in Chatham County, N. C.

His end came only two days after a crude bomb was found in the automobile of Imogene Moses Cochrane, of Edenton, N. C. Mrs. Cochrane had discovered the bomb in her car before it went off, and was not injured, but it exploded later in the hands of Edenton Police Chief George I. Dial, burning him severely.

Detectives thought that Smith may have been the secret admirer whom police agents believed was behind both the 1951 New Year's Eve slaying of Mr. Cochrane and the attempt on Mrs. Cochrane, who was preparing for a second marriage this month.

Only last night, Director James W. Powell of the State Bureau of Investigation had said his agents expected a "major break" in the case and had sent two agents to Chatham County. He acted immediately after the agents returned here from Edenton with fragments of the bomb.

Son Searching:

Whole Family Is Missing

Henry Gervin Jr., 22, a Negro of 613 Quarry Street here, has lost his family.

Gervin, a driver for the Acme Cab Company, has searched high and low for his folks. If they live, he vows, he will find them. He'll never stop looking.

"But if I don't find them soon," he said, "I'll be so deep in debt. . .well, I just hope there is someone who can help me."

There are 11 children in the Gervin family. Henry is the oldest, and the next oldest is a sister, Mrs. Johnnie Mae Everett, who lives on Route 2, Smithfield. The nine other children, seven girls and two boys, are with their mother and father, presumably.

The last time Henry saw them was last January, shortly before he left for Baltimore, Md., to take a job as a house painter. They were living at the time on Route 2, Princeton, in a house being rented from Hamp Ethridge of Kenly.

In March, Henry received a letter from his older sister, who told him the family had disappeared. They had not even taken the furniture with them. They had, it appeared, left in a hurry.

Henry immediately came back to Johnston County and began asking about his people. He was told his father had been in "some trouble" with a 16-year-old Negro girl at the bus station in Selma. He was told the girl's father pulled a knife on Henry Garvin Sr., who swore out a warrant against the man.

Police arrested the girl's father, it was learned, but released him when the senior Gervin failed to show up for trial.

Henry Gervin went to work on a farm in Johnston. Later, he worked for a while on a logging job, and last month he came to Raleigh and got a job driving a cab. But he continued looking for his family.

He remembered one time he'd made a trip with his father to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and how much his father had liked the place. So Henry went down to Florida and checked with all the places they had visited. Many persons recalled meeting the older Gervin, but none had seen him since.



HENRY GERVIN, SR.
. . . gone with family.

When he came back, Henry again consulted the police and the sheriffs' departments in Wake, Johnston and surrounding counties. He wrote scores of letters to family acquaintances. He went to the FBI and the Red Cross. He has done about everything humanly possible to locate his family, he claims, and he has had no luck.

The one thing he still has is hope. He's hoping his father's picture will be spotted by some reader of The News and Observer who can give him a lead.

So far as Henry knows, Gervin is not wanted by the law. But even if he is, the young man reasons, "I'd like to know about it. . .Maybe I could help him."

Henry has a wife and a four-month-old baby boy, James Earl Gervin.

At Greenville:

Teacher Sentenced In Assault Case

GREENVILLE, Sept. 3 — Mamie Garrett Harvey, Negro school teacher, was found guilty this afternoon by a Pitt jury on charges of assaulting two officers, resisting arrest and interfering with an officer in the performance of his duties.

The verdict came shortly after 4:30, climaxing more than two days of trial.

Counsel for the defense, immediately gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Judge Joseph Parker sentenced the woman to 12 months in the women's quarters under the supervision of the State Highway and Public Works Commission on each count of resisting arrest and interfering with an officer in performance of his duties, and a fine of $100.

In the two assault cases, a 30-day jail term was imposed and the defendent ordered to pay the cost of court.

The sentences were suspended, in addition to payment of the fines and cost of court, on further condition that Mamie Garrett Harvey be of good behavior for a period of two years in each of the cases.

Appearance bond was fixed at $500 and appeal bond set at $150.

The woman was charged with assaulting police traffic officer Vernon C. Ackert and Highway Patrolman Jim Davis, resisting arrest and interfering with the officers in the performance of their duties on Sept. 20, 1952, at Five Points in Greenville.

The woman's arrest came about after an argument at Five Points in Greenville on a busy Saturday afternoon, when the woman, according to Policeman Ackert, refused to move her car which was blocking traffic.

Assault warrants were drawn against the school teacher, according to Policeman Ackert and Patrolman Davis after the Harvey woman attempted to hit the officers with a coke bottle after she was forcefully taken into the police station, and a near-mob had gathered up town and around the local police station.

Davis testified that the Harvey woman bit him on the hand, inflicting a wound which required treatment at the local hospital.

Davis had arrived on the scene in uptown Greenville in response to a call for assistance received from the officer.

Ackert told the court that the woman refused to move her car, then started it attempting to leave him and that he grabbed hold of the car and hung on for nearly a city block.

The woman, according to statements made by Davis and Ackert refused to drive her car or allow the officers to remove it to the police station after she had been placed under arrest for interfering with the officers.

A relative of the woman finally drove the car to the station where the woman jumped from the car with the car keys in her mouth. She was then taken into custody again and the assaults took place inside the station.

The case came to the Pitt Superior Court from Recorder's Court, where the woman was found guilty on the four charges.

An all-day hearing lasting until 1:30 a.m. featured the case in city court, while more than two days was consumed with the trial in the Superior Court this week.

This morning's session of court was taken up with the defense and a surprise development when a defense witness, not on the original list of witnesses was called to the stand. The State argued that the witness, Belle Atkinson had been in the court room during the entire case.

At the start of the three-day trial, defense attorneys moved that the States witnesses be removed from the court room and called only as they were needed on the stand. A similar motion by the stated affected the defense witness likewise.

Judge Parker, after objection by City Recorder's Court Solicitor Eli Bloom, who was assisting Solicitor W. J. Bundy in the case said that he was going to allow the witness to testify, but "I am of the opinion that you acted in bad faith," referring to Defense Attorney S. J. Gates.

Gates then told the witness to leave the stand, without a single question being asked.

A second motion for non-suit was made and denied by Judge Parker. Yesterday the defense sought to gain a non-suit on the grounds that the officers did not have any right to arrest the woman without having warrants.

This motion also was denied by Judge Parker.

Yesterday the defendent testified on the events of the arrests, in which testimony she denied attempting to strike officer Ackert with a coke bottle or biting Patrolman Jim Davis on the hand.

She also stated that she did not remember having been arrested before, after being asked by Solicitor Eli Bloom, if she recalled being arrested by Deputy Sheriff Jasper Lee Mills.

Mills testified that he arrested the woman back in 1945 on a disorderly conduct charge.

Two Wounded:

Vance Farmer Kills Tenant

HENDERSON, Dec. 8—A Negro tenant farmer was killed and his grandson and a Negro woman were shot at the home of T. R. Allen, well-known farmer of the eastern part of Vance County about 8 o'clock this morning and Allen was lodged in jail on a charge of murder.

Harry Dale, 65, was killed in the tobacco striphouse at the Allen farm and Sallie Davis, about 70, was shot in the hip and back as she fled across a field.

William Dale, 20, grandson of the dead man, was shot in the hip in the Davis house as a charge was fired through the wall. All were tenants of Allen.

Deputy Sheriff W. G. Watkins, who took Allen to jail to await hearing in Recorders Court Friday said the man told him the Negroes had been cursing and fussing at him all the year and he "couldn't stand it any longer."

Allen was said to have had some words with Dale at the striphouse and went into the house for the double-barrel shotgun and returned to open fire. Dale was shot in the abdomen and died shortly afterward.

The defendant is held in jail without bond. At Jubilee Hospital it was said Sallie Davis was in serious condition. William Dale was not seriously injured by the shotgun load that struck him.

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OHIO

Beats Woman, Gets Six Months

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — A 22-year-old white motorist was sentenced to six months in the workhouse last week after he admitted he severely beat a Negro woman who spurned his advances.

Charged with assault and battery, the defendant, Richard Kincaid, also was fined $100 and costs by Municipal Judge Frank W. Wiley.

The victim is Mrs. Flossie M. Harrison, 47.

Hopes to Get $20,000

Innocent Man Spent 24 Years in Prison

Courier P.1 Philadelphia Pa
Sat. 5-15-54

By JACK SAUNDERS

PHILADELPHIA—A free man, after serving twenty-four years in Eastern State Penitentiary for a murder he did not commit, Frank Harris, 54, is hoping that the Pennsylvania State Legislature votes him some compensation for the unhappy years he spent in prison.

If he does get money enough from the state to have a life-long dream fulfilled, he will buy a farm somewhere in Pennsylvania or New Jersey and raise chickens and rabbits.

Harris made the statement last Friday in the office of his attorney, Albert H. Maris. He was acquitted last Monday of the murder of Wilbert McQueen on March 1, 1936, twenty-one years ago.

* * *

I FOUND Mr. Harris an exceptionally fine looking man for one who had been wrongly imprisoned and had spent twenty-four years of his life behind prison bars for a crime he did not commit.



Mr. Saunders

Mr. Harris was not bitter, far from it. I would say, he was happy . . . unusually happy for a man who had undergone such an experience for so many years.

"I don't have a bitter bone in my body," he said. "I can also say honestly and sincerely, Mr. Saunders, that I don't bear any malice against no one."

Mr. Harris was also specific about another point. That point was: "If the State Legislature saw fit to grant him, say, about $20,000 for the years he had spent in prison for the McQueen murder, he would be content to remain on his farm until the day he died.

* * *



Evidence of Innocence—Frank Harris is shown holding the pistol barrel which proved he did not commit the murder for which he served twenty-four years in prison, as his attorney, Herbert H. Maris, looks on. The picture clearly shows that the bullets of the gun Harris had at the time of the killing were too large for the barrel of the murder weapon.

Sat 5-15-54

MR. HARRIS looks upon Attorney Maris as the best friend he has in the world, and that is understandable, for it was grey-haired, ruddy-complexioned Albert H. Maris, who labored for twenty years in Mr. Harris' behalf.

"I knew Frank was innocent of the murder of McQueen," Mr. Maris said, "so there was nothing for me to do but try to obtain Frank's freedom for him." Mr. Maris said he knew that Harris was innocent of the slaying because he had been given that assurance by ballistic experts years ago.

Wilbert McQueen was killed with a .38 caliber bullet, and Harris had a .38 caliber pistol at the time of the slaying. But Harris' pistol had a larger barrel than the murder weapon, and the bullets which fitted his pistol would not fit the weapon from which the "death bullet" was fired.

Mr. Maris feels that Harris has fair chance of being granted some money by the State Legislature, but he conceded that there was a possibility that Harris might not receive any compensation.

* * *

MR. MARIS pointed out that while the New York State Legislature has granted large sums of money to men who were wrongly imprisoned, he did not know of a single case where a Pennsylvania Legislature had granted such compensation to any man unjustifiably forced to serve a prison sentence.

So, if Frank Harris does not get any money from the state, he will be in a bad way, financially. He owns the house in which he lives in North Philadelphia, but explained that the house was so heavily mortgaged he might lose it.

Five feet, ten and one-half inches tall, and weighing 215 pounds, Frank Harris does not show any wear and tear because of the years he spent in prison. Back in 1947, Mr. Maris obtained a parole for Harris, but in 1951 Harris broke his parole through a minor violation, and was sent back to Eastern Penitentiary for the remainder of his life.

It was then, in 1951, that Mr. Maris resumed the fight for complete freedom for Harris. That fight was won when Harris was acquitted of the slaying of McQueen after a new trial.

* * *

THE VERDICT came after ballistics experts said that the bullet that killed McQueen, who was Harris' companion during a gun fight, could not have been fired by the pistol carried by Harris.

The shooting occurred after Harris and McQueen were stopped by two policemen, Wilton Jones and Robert Fouche, while they were walking on Tenth Street near Lombard.

A native of Oxford, N. C., Harris came to Philadelphia in 1919. He has no living relatives, that he knows of; his mother died in 1904 and his father died in 1934.

While in Eastern Penitentiary, Harris was a model prisoner; this despite the efforts of other convicts to involve him in incidents which might have prevented him from working as a prison chef cook for fifteen years and a prison tailor for five years.

"I saw that Willie Sutton many times," said Harris, recalling the dismal days and nights he spent in the penitentiary, "but I always steered clear of him."

* * *

THERE WERE some times, Harris pointed out, when he wanted more than anything to be a free man; and there were other times, he admitted with a smile, when prison was not so very bad.

"When the war broke out in 1941," Harris said, "I wanted very badly to be free so I could do my share for my country, either as a soldier or a defense worker.

"There were other times," he continued, "when I wanted very much to be free. One of those times was the night Joe Louis won the heavyweight championship of the world from that other fighter . . . what was his name?"

He was told that Joe Louis won the title from Jimmy Braddock. "That's right, Braddock. That was a big night for me."

Harris declared, however, that his real idol was Jackie Robinson, "Jackie seems to be a more down-to-earth fellow than the others," he said.

* * *

ANOTHER OF HIS favorites was Miss Marian Anderson, internationally famous American contralto. "We use to sit around and listen to her records in prison," he said. "The records were wonderful, and Miss Anderson must be wonderful."

At that point, Attorney Maris said: "Frank is really a fine man, as you can see, Mr. Saunders, and I hope to God the State Legislature will grant him some compensation."

Frank Harris nodded his head and said: "I hope so too, Mr. Maris, because I really want that chicken farm."

Judge Slain On Bench By Defendant

Assailant Fires At P.A., Shoots Self After Chase

WARREN, Pa., Jan. 13 (AP). —A 26-year-old construction worker, cited for nonsupport payments to his wife, shot to death the President Judge of Warren county today before the horrified eyes of six courtroom witnesses.

State police chased Norman Moon, of Connellsville, Pa., for six miles before a hail of bullets brought Moon's car to a halt west of Warren.

CONDITION SERIOUS

Moon shot himself in the throat as officers approached him with drawn guns. He was in serious condition at Warren Hospital.

Killed was Judge Allison D. Wade, 51. Two of the five bullets Moon fired struck Judge Wade in the chest. He staggered from the bench, holding his chest and moaning:

"He shot me, he shot me."

Moon had been hailed into court for failing to pay $30 a week support to his wife as ordered by Judge Wade. The shooting occurred just as Judge Wade called Moon on the bench to explain why he was not making payments.

SHOOTS AT PROSECUTOR

District Attorney Myer Kornreich, one of the six witnesses, said he saw Moon open his coat and whip out a .45-caliber revolver.

"I started to run out of the courtroom to call the police, and Moon fired at me," Kornreich said. "I kept going. As I was going down the steps to the first floor, I heard four or five more shots."

One bullet fired by Moon narrowly missed Mrs. Bernice Seavy, a court reporter. She fainted and had to be treated for shock.

Kornreich said Moon fled the courtroom, leaped in his car and drove away. State police immediately picked up his trail after getting the call from the district attorney.

BULLET HITS TIRE

Sgt. Charles Naddeo, in charge of the State police barracks at Warren, said he and another officer spotted Moon's car a short distance out of Warren and opened up with the siren.

"He failed to stop and kept on going. We chased him about six miles and fired about 20 shots. The car was riddled with bullets. One of them hit a tire and forced the car to a halt," Naddeo said.

"We jumped out of the car with our guns drawn and when we were about 50 feet away from Moon, he put the gun to his throat and fired. We didn't know at the time the judge was shot.

13 1954

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brutally Beaten Lighthouse Man Sues Seeks $50,000. In Damages

MARION—Alfred Washington well known logging Contractor and citizen of Marion, South, Carolina, instituted suit recently in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County in which he sought damages in the amount of $50,000.00 on account of injuries humiliation and suffering sustained by him as a result of his being brutally beaten and shot with a pistol twice by three white men, also residents of Marion County.

According to Washington's complaint on Saturday, March 13, 1954, he had a verbal argument with one of the men Jack Boatwright Jr., concerning an old debt in the amount of $20.00. Later in the day Jack Boatwright, Jr., and his father Jack Boatwright, Sr., accompanied by Marion Johnson, another white man acosted him on Georgetown Street in Marion and after a brief exchange of words all three attacked Washington, and as he attempted to defend himself one of the men allegedly drew a revolver and shot Washington in the chest, and as he fell to the ground his assailants continued to rain a series of blows upon him until some passerbyes prevailed upon the trio of assailants to stop.

Washington was taken to the hospital in Marion where for a time he was in danger of dying from loss of blood and shock due to his pistol wounds and the brutal beating administered upon him.

Jack Boatwright, Jr., is a student at the University of South Carolina.

Representing Washington in his suit for damages is Attorney William W. Bennett of Florence, South Carolina.

Kidnap Charge Probed

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Ollis Ar[illegible] Hannah, 32 - year - old [illegible] man, was accused by a federal grand jury here last week of kidnapping Mrs. Martha Hightower, 18-year-old housewife of West Memphis, Ark., and taking her across state lines for immoral purposes.

The eight-count indictment charges Hannah brought his victim to Memphis and later took her to Mississippi before returning her to West Memphis, Ark., according to the Memphis office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI said Hannah de[illegible] the woman into his car by offering to hire her baby sitter here.

Conviction of the four counts of kidnapping carries a maximum penalty of death if convicted. Hannah is in Shelby County jail, unable to post a $5,000 bond.

NEGRO ADMITS, DENIES CHICKASAW SLUGGING

Ex-Convict's Confession Is Repudiated—Sisters To View Suspect

By ROY JENNINGS

A 30-year-old Negro ex-convict admitted to police yesterday he slugged two young sisters as he burglarized their Chickasaw Gardens home, but repudiated his confession moments later.

John Henry Morgan, who was released from prison less than a month ago after serving 17 months for voluntary manslaughter, said he was taking the blame for the assault-burglary early Sunday morning to avoid further police beatings.

'Clouding Issue'

Insp. Pete Wiebenga, head of the Homicide Bureau, charged Morgan was merely trying to cloud the issue. He said the victims will view the Negro this afternoon and listen to him speak.

Miss Baylor Driver, 22, and Miss Mary Louise Driver, 19, of 241 Tilton Road, received head injuries in a struggle with the prowler. They are under treatment at Baptist Hospital.

Police said it was the sisters who made Morgan a suspect. The young women told police the voice of the prowler sounded like that of Morgan. The Negro was a yard boy for the Driver family and other Chickasaw Garden families, according to police.

A hammer, which police said showed blood stains, a screwdriver and a flash light were found in the Driver home after the tussle.

In the confession, Morgan said he found the tools in the Driver garage and used the screwdriver to open a bedroom window.

Continuing the confession, the Negro said Miss Mary Louise Driver was awakened by the noise and asked who was there. He said he struck her with a hammer and she slumped to the floor.

Changed Story

Miss Baylor Driver received a similar blow seconds later, the Negro said. According to Morgan, he became excited and fled out the front door without any loot. He told police he decided to burglarize the Driver home on an impulse and take anything he could find.

Morgan said he walked to the Driver home, thinking the house was empty. He lives at 488 Beltline, about a half mile away.

The Negro changed his story when police started a new line of questioning about the possibility of attempted criminal assault.

"If you want to know the truth, I didn't do it," Morgan said. "I'm just making this up so they won't whip me. The facts are wrong and I will take a lie detector test if necessary."

Earlier, Morgan told police he received a prison sentence of three to 10 years for the slaying of a Negro woman in 1952. He shot the woman through a door after an argument.

Paroled July 13

Morgan was paroled from the State Penitentiary at Nashville July 13. He listed his sponsor as J. Walter McDonnell Jr., attorney.

The Negro said he was released in 1951 from an Illinois hospital for the criminally insane after an eight-year stay.

Several holes have turned up in Morgan's various stories, Inspector Wiebenga said. Initially claiming he was asleep at home at the time of the assault, Morgan's landlord disproved the statement.

No Marks Left

Morgan claims he entered the Driver home through a window but there are no marks left by a screwdriver, the inspector said.

Morgan said he was silent during the assault, but the sisters say they heard the prowler speak.

NEGRO FACES CHARGE OF BEATING SISTERS

Complaint Filed After Lie Test Given, Voice Identified

(Picture on Page 34)

By ROY JENNINGS

Armed with lie detector and identification evidence, police formally charged a 30-year-old Negro ex-convict yesterday afternoon with assault to murder in the beating of two young sisters as he prowled their Chickasaw Gardens home.

At a hearing before City Court Judge Beverly Boushe, John Henry Morgan pleaded not guilty and was held to action of a Shelby County Grand Jury.

Denies He's Guilty

The Negro continued to deny he was guilty at the hearing. He said he "didn't do what they accuse me of doing." He added he wasn't near the home at 241 Tilton Road when the sisters were slugged early Sunday morning by a prowler.

Insp. Pete Wiebenga, head of the Homicide Bureau, said he felt the evidence was sufficient to warrant the assault charge. He said a burglary charge may be added later.

A lie detector showed Morgan was not telling the truth when he denied striking Miss Baylor Driver, 22, and Miss Mary Louise Driver, 19, with a hammer in their bedroom, the inspector said.

Asked For Test

Morgan asked for the lie detector test Monday afternoon after he repudiated a detailed confession he had previously given to police.

The Driver sisters, who told police shortly after the crime the voice of the prowler sounded like that of Morgan, left their beds at Baptist Hospital yesterday to listen to Morgan speak.

"The girls said they were reasonably sure it was Morgan," Inspector Wiebenga said after the session. The victims have never wapered from the initial identification, according to the inspector.

Accompanied by relatives and close friends, the sisters conferred with police more than two hours. They still bore marks of the three-day-old assault.

They were struck in almost identical spots on the head by the prowler, who awoke them after he entered the home.

Arrested At His Room

Morgan was arrested three hours after the assault at his room at 488 Beltline on information furnished by the two young women.

Denying the crime at the outset, he later admitted he prowled the home looking for valuables. When officers sought to put the confession in written form, Morgan balked and declared he had been taking the blame to avoid further police beatings.

Inspector Wiebenga and Asst. Chief J. C. Macdonald disclaimed the charge and labeled it an effort by Morgan to cloud the issue.

Morgan was released from prison July 13 after serving 17 months for voluntary manslaughter. He was convicted of slaying a Negro woman in 1952. A year earlier he was freed from an Illinois mental institution after an 8-year stay.

Assisting Inspector Wiebenga with the investigation were Capt. O. D. Lewis, Lt. J. E. Chenault, Lt. B. L. Gilligan and Lt. H. E. Lux.

FOUR NEGROES JAILED FOR CAR THEFT SPREE

Memphis Boys Face Federal Court Charges

Four Memphis Negroes accused by police of taking part in a car stealing spree in order to visit girl companions in other states were behind Shelby County Jail and Juvenile Court bars last night awaiting Federal Court trials.

The quartet, three of them juveniles, are charged with violating the Dyer Act in the theft of nine autos. One of the juveniles waived a preliminary hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Leslie Nicholson. His bond was set at $1,500.

Police named Essie McFarland, 22, of 280 Gayoso, as the ringleader. Officers said he took part in eight thefts, several involving his 14-year-old brother.

With two exceptions, the autos were taken from used car lots. Police said the Negroes usually found ignition keys in the cars.

The cars, in most cases, were driven to Coahoma, Miss., where the Negroes make extended visits. Police said they learned of the thefts from two of the juveniles who were arrested after wrecking a stolen car.

STREET BATTLE PUTS THREE IN PENAL FARM

Two Chicago Negroes And Bystander Involved

Three Negroes arrested after two of them were involved in a street fight with police are working out their fines at the rate of $1 a day at the Shelby County Penal Farm.

The arrests came early Friday after a brother and sister from Chicago struck two white policemen in a pre-dawn melee in front of a cafe at 1724 Swift.

Patrolmen O. K. Watkins and W. H. Davis said they were parked in a police car near the cafe when Rosie Lee Davis, 30, started using loud profanity. Her brother, James Robinson, 27, intervened when the officers told Rosie Lee to "hush and go home."

In the ensuing riot, Rosie Lee swung at Patrolman Watkins with the officer's nightstick, and tore off his badge. Additional police were sent to help quell the disturbance.

A Negro bystander, J. T. Aldridge, was arrested after he wanted a soft drink bottle which Rosie Lee had used to threaten the officer. "I told him yes," the patrolman said, and he replied 'F-nd it yourself'."

Judge Beverly Boushe fined Rosie Lee $134 for assault and battery, profanity, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Robinson, who is 27, was fined $99 on the same charges. Aldridge, 32, of 1949 Kansas, was fined $51 for disorderly conduct.

FIVE NEGROES QUIZZED IN ROBBERY OF DOCTOR

Commercial Appeal

$111 And Watch Recovered After Friday Night Slugging

Sun. 11-21-54

Five Negroes were being questioned yesterday concerning a strongarm robbery of a Lewisburg, Tenn., physician Friday night that netted two thieves $313 and the physician's wristwatch.

Dr. J. C. Leonard said he was in Memphis with five friends on a duck hunting trip when he was knocked down and robbed of his wallet about 9 p.m. Friday.

The visitor could give police no information of the location of the robbery except that "it was near a Negro cafe with two telephone poles close together in front."

Lt. R. A. Raney and Lt. M. E. Coats found a cafe answering the meager description at 345 North Third. Arrests of the five suspects followed.

"I went in and gave a boy 25 cents to phone a cab for me," Dr. Leonard said. "I stepped outside and stood between the telephone poles to wait for the cab.

"Then two Negro men, one of them the boy I had asked to call the cab, came out and told me I'd have to wait for it a block up the street," the 45-year-old physician added. "They followed, and hit me from behind."

More than an hour later, Dr. Leonard reported the theft to police. The watch and $111 were recovered, according to Capt. Tony Lawo, head of the Police Robbery Squad.

No charges had been placed early last night. Two of the suspects are Negro women.

GUILTY PLEA IS ENTERED

Negro Held To State After 'Pigeon' Game Attempt

A 50-year-old Negro who was caught by a traffic officer pleaded guilty in City Court yesterday to larceny by trick and was held to the state.

Joe Palmer was captured after police said he and a companion attempted the old "pigeon drop" game on two Negro sisters Wednesday. Geraldine Gray of 1488 Barton said she and her sister, Warrene Williams of 159 Modden, grew suspicious and called police.

Patrolman J. C. Palazzolo, directing traffic at Second and Madison, said he saw Palmer run and chased him down in Court Square.

Palmer said he took $26 from Geraldine but gave it back and ran when she called for help. The other man got away.

White Man Shoots, Kills Crockett Driver

CROCKETT— No arrests have been made in connection with the murder of John L. Lockhart who was killed on the Northside by an unknown white man. Mr. Lockhart, the son of Mrs. Hazel Lockhart, was killed Feb. 20, after his automobile was involved in a traffic accident driven by a white motorist.

From reports it was learned that the white man's car rammed into Mr. Lockhart's automobile on Highway 45, north of Mary Allen College. There were three men riding in the car involved in the traffic mishap.

It was reported that the white driver suggested that Mr. Lockhart follow him "down the road, where we can settle the affair alone, away from the eyes of the people."

Reports say the white driver shot and killed Mr. Lockhart when the latter approached the white driver's car.

There is no report as to the identity of the three white men.

Hanged In Texas Jail

Jeff Crooks, 42, of 2147 W. Lake st., was found dead by hanging in a jail cell in Amarillo, Texas, last Tuesday.

Crooks was arrested in a bus station in Amarillo while changing busses en route to Chicago from Los Angeles. The exact cause of his arrest and the charges against him were not revealed.

Relatives in Chicago said Crooks left Los Angeles Aug. 21 and apparently arrived in Amarillo the next day. They were not notified of his death until Thursday, however. The body was shipped to Chicago for burial.

Crooks is survived by his widow, Tillie, his mother, Mrs. Lydia Crooks, 2710 Maypole and three brothers and three sisters.

Man, 25, Admits Beating Young Expectant Mother

'I Don't Know Why I Beat Her,' Attacker Says

HOUSTON— Henry Foster, 25, of 3306 Sanders was arrested shortly after midnight Wednesday, by police homicide officers in connection with the brutal slugging of an expectant mother, wife of a Third Ward grocer. He admitted the crime was charged with assault to murder in Justice of the Peace Tom Maes' Court.

The victim of the maniac-like Mr. Foster, Mrs. Rose Palasto, white, of 2918 Sampson, was severely beaten Monday morning while she was alone in the store. She withstood the beating without losing consciousness at the time, but collapsed when she reached St. Joseph Hospital. Mrs. Palasto is still in critical condition.

Interviewed in the City Jail, the attacker told The INFORMER.

"I went in the store and asked her (Mrs. Palasto) for some liver. When she went to get the meat, I went behind the counter." He said he intended to rob the woman.

Trembling as he spoke, Mr. Foster said Mrs. Palasto told him to get from behind the counter and he hit her with a pop bottle.

Mr. Foster told how the bottle broke as he slugged the pleading woman with it. Finally, he said, it broke, cutting him on the hand. Police officers said that was the cut on the attacker's right finger that lead to his arrest. A young San Antonio Negro was arrested earlier by police, but was released when Mr. Foster admitted the crime.

When asked if he used a hammer as a weapon, after the bottle broke, Mr. Foster softly said, "No. I used a meat cleaver."

He explained that he struck Mrs. Palasto several times with the blunt end of the butcher's instrument.

The woman's three-year-old daughter was the only eye witness to the attack.

Neighbors said that they did not pay attention to Mrs. Palasto's screams, because she often does so when quarreling with her husband. However, James Bradley, who operates a drug store at 3002 Sampson, said he was standing in front of his place and the victim called him. Mr. Bradley said she asked him to see about her daughter and call police.

"I don't know what made me do it," the attacker said. "I was worried nearly to death. I guess I was scared. I've been out of work for a month, but I've been looking all over for a job. Just can't find 'em," he explained.

Continuing, Mr. Foster said that he "must have gone blank when the woman started screaming." He said he begged her not to scream, but she yelled louder.

"When I came to myself, I had the cleaver in my hands," Mr. Foster concluded.

Mr. Foster has been married for five years and has a two-year-old daughter.

In Kidnap Case

Rich Oil Man Will Face FBI

VICTORIA, Tex. (ANP)— Sheriff J. C. Durant last week decided to call in the FBI on the case of a rich rancher and cattle man who was kidnapped and made to pay a $30,000 ransom.

The rancher was identified as Pete Rydolph, 58, who owns about 3,200 acres and also owns some five or more oil wells. He told the sheriff that two white men, a white woman and a young and smooth looking colored man kidnapped him.

According to his story, they carried him to a shack in Victoria where he was forced to pose in compromising positions with the woman. His captors, he said, told him that they would use the pictures to prove he raped the woman unless he got $30,000 for ransom.

The report stated further that Rydolph drew the money out of the Victoria Bank and Trust Company Saturday, May 17, and told his story to the sheriff two days later.

The sheriff said in the report that he found at least two persons who saw Rydolph with his captors. Rydolph said the leader was a "hard-talking white man, about 45."

He said the other man seemed to be in his early 30's and the "ccolored man was young and smooth looking." He could not describe the woman, he said. He also failed to show the sheriff the house where he is alleged to have been held prisoner, although he said it was in the eastern part of the city. He couldn't remember license numbers on the two automobiles he said his kidanppers used.

The teller at the bank, identified as Lee Schell, confirmed that Rydolph got the money out of the bank. He said he tried to get Rydolph to take a cashier's check, but Rydolph told him he had a deal on and needed the cash."

Schell said he went into the vault, counted out the money and called Rydolph in to get it. He said he could not understand why Rydolph did not just sit down in the vault and refuse to take the money to his kidnappers.

Rydolph said he could think of a lot of things but all he could think of then was handing over the ransom and getting out of the kidnappers' clutches.

13 1954

VIRGINIA

Jordan Given 3-Year Term For Embezzling



THOMAS A. JORDAN

Thomas A Jordan of 839 N. King street, Hampton pleaded guilty in Hampton Circiut Court Wednesday, Jan. 13, to embezzling $9,416.89 from the Peoples' Building and Loan Association and was sentenced to serve three years in the State penitentiary by Judge Frank A. Kearney.

Jordan, who was charged with embezzlement and theft of the money between November, 1949 and July 1, 1953, was employed for many years as a cashier-clerk by the loan association.

A MOTION BY counsel for the defendant to suspend imposition of the sentence until February 1, was sustained by Judge Kearney, and Jordan was ordered held without bail in Hampton Jail.

He was indicted by the October grand jury on charges of embezzlement and theft and was found guilty in a trial without a jury on December 23.

Va. Assembly bill asks $10,000 for Silas Rogers

RICHMOND

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia General Assembly calling for payment of $10,000 to a 30-year-old man who was almost electrocuted in Virginia for a crime he did not commit.

The man is Silas Rogers who was sentenced to die in the electric chair and served nine years in the Virginia penitentiary before his innocence was proved.

Rogers' predicament came about because of his great ambition to study to become a successful musician.

When he left his sister with whom he had lived in Newark to go to Florida, he decided to hitchhike his way North and South and save money for music lessons.

After his release from prison in Richmond, Va., he went to New York and found employment with a national magazine.

The publisher secured him appearances on many radio and television programs and he has been making good since then.

His earlier troubles began when Policeman R. B. Hatchell was killed while chasing the driver of a car answering the description of one stolen in Raleigh, N.C.

Two officers with Hatchell guarded two soldiers in the car, while Hatchell chased the driver. Hatchell was killed during the chase.

Rogers was arrested while trying to hitchhike out of Petersburg, Va. The two soldiers said he was the driver of the stolen car and had given them a ride to Petersburg.

Rogers was convicted Aug. 27, 1943, despite his insistence he was riding as a hobo on a northbound train from Miami the night of the slaying.

He contended that a train conductor had made him get off the train in Petersburg.



SILAS ROGERS

Keeps Fighting

Rogers unsuccessfully appealed his conviction but his attorney, R. H. Cooley of Petersburg, kept on fighting the case.

Fourteen months later, Mr. Cooley found the conductor who identified Rogers as the man he had thrown off the train.

Attorneys were not able to gain a new trial for Rogers but, on Oct. 13, 1945, his sentence was commuted to life in prison.

Rogers was finally pardoned by Gov. John S. Battle on Dec. 23, 1952, on evidence dug up by Jack Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News - Leader, and other newsmen.

13b 1954 (ALABAMA) (OHIO)

For Gov. Lausche

EVER since *Uncle Tom's Cabin* appeared a century ago, Yankees have been laying lance in rest, charging full tilt against the sinful South and its mistreatment of the colored man. One of the most exasperating forms taken by this crusading zeal is the oft-repeated canard that the Negro who escapes lynching is sure to be railroaded in court. This line is accepted by certain pious northern governors with an eye to re-election and the heavy Negro vote in industrial centers, resulting in frequent denial of attempts by Southern states to extradite criminals.

Right now there is pending a case in which Alabama seeks to extradite from Ohio one Chester McAfee, of Tuscaloosa County, who escaped from Kilby Prison while serving a life sentence for murder. A hearing has been set before Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio May 27.

The McAfee case really does not involve the color line. The escaped criminal is a Negro. The man he admits killing was a Negro. In recent years especially, better class Negroes in the South have complained that juries take too casual a view of criminal cases where both parties are Negroes—that a Negro is likely to get off too lightly for killing another of his race.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer carried a generous spread about McAfee a few days ago. He was arrested while living in Ohio after his automobile piled into a utility pole. Investigation showed that he had escaped from an Alabama prison three years before.

★

A STAFF correspondent of *The Plain Dealer* wrote a piece, complete with the convict's picture, telling how he had been mistreated and imposed upon.

McAfee admitted to the Ohio newspaperman that he killed Alfred Noland. But, he claimed that Noland "had threatened me several times with a knife and said that he was going to get me." When he fired the fatal shot, Noland was in the act of throwing a brick at him. He tried to hit the shoulder—just to disable him, did not really mean to kill him. This cock-and-bull tale was rendered more ludicrous by the statement that after shooting his victim down he left, but returned to take him to the hospital, only to find that he had been removed.

Then he was railroaded, his "trial" at Tuscaloosa lasted only 15 minutes, he was given no chance to testify in his own behalf, his witness was not allowed to testify, etc.

★

HERE is what Alabama Pardon-Parole Board records show:

McAfee, who lived near Duncanville in Tuscaloosa County, was a moonshiner and bootlegger. Tuscaloosa was his market. Alfred Noland objected to his selling and delivering liquor in the neighborhood of Noland's home. Finally, on Oct. 24, 1947, Noland told McAfee that if he did not desist he would report him to the law. McAfee was enraged, departed, but returned shortly. Noland was standing at the corner of his home with a brick in each hand. McAfee told Noland to drop the bricks, he did, and was then shot down in cold blood.

McAfee pleaded guilty to first degree murder and received a life sentence. It is of course not customary for witnesses to testify where the defendant pleads guilty. He also entered a guilty plea to possession of a still found near his home and was given a year and a day for that.

Previously, McAfee had been convicted of robbery in Jefferson County in 1931, and given 10 years. He escaped and was recaptured three times while serving that sentence. His final escape, while serving the murder sentence, was from Kilby Prison, June 3, 1951.

★

WITH this record, it would seem that McAfee should be returned to Alabama to serve his time. But Yankees are mighty gullible on this particular point. The habit of striking a pious pose in such a case has gotten to be almost second nature with them.

McAfee has gotten himself a lawyer and is fighting extradition. After his arrest near Ravenna, Ohio, where he was living with his family, he struck a noble and self-sacrificing pose:

"I wanted to make a home for my family. I knew I would be caught sooner or later, but I wanted to make a home for them first."

That ought to just about cinch it—unless Gov. Lausche is less vulnerable to sob stuff and has less of an eye to bloc votes than some other Yankee executives.

13b 1954

(GEORGIA) (NEW JERSEY)

Jessie Dukes Extradited From New Jersey

PATERSON, U. J., May 3 (AP). Jesse Dukes, 26-year-old Negro, today was turned over to Georgia authorities after losing a long legal battle to prevent his return to a prison camp from which he escaped.

Dukes started back to Georgia with two Cobb County sheriff's office representatives.

He has been in Passaic County jail since June 4, 1952, charged with being a fugitive. Dukes escaped from a prison camp in Georgia Jan. 27, 1952, while serving 15 to 25 years on an auto larceny conviction.

Mendon Morrill, Duke's attorney, carried the case to the U.S. Supreme Court to seek to prevent Dukes' return to Georgia. The court, however, ruled Dukes must return.

Morrill contended in his action that Dukes had been beaten in Georgia with a rubber hose and a bullwhip, placed in a "sweat box" and given one meal every five days. The lawyer said Dukes was in constant fear of reprisal if he returned to Georgia.

While in the county jail here, Dukes was indicted on a charge of atrocious assault and battery in connection with an argument with a jail guard. No further action had been taken on the indictment.

13b 1954

(GEORGIA) (PENNSYLVANIA)

Pensy Governor Asked To Save Man From Pen

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —(ANP)— Gov. John S. Fine has been asked to recall his warrant for the extradition of Edward Brown to Blackshear, Ga., by Atty. David Lovinson, well-known civil rights attorney.

Brown, serving a life term for murder, escaped for the third time from a Georgia chain gang and in 1950 came to Philadelphia where he was arrested two years later. A warrant for his extradition was signed in April of that year.

Habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Atty. Levinson were denied by Judge Louis Levinthal and subsequently by the Pennsylvania Supreme court to which an appeal was taken. Judge Levinthal and Chief Justice Sterm did, however, both agree that Brown, if returned would likely be subjected to "inhuman treatment."

They said they were being guided by a recent U. S. Supreme court decision in the case.

Should Fine recall the warrant as he has power to do under the provisions of the Uniform Criminal Act, Brown will be free and may be released from prison.

Brown pushed the man away, but as he did so, the man was cut in the neck while still holding the knife.

The cab driver drove both men to the hospital, but they were ignored by attendants. Brown's assailant bled profusely and died from loss of blood while awaiting treatment.

Brown received life imprisonment and while on the chain gang, received such tortures as being beat constantly with blackjacks, having liniment poured into his rectum and being placed in a sweat box.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld a decision by a Philadelphia judge that Brown be returned to Georgia, notwithstanding the fact that Brown would probably be subjected to further "cruel and unusual punishment."

NAACP Joins Fight To Save Ga. Fugitive

PHILADELPHIA — NAACP attorneys joined last week in the effort to prevent the Talmadge-requested extradition of Edward Brown from Philadelphia to Georgia.

Brown was sentenced in 1937 to life imprisonment for the accidental death of a man. He escaped from a chain gang to Philadelphia and in 1952 was arrested and confined in the Philadelphia county jail.

According to his testimony, the following happened:

On April 24, 1937, in Macon, Ga., Brown, having a severely cut finger, hailed a taxi to take him to the hospital. A woman, under the influence of liquors, hailed the same cab and insisted that she wanted it. Her husband drew a switchblade and attempted to cut Brown.

Dallas Negro Shot To Death By Cattleman

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Dec 10-28-54

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 27 (AP) — Alek Calhoun, Dallas county Negro, was shot and killed today during a scuffle with a white cattleman who was investigating an altercation between Calhoun and another Negro.

Deputy Sheriff William C. MCain said Calhoun died while the cattleman, J. O. Risher Jr., of Tyler, was bringing the wounded man to a Selma hospital.

The shooting followed trouble yesterday between Clahoun and Smith Clay, about 60, who lives on the Risher place.

McCain said Calhoun had been drinking when he drove to Clay's home, and Calhoun tore down a pasture gate. Clay ordered Calhoun to leave and peppered him with birdshot when Calhoun refused.

Clay was arrested was arrested oon an assault warrant sworn out by Calhoun and when Clay was released on bond he reported the affair to Risher.

Risher told officers he started hunting Calhoun to tell the Negro to stay off his land. When he found Calhoun, he said, the Negro rushed him and during the scuffle was shot.

White Woman Kills Negro At Door

LIPSCOMB, Ala. — (ANP) — A white woman here last week shot and killed a 46-year-old Negro whom she said tried to gain entrance to her home.

Mrs. Willie Mae Latta told Police Chief Robert Moore that she heard a noise at the front door.

"I went to the door and saw this Negro man," she told police.

"I asked him what he wanted. He didn't say anything. He pulled at the screen door and tried to get in," she declared.

Mrs. Latta told officers she took a pistol to the door when she went to investigate. She said she fired at him, and he fell dead. The man was identified as Monroe Buffer of Bessemer, Ala.

Two brutally beaten men found in ravine

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14 —(AP)— Two brutally beaten men, one dead and the other critically injured, were found in a ravine near the outskirts of Montgomery yesterday.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal held out hope that an "unusual circumstance" about the case may lead to the discovery of their attacker.

There are no clues to the identity of the men, he added.

Both suffered skull fractures and other severe bruises of the head and face. The injured man has not regained consciousness and his condition was listed as critical at a hospital.

Chief Ruppenthal said their fingerprints will be sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington in an effort to establish the identities.

Both appeared to be transients, he said, who may have ridden a freight train into Montgomery. They were found by a Negro about 20 feet from a railroad track.

A medical examination revealed both had been savagely beaten with "a blunt instrument or instruments," the police chief said. He described them as between 30 and 40 years of age.

Argument Over 'Debt' Said To Be Cause Of 30th Slaying

BY MARCEL HOPSON

An argument over an "eight-dollar debt" developed into a shotgun pistol duel between two Ensley men and ended as the 30th violent slaying among Birmingham area Negro citizens within the past six months, here this week, police said.

The dead is Willie Armstead, 51 of 1212 Avenue J, Ensley, who died a short time after reaching Jefferson-Hillman Hospital around eight o'clock Sunday night, July 25. He had been shot in the stomach with a load of shotgun pellets during a shooting battle in front of 1200 Avenue J, Ensley, around 7:30 p. m., police said.

VICTIM NO. TWO

IN HOSPITAL

Another man, Herbert (Johnnie) Davis, 23 of 1226 Avenue J, Ensley, who is accused of allegedly slaying Armistead, is presently confined in Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, suffering from pistol wounds in the stomach and left forearm inflicted by a .45 calibre pistol allegedly fired by Armistead, poice said.

Witnesses gave this account of the double-shooting, police said:

Davis and Armistead suddenly became engaged in an argument over Davis' allegedly owing the older who offered to get a hotel room for him.

He said that the two men took him to a hotel on North Fourth Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets, and then requested that "I leave my personal belongings (watch and money, etc.) at the clerk's front desk." He said that he rented a room upstairs, left his valuables at the desk, and "when I reached my room upstairs, I was told that I was in a Negro hotel and could not stay there," police quoted.

Investigating officers quoted the victim as saying that when he returned downstairs, the two men had disappeared with his watch and money. Police said no arrests were made since Lockhart could not accurately give descriptions of the suspects.

GOLF CADDIE MISSING FROM HOME

Police joined a complaining mother, Mrs Doris Lathem, this week in a search for her missing son, 14-year old Charlie Lathem, who was reported last seen at the Roebuck Golf Club during the day of July 24, it was learned.

Mrs. Lathem said her son, Charlie, described as being five feet tall and weighing 116 pounds, may be found in the Airport Highands community. He was wearing a red plaid shirt and blue jeans

Persons seeing the lad are urged to notify Mrs. Lathem at: 3—1027, police said.

"UNTRUSTWORTHY PLAYMATES"

Neremiah Emmett, of 9 West 14th Court, was seeking the whereabouts of his stolen bicycle this week, police said.

Young Emmett was quoted as saying that his bicycle, valued at $54, was stolen from the playgrounds of Smithfield Court, sometimes between three and four o'clock last Monday evening, police said.

He described his "Western Flyer" as green trimmed, light green back seat, single bar and with the silver carriage missing from the rear fender, police said.

"UNWELCOMED HOT WATER BATH"

Police said a man identified as James Hunter, of 2812 North Huntsville Road, was not arrested on a suspected assault with a weapon charge, pending further investigation of an incident occurring in the Hunter's home, around eleven o'clock Saturday night, July 24.

The suspect is accused by his wife, Mrs. Annie Bell Hunter, 21, of allegedly dashing a pan of hot water on her stomach during a reported fit of anger Saturday night, police said.

Mrs Hunter stated that her husband suddenly became angry at her while "I was preparing our babies' milk bottles" and allegedly dashed the pan of water on her, inficting burns on her stomach, police said

The victim was treated at Hillman Hospital and dismissed, police said

"THIEF KICKED FIELD GOAL"

Mrs. Wilda Cook, of 525 Washington Heights, owner, reported that, sometime between ten o'clock Sunday night and nie o'clock Monday moring, a burglar kicked the back door open, knocked it from the hinges, entered the "Blue Flame Cafe" in Sayreton, Ala., broke open the juke box and stole an undertermined amount of money, police said

TWELVE WOMEN CHARGED WITH BOOZE-SIPPING

Twelve women were among persons hauled into jail, recently, and booked on suspected charges of drunkenness, police said.

The suspects gave their names as: Miss Kathryn Carter, 22 of 1416 North Fourth Avenue; Mrs Marcella Bonder, 42, of 1610 South Fifth-al; Miss Mary Elizabeth Cowan, 28 of 1718 South Fourth Avenue; Miss Marjorie Phillips, 22 of 922 North Third Street; Miss Jimmie Lou Jones, of 1601 North Fourth Avenue; Mrs Amanda Johnson Smith, 23 of 1701 North Eighth Avenue; Miss Melvera Avery, 31 of 3 Denson Quarters, South 12th St.; Mrs. Fannie Brown, 37 of 2622 S Avenue F; Miss Margaret Taylor, 26 of 326 South 26th Street; Miss Katherine Haynesworth, 22 of 1509 Avenue L, Ensley; Mrs Rosa Lee Davis, 47 of 2212 North Tenth Avenue and Miss Elizabeth Jordan, 21 of 2023 North 20th Street, police said.

man an "eight-dollar loan." Davis ran home, got a shotgun, returned to the scene of battle and stood face to face with Armistead, who was reportedly displaying the 45 pistol. Armistead reportedly suddenly opened fire first, shooting one time, allegedly wounding Davis. Davis returned the fire with a blast from the shotgun allegedly feling Armistead.

Police said among the witnesses to the shooting was John Hurd, 62 of 1108 13th Street, Ensley.

"WATCH GOT MIXED UP IN BEANS"

A man, identified as James Moncrief, who gave his home address as a local hotel, 1718 1-2 North Fourth Avenue, was arrested and jailed, last Monday night, on suspected charges of grand larceny police said.

Moncrief was arrested shortly after H. K. Walker, of 201 Village Court, a white vegetable salesman, accused him of allegedly swiping his forty dollar-valued "Lord Rose" 17-jewel watch, during the day, July 19, police said.

Walker claimed that he left his watch in his produce truck and sent an employee, identified as Moncrief, to deliver some beans to a customer. He said that he discovered his watch was gone at the same time Moncrief had left the scene.

Police said the watch was recovered when Moncrief was apprehended.

"RIGHT CHURCH BUT WRONG PEW"

Police said James H Lockhart, white, of 7706 North Fifth Avenue, filed charges of grand larceny against two unidentified men early last Tuesday morning.

Lockhart explained that his dreadful ordeal cost him his twenty-five dollar valued wrist watch and five cash dollars.

He claimed that he was looking for a hotel room to "stay for the night" when he was approached by two "helpful" unidentified men

Youth Says He Killed In Defense

PHENIX CITY, Ala.—Sixteen-year-old Jerry Washington, under arrest in the knife slaying of Johnnie E. Griffin, white, told police he slashed the victim after he was approached and struck.

Military police and the Georgia-Alabama border press played up the slaying of Griffin, who had appeared before the special Russell County grand jury probing the assassination of Alabama Attorney General-nominate Albert L. Patterson.

The death of Patterson led to martial law in Phenix City and roundup of lords and aides in vice.

Barbara Parker, a former white striptease dancer at Beechie's Swing Club, corroborated Washington's story that the white man struck him before being stabbed.

13c 1954

ALABAMA

Phenix Probers Dismiss Slaying As Coincidence

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

GuardOfficials Sure No Link To Jury Exists

Sat. 12-4-54

John Patterson Calls Stabbing 'Suspicious' In Asking Indictment

By REX THOMAS

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 3 (AP)—The knife slaying of a witness who may have fingered Albert L. Patterson's murderer was written off by National Guard investigators today as a weird coincidence.

They said a 16-year-old Negro's confession convinced them there was no connection between Johnnie F. Griffin's death last night and his appearance Wednesday before a grand jury investigating the Patterson killing.

The youth, booked as Jerry C. Washington, was held in jail on a murder charge.

Demands Indictment

Attorney Gen.-Elect John Patterson, son of the murdered anti-vice crusader, called the circumstances of Griffin's killing "suspicious" and hotly demanded swift grand jury indictment of his father's assassin.

The elder Patterson, a former state senator, was shot down outside his Phenix City law office the night of June 18 after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general on a promise to crush a fabulous racketeering empire which flourished here.

The son subsequently was elected in his father's place.

No Arrests Made

Homicide detectives who have worked constantly on the Patterson killing for more than five months disclosed weeks ago that they thought they knew the killer's name but no arrests have been made.

The accumulated evidence finally was presented to the grand jury four days ago but no indictments had been returned when the jurors recessed today for the weekend. They will question more witnesses when they return Monday.

State authorities reportedly are asking for murder indictments against [redacted] men, one suspected of the actual shooting. The other as his accomplice.

John Patterson told reporters today that "there is no excuse for a murderer to roam the streets. If they (State authorities) have a case, an arrest should be made. If they haven't, they had no business going to the grand jury.

Advertiser

He said the death of Griffin was a "tough break," but that "we still have a case. I'll have to admit that." Whether the information he spoke of is the same as that being presented to the grand jury was not disclosed.

Nor was the nature of the slain man's testimony before the grand jury, which is guarded by strict secrecy under Alabama law.

Talks to Dying Man

Patterson said he talked to the dying man last night after Griffin had tried urgently to get in touch with him earlier in the day with the message that he "needed some help."

Sat. 12-4-54

Sheriff Lamar Murphy also disclosed that the witness sought three times to contact him by telephone shortly before he was stabbed. Murphy likewise said he learned Griffin was being followed but that he had no information to tie that directly into the killing.

A county official who wouldn't be quoted by name said Griffin confided to him yesterday that he had a "feeling I'm going to be killed," but that he mentioned threats.

National Guard Lt. Martin Wiman said the six-foot, three-inch 145-pound Washington wept hysterically when he learned that Griffin had died. The officer quoted the Negro youth as explaining that the white man struck him first and that he hit back with a pocket-knife in a fit of temper.

Griffin died from a throat wound which pierced his jugular vein.

Lt. Wiman also said two eyewitnesses corroborated the Negro's story.

Phenix Murder Witness Stabbed; Teen-Ager Held

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP). A witness in the A. L. Patterson murder investigation was stabbed in the throat after an argument tonight and four hours later National Guardsmen arrested a 16-year-old Negro.

Sat. 12-3-54

Johnnie F. Griffin, 35, was seriously wounded by a knife thrust which severed an artery in his throat, but was expected to recover, doctors said.

Phenix Death Held No Link To Patterson

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 3 (AP)—The knife slaying of a witness who may have fingered the killer of Albert L. Patterson was written off by National Guard investigators today as a coincidence.

They said a 16-year-old Negro's confession convinced them there was no connection between Johnnie F. Griffin's death last night and his appearance Wednesday before a grand jury investigating the Patterson killing.

The youth, booked as Jerry C. Washington, is held in jail on a murder charge.

Atty. Gen.-elect John Patterson, son of the murdered anti-vice crusader, called the circumstances of Griffin's killing "suspicious" and hotly demanded swift grand jury indictment of his father's assassin.

The elder Patterson was shot down the night of June 18.

PHENIX CITY WITNESS IS KNIFED ON STREET

Victim Of Stabbing Had Been Called By Grand Jury

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 2.—(AP)—A man tentatively identified as a witness subpenaed before the grand jury which is investigating the A. L. Patterson murder was stabbed and critically wounded on a Phenix City street Thursday night.

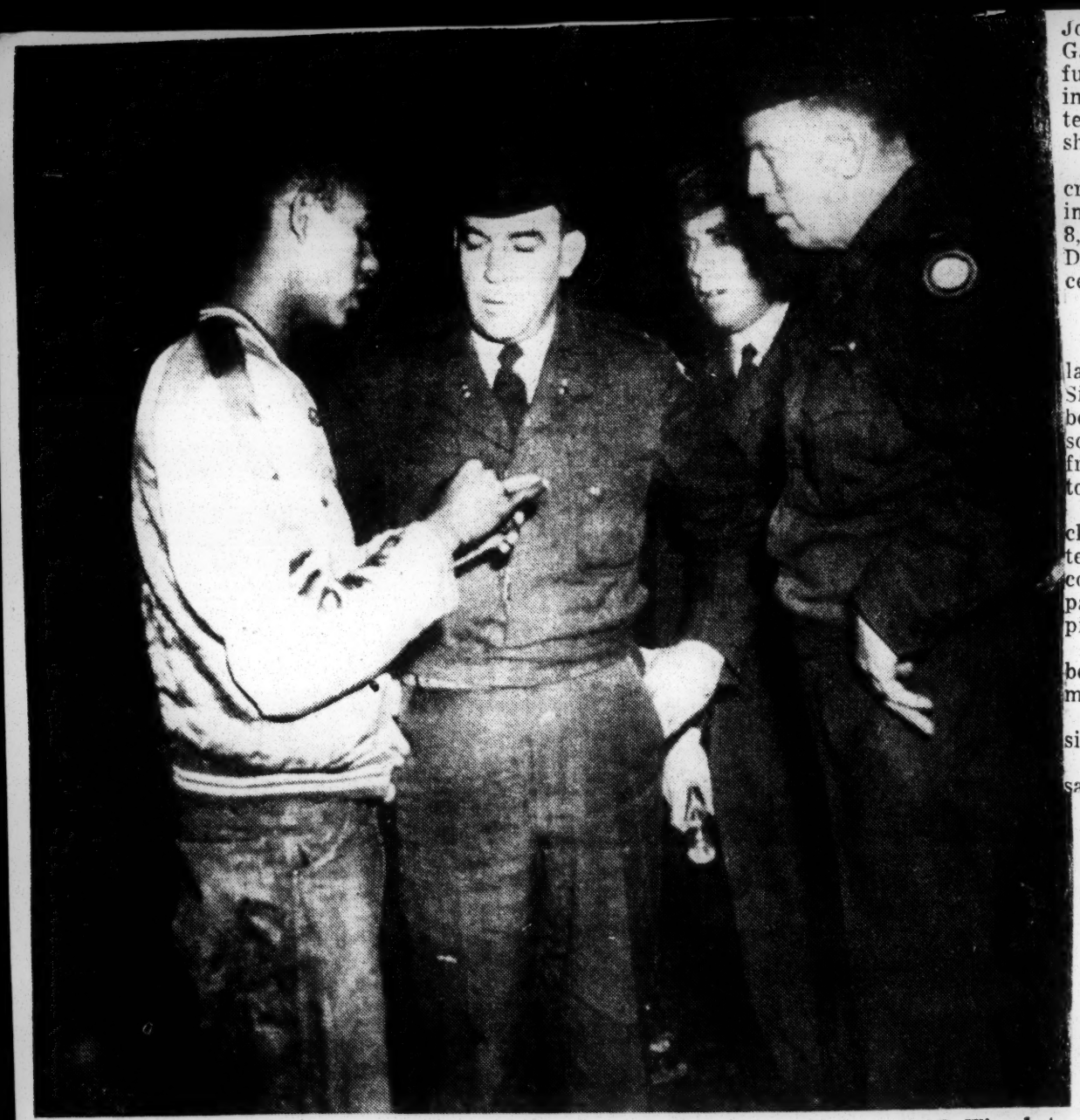
An identification card in the man's pocket bore the name of Johnnie F. Griffin, 35, of Phenix City.

The man was taken to Cobb Memorial Hospital in Phenix City with what appeared to be a knife wound in the center of his throat. He bled profusely and left a trail from one side of the street to the other side, where he fell.

Officers found a subpena in his pocket and a source close to the grand jury who would not be identified by name said Mr. Griffin had been subpenaed as a "material witness" in the Patterson murder investigation.

Witnesses milling around the street where the man was stabbed said he was attacked by an unidentified Negro who fled. A woman who reportedly saw the stabbing was taken to the sheriff's office for questioning.

Mr. Patterson, attorney-general nominee, was killed as an aftermath of his crusade against vice in this once wide-open city.



AP Wirephoto

STABBING SUSPECT—Jerry Washington, 16, talks with National Guardsmen in Phenix City after he was picked up for questioning in the fatal stabbing of Johnnie F. Griffin, key witness in the Albert L. Patterson murder probe. According to authorities, the knifing took place after Griffin insulted Washington and several of his friends. Guardsmen are, left to right, Lt. C. E. Cook, Lt. Martin Wiman and Warrant Officer Fauney C. Hughes.

Alabama Attorney General Arrested

Called Fugitive In Murder Case

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 13 (AP)—Alabama's attorney general, Silas Garrett, III, today was linked to the murder that touched off a crackdown on the honky-tonks and hoodlums of Phenix City, Ala.

Sheriff's deputies walked into John Sealy Hospital here, handed Garrett papers naming him a fugitive on a first-degree-murder indictment, and placed him in technical arrest in the fatal shooting of Albert L. Patterson.

Patterson, an attorney who crusaded against vice, was shot in an alley in Phenix City June 8, a few days after he won the Democratic nomination to succeed Garrett as attorney general.

749 Indicted In Cleanup

The shooting caused martial law to be declared in Phenix City. Since then, indictments have been returned against 749 persons there on charges ranging from prostitution and gambling to murder.

Garrett and two others are charged with murder in the Patterson shooting. Garrett had no comment when served with the papers while he was in his hospital bed.

For several weeks Garrett has been under treatment for a mental and physical condition.

His doctors said he was "too sick to be moved" now.

Richard Thornton, his attorney, said Garrett would return to Alabama voluntarily when his medical treatment is over.

Garrett, a member of an old-line aristocratic Alabama family, also is under a fraud indictment in connection with the election Patterson won, and faces lunacy charges brought by Alabama's State circuit solicitor at Birmingham.

The other two men indicted in the Patterson slaying are Russell County, Alabama, prosecuting attorney Arch Ferrell and a former deputy sheriff there, Albert Fuller.

The third man indicted for the slaying, ousted Solicitor Arch Ferrell, is in the Russell County Jail at Phenix City.

ALLEGED SLAYER IN JAIL

Former Alabama Official Put in Hospital for 'Protection'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14 (AP)—National Guardmen brought Albert Fuller, one of three accused slayers of the Phenix City anti-crime crusader, Albert Patterson, to Kilby Prison Hospital here in an ambulance today for his "protection."

The ousted chief deputy sheriff of Russell County has been bedridden from a mysterious, back injury since mid-summer, soon after Mr. Patterson was shot down while touching off the Phenix City crime clean-up. He had been held under house arrest after his indctment last Thursday on first degree murder charges.

Alabama authorities conferred meanwhile on what steps to take toward extradition of State Attorney General Silas Garrett, another ailing figure in the case, from a hopital in Galveston, Tex.

Murderer Fails In Mercy Plea

A Negro ex-convict, who said he shot and killed two Tuscaloosa police officers by mistake lost a desperate fight for life today and was ordered electrocuted sometime tomorrow.

Gov. Gordon Persons refused to interfere with the execution of 54-year-old Will Hardie of Tuscaloosa despite an appeal for mercy based on the contention that the Negro didn't intend to kill the two policemen. Hardie said he thought he was shooting at someone else.

Hardie admitted during a clemency hearing last week that he took the lives of Tuscaloosa City Detective J. Foster King and Patrolman Homer F. Hubbard the night of May 9, 1952 when they went to his 2-room shack to investigate a complaint.

But the Negro insisted he thought the two men were Negroes he had quarreled with earlier in the night. He said they had returned to his place once and he thought they had come back a second time to get revenge. He had shot one of them earlier.

The state brought out that a full moon was shining that night, however, and said it would have been impossible for Hardie to mistake two white officers for Negroes. The policemen were slain as they stepped out of Hardie's house.

State High Court Rejects Appeal Of Baldwin Negro

A 53-year-old Baldwin County Negro convicted of killing a card game companion after an argument over half a dollar lost an appeal from his life sentence yesterday.

The Alabama supreme court said it could find no error in the trial of Willie Johnson in the Baldwin circuit court last spring.

Johnson was convicted of slaying Robert Stevenson shortly after a "skin" game at Stevenson's home at Fairhope Jan. 17, last year.

Johnson pleaded self-defense. He claimed the other Negro man pulled a knife on him after boasting that he meant to get the 50 cents.

In another decision, the court held that the Bay City Export Lumber Co. of Mobile and other lumber exporters can't be required to pay a $100 state wholesale lumber license.

The state's highest tribunal said the Mobile circuit court was right in ruling that the state couldn't collect the levy.

The lumber concern objected to paying the license on grounds that the commerce clause of the federal constitution prohibits any state from putting a levy on exports or import operations.

Under this provision only congress has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states.

Double Slayer Loses Battle To Beat Chair

Death pressed ever closer last night for a crippled 54-year-old Negro scheduled to pay with his life for slaying two Tuscaloosa police officers.

Will Hardie, the condemned man, was scheduled to die in the Kilby Prison electric chair about 10 p.m., after other prisoners are locked up for the night.

Someone Else

Hardie lost on his last bid to escape the chair when Gov. Gordon Persons declined to commute his sentence or otherwise interfere with the court order.

Defense attorneys asked the governor to spare Hardie's life, contending that Hardie thought he was shooting at someone else when he fatally wounded the police officers with a shotgun.

He admitted he fired the shots which killed Tuscaloosa City Detective J. Foster King and Patrolman Homer F. Hubbard the night of May 9, 1952.

The officers had gone to Hardie's shack to investigate a complaint.

Hardie, who was an ex-convict at that time, said he thought they were three Negroes he had a squabble with earlier that night. He wounded one of the Negroes with the shotgun.

Under New Law

Last night's execution was the first under a new law passed last year by the Legislature to change the time of putting condemned prisoners to death.

The law allows prison authorities to carry out the sentence any time of the death day. Executions formerly had to be conducted before sunrise and usually were held just after mid-night.

Although Hardie was indicted for the shooting of both police officers he was tried for slaying only King.

Cripple dies in chair for killing cops

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —Will Hardie, 54-year-old cripple, went to his death in the electric chair here last week for the murder of two white police officers he mistook for colored men.

Alabama Gov. Gordon Persons had declined to commute his sentence or otherwise interfere with the court decision.

An ex-convict, Hardie was convicted of killing Detective J. Foster King and Patrolman Homer F. Hubbard as they approached his cabin near Tuscaloosa the night of May 9, 1952.

Hardie maintained he mistook the officers for two men he had squabbled with earlier but the state said the moon was shining and he could tell they were white.

Selma Negro's Attorneys Set Re-Trial Motion

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP)—Attorneys for a Negro man who was sentenced to death for a nighttime burglary will argue a motion for a new trial here Jan. 28.

Their petition on behalf of William Earl Fikes, 27, Marion, alleged that the verdict was contrary to law because the jury was prejudiced. The petition also contended that Negroes are systematically excluded from jury duty in Dallas County.

The attorneys also claimed that the court erred in permitting the prosecution to introduce in evidence a tape recording of an alleged confession and a similar written statement.

They charged that the court also erred in permitting at least three state witnesses to give evidence not connected with the case.

Fikes was sentenced to die in the electric chair March 5 after his conviction Dec. 9. The sentence was stayed automatically for review by the Alabama Supreme Court.

The former Marion, Ala., filling station attendant was convicted of the nighttime burglary of the home of Mrs. Jean Heinz Rockwell, daughter of the Selma mayor, last spring.

He also is under a 99-year-sentence following a conviction on charges of raping a young Selma matron.

The burglary trial of Fikes was preceded by lengthy hearings on defense allegations that Negroes are systematically excluded from jury duty in the county. Dallas jury lists were revised after the first hearing which resulted in dismissal of the indictment.

He is represented by attorneys for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Two Negroes Die In Kilby Chair

Two young Negroes were put to death in Kilby Prison's electric chair last night for the arson slaying of an elderly white grocer and his wife.

Arthur Lee Grimes and Albert Lee Jones, both 23, were convicted of murder after the charred bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Pierce were found in the ruins of their home at Fort Mitchell in November, 1952.

Two jolts of the 2300 volt current were required before Grimes pronounced dead by the prison doctors at 8:02 p.m.

As he was being strapped in the chair, Jones, who previously had admitted his guilt, tried to put all the blame on his companion, although he admitted he was present at the time of the killings. Nine minutes after the first shock went through him, the doctors declared they could no longer detect a heartbeat.

Witness Is Slain in Phenix City

Stabbed in Row With Ex-Stripper

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 3 (U.P.) —The son of the Alabama nominees for Attorney General who was slain here last summer today called on authorities to make an arrest in the killing a few hours after a key witness was knifed to death in a street brawl here.

Johnnie F. Griffin, thirty-five, was stabbed to death by a youth a few hours after he had tried in vain to reach authorities with an "urgent" message. There was no apparent connection between his death and his role as a witness in the assassination of Albert Patterson, Attorney General nominee.

Mr. Patterson's son, John, who will take office as Alabama Attorney General in January replacing his father, said he believes that to delay an indictment would be dangerous and might hamper the investigation.

'Dangerous to Wait'

"The mortality rate in this town is higher than anywhere else in the world," he said. "It's dangerous to wait. If they have got a case, there ought to be an arrest made."

Albert Patterson was shot down in front of his office in Phenix City the night of June 18. The killing touched off a clean-up drive in crime-and-vice-ridden Phenix City, including martial rule.

Mr. Griffin had been described as possibly the nearest witness to the assassin when Mr. Patterson was shot down. National Guardsmen said he called the home of Russell County Sheriff Lamar Murphy last night and left the message, "I have to see you. It is urgent."

Boy, 16, Arrested

Guardsmen said shortly after the telephone call Mr. Griffin got into a sidewalk argument with Barbara Parker, a twenty-one-year-old former night club stripper, and was stabbed by a young bystander. Guardsmen arrested the sixteen-year-old boy afterward and said he admitted the stabbing but had no previous criminal record and had not figured in last summer's clean-up drive.

Boy Charged With Slaying Trial Witness

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — (INS) — A 16-year-old boy, identified as Jerry C. Washington, has been charged with murder in the fatal stabbing of an important witness in the gangland-type slaying of Albert L. Patterson, Alabama attorney general nominee.

The victim, John F. Griffin, 35, was slashed in the throat as he walked along 14th street in down town Phenix City Thursday, Dec 2.

He died in Cobb Memorial hospital late that night.

National Guard Col. James Brown, Chief of Phenix City's Military police, reported that the youth admitted the stabbing but insisted he acted in self-defense following an argument on the street.

The youth's story was corroborated by a Phenix City strip tease dancer, Barbara Parker, who was passing by at the time of the killing.

The woman told police that Griffin had accosted Washington and dared him to "Draw a white line and step over it."

She said Griffin hit the youth as she turned to leave and Washington struck back with a knife.

Police found in Griffin's pocket a subpoena directing him to testify before the Russell county grand jury, which is nearing the end of its long investigation into the Patterson murder.

It was learned that Griffin had already answered the subpoena and told the grand jury whatever he knew about the slaying.

The jury reportedly is preparing at least two indictments in the killing.

Patterson was shot to death last June 18 on the eve of his departure for Birmingham, Ala., where he was to testify before a grand jury which subsequently indicted numerous persons, including some high officials on vote fraud charges.

He had just been nominated to become Alabama attorney general in January on a pledge to "Clean-up" vice-ridden Phenix City, once called the "sin town" of the south.

The slaying of Patterson caused state authorities to order Alabama National Guard troops into the town, replacing civilian county and city law enforcement officers.

It also touched off a grand jury investigation resulting in indictments against 734 persons on charges ranging from neglect of duty by officials to gambling, prostitution and murder.

Col. Brown expressed the view the Griffin stabbing and the Patterson investigation were "apparently not connected."

Washington was under heavy guard in the Phenix City jail.

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — (INS) — John Patterson, son of slain Alabama attorney general nominee Albert L. Patterson, called for immediate grand jury indictments in his father's murder.

Patterson's demand was prompted by the fatal knifing of John Griffin, a key witness in the case, on a Phenix City street Thursday night. He said:

"It is dangerous to wait."

Patterson, recently elected to the post his father never lived to fill, termed Griffin's death "suspicious" or at least "a fantastic coincidence."

He disclosed that Griffin telephoned him not long before he was killed and said he "needed help."

A Russell county official, who declined use of his name, also revealed that Griffin had told him only a few hours before his death: "I am afraid I'm going to be killed."

Patterson's call for prompt action in the Elder Patterson's slaying was supported by Sheriff Murphy of Russell county.

Murphy, pointing to the Griffin killing, said "other witnesses could be scattered overnight" and advocated immediate arrest of the suspected murderers of the anti-vice crusader.

Key Patterson Witness

Advertiser P. 1 Montgomery, Ala.

Stabbed In Phenix City

Throat Sliced By Negro Youth On 14th Street

Fri. 12-3-54

Sykes Says Brawl Has No Connection With Murder Probe

By FRED ANDERSEN
Advertiser Assistant Managing Editor

A "key witness" in the A. L. Patterson murder case was near death last night in a Phenix City hospital after having his throat cut by an unidentified Negro assailant.

The Associated Press identified the stabbing victim as Johnnie F. Griffin, 35, of Phenix City.

National Guardsmen with drawn guns reportedly were standing guard outside Griffin's door in Cobb Memorial Hospital as Dr. Clyde M. Knowles, newly-elected Phenix City mayor, fought to save his patient's life.

Griffin was reported to have lost "a considerable quantity of blood" and at 8:50 p.m., two and one-half hours after the stabbing, was in "critical condition and worsening rapidly."

A source close to Gov. Persons here in Montgomery said Griffin had a witness certificate in his pocket when he was found lying in a pool of his own blood in the gutter along 14th street, location of many of the bawdy joints shuttered in the vice clean-up brought on by Patterson's murder June 18.

The witness certificate indicated Griffin had already given his testimony to the Russell County Grand Jury.

A high official in Montgomery said Griffin scuffled with two Negro youths after exchanging some words with a young white woman who was waiting to board a bus.

She was identified as Miss Barbara Parks. She was being questioned by Russell Sheriff Lamar Murphy late last night.

The Montgomery official said acting Atty. Gen. Bernard Sykes had reported to Gov. Persons that Griffin's jugular veion was nicked by the knife and the man's thorax was sliced.

He was reported able to talk a little, however, and reportedly gave National Guard officers the name of the Negro who stabbed him. Capt. Peacock and Lt. Wyman were the first to reach the scene of the fight and Griffin spoke briefly to them before lapsing into unconsciousness.

Sykes was reported to be "not particularly worried" and to believe there was "absolutely no connection" between the stabbing and Griffin's grand jury testimony.

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The Montgomery official said the brawl ensued after Griffin drew a line across the sidewalk and dared the Negro youths to step over it. When they declined, he reportedly stepped across his own line and cuffed one of the Negroes on the head.

The stabbing followed and the boys fled.

KNIFED ON PHENIX STREET—

Patterson witness slain after seeing Grand Jury

News Birmingham, Ala. P.

Fri. 12-3-54

Murdered crusader's son demands action

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 3—The son of slain Albert L. Patterson angrily demanded prompt Grand Jury indictment of his father's killer today after a witness who may have seen Patterson murdered was stabbed to death on a Phenix City street last night.

A county official disclosed, meanwhile, that the slain witness, 35-year-old Johnnie F. Griffin, had told him only a few hours before the stabbing that he was afraid he was going to be killed.

Griffin was knifed to death a day after he testified before an emergency grand jury which is considering murder indictments in the Patterson killing.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN still patroling the city five months after Patterson's death arrested a 16-year-old Negro, Jerry C. Washington, and said he confessed the stabbing, blaning Griffin for provoking the fight.

Col. James N. Brown, military chief of police, said there appeared to be no connection between Griffin's death and his appearance before the Grand Jury Wednesday.

But John Patterson, who will take office Jan. 17 as attorney general in place of his murdered father, who had won the nomination on a vice cleanup pledge, said Griffin's killing was "suspicious" and a "fantastic coincidence if it was a coincidence."

YOUNG PATTERSON told reporters if state authorities have enough evidence to go to the Grand Jury with his father's murder, the slayer should already be in custody.

"There is no excuse for a murderer roaming the streets," the 32-year-old attorney general-elect declared.

"If they (state authorities) have a case an arrest ought to be made immediately. If they haven't got a case they had no business going before the Grand Jury to begin with."

PATTERSON ALSO disclosed that Griffin tried to contact him yesterday afternoon and visited his law office, leaving word that he "needed some help."

A county official who wouldn't be quoted by name said the Grand Jury witness went to his office about noon yesterday and complained that "I've got a feeling they're going to get me. I'm scared."

Griffin also made three phone calls to Sheriff Lamar Murphy and on the last attempt, less than an hour before he was fatally wounded, he left word for Murphy to call him at a store half a block from the spot where he was stabbed.

AS HE WRITHED in pain and shock, half-conscious in the hospital emergency room, the stricken witness cried out repeatedly for "Lamar." He nodded affirmatively when state investigators asked him if a Negro had attacked him.

A pretty, former strip-tease dancer, Barbara Parker, had told officers she saw a Negro stab Griffin and flee on foot after being struck first.

It was a pay voucher from the Grand Jury, found in Griffin's wallet, that first identified him as a witness in the Patterson murder inquiry.

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Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard F. Sykes today called Johnny E. Griffin, an "important witness" in the Patterson murder case.

At a hastily arranged press conference today, Sykes told newsmen he considered Griffin important to the case, but would not comment when asked if Griffin was an indespensible witness.

The Russell County Grand Jury, which has been taking testimony in the Patterson case since Monday, heard Griffin testify for nearly an hour Wednesday.

Sykes told newsmen that insofar as he can determine there was absolutely no connection between the stabbing of Griffin and fact that he was a witness before the Grand Jury and in the Patterson case.

Sykes said Griffin had been offered protection, but had not accepted it. He said other witnesses in the Patterson murder probe will again be offered protection since Monday last night's incident.

MEANWHILE, it was made clear yesterday by Sykes that no Grand Jury report is likely to be forthcoming for several days.

Accosted by reporters as he left the Grand Jury room with Macdonald Gallion, Sykes said they are not through presenting testimony in the Patterson case, and indicated that a report is not as near as some observers had believed.

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There was no lifting of the veil of secrecy that had been thrown

about the Grand Jury session, and newsmen, acting under an agreement, have made no attempt to identify several "mystery witnesses" whose identity the state is anxious to keep secret at this time.

A NATIONAL GUARD plane arrived here from Kansas, where it picked up a witness in the Patterson case. He is known to be a man who was questioned by investigators early in the murder probe.

Late last night, Sykes told newsmen he would hold a brief press conference today, but did not indicate what matters he would discuss.

The Grand Jury heard a number of witnesses during the day and worked until after 6 p.m. last night. Since it began hearing the Patterson murder evidence last Monday, more than 60 witnesses have testified, and at least 20 more are known to have been called.



Victim of knife—A man who testified earlier this week before the Grand Jury hearing evidence in the Albert L. Patterson murder case, is shown at Cobb Memorial Hospital last night shortly after he was admitted. The victim, Johnny F. Griffin, lived only a few hours. (News staff photo by Ed Jones.)

A Cut Throat

The killing of the important Patterson murder case witness on the streets of Phenix City is a burdensome complication to the prosecution.

In the first place, it is probably going to prove a troublesome distraction from the business at hand—indictment of the two men suspected of collaborating in the murder of Albert Patterson.

First statements from investigators disclaim that Johnnie F. Griffin's murder was related to the fact that he had just appeared as a material witness before the Patterson grand jury.

Nevertheless, it will becloud the proceedings until it is explained why a man in the grip of fright, as was Witness Griffin, would have the stomach for picking a fight with a Negro.

It has been revealed that a few hours before Griffin's encounter with the Negro he had phoned Atty. Gen.-elect John Patterson, the sheriff of Russell County and others in an anxious state of mind, perhaps bordering on the frantic. He feared that he might be murdered for testifying.

Is a man in that frame of mind likely to meet a Negro on the street, accost him without reason and threaten him to the point where the Negro cut his throat? The Negro confessed and gave that explanation, and a strip tease girl said she witnessed the knifing. Perhaps, then, it is so. Nevertheless, it seems illogical that a man unraveling in the belief that he was being stalked would at the same time be belligerent enough to make a quarrel with a stranger.

In the second place, Griffin evidently was a very important witness for the prosecution His testimony, given in person, will be missed.

Third, one of the severe handicaps in the murder investigation has been the fear of those with information to talk lest the gangsters get them. Phenix City kids learn to be guarded almost at their father's knee lest the "lower bridge" gang get them. The presence of the National Guard and the spectacle of the disrespectful and rough treatment of gangland big shots had done much to reassure and encourage those with something to tell investigators. The corpse of Griffin may therefore have an unfortunate effect, unless, of course, everyone can be satisfied that his slaying was indeed unrelated to his bearing witness against the gangsters.

Slaying Of West End Woman Ups Birmingham Murder Total

By MARCEL HOPSON

The Monday, July 5th slaying of a West End woman, which upped the total of violent deaths to 26 among Birmingham area Negro citizens in the past six months, has been ruled "justifiable homicide," Coroner Joe L. Hilderbrand announced.

HUSBAND FREED

Mrs. Marie Coleman, 54, of 1361 Southwest 15th Place, died from a pistol wound in the body Wednesday, July 7, following a shooting at an undisclosed place, around 1:00 p. m., July 5, police said.

The husband, Tobe Coleman, 54, was freed and released from the County Jail last Thursday, following his acquittal of charges of suspicion of murder in connection with his wife's death. Police said the husband claimed "self-defense."

Mr. Hilderbrand and investigating homicide detectives said Coleman explained that he and his late wife Marie, were reportedly out "drinking together," and during an argument which followed, she reportedly picked up a hand-axe and allegedly drew the weapon on him. He said he then shot her in "self-defense", the officers reported.

A Lipsey ambulance removed Mrs. Coleman to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital where she remained confined until her death.

Mrs. Marie Coleman Slain; Murders Now Stand At 26 For '54

RAPE SUSPECT OUT ON BOND

A man, identified as Lett C. Long, 21, of 1322 South Fourth Avenue, is currently free on a $300 bond, pending a hearing of suspected rape charges lodged against him, police said.

VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERS

Long, who police said voluntarily surrendered at police headquarters when he learned that he was being sought, is accused by an 18-year-old girl friend of allegedly forcing his desires upon her, around midnight Tuesday, July 6, in the area of Theta Street and S. Avenue F, police said.

Police quoted the girl victim, who gave her address as 405 Irving Street, as claiming that she was dragged off into some high weeds for the alleged act to be committed.

A warrant for Long's arrest was sworn out the next day. Police said they were told by Lett that he and the girl-accuser and another young couple, boy and girl friends of theirs, all had been out "partying" and "taking in the places together" prior to the complaint.

It is learned that Lett, who was transferred to County Jail, Thursday afternoon, prior to his release, has retained Attorney J. Edmund Odum as his defense counsel.

"BATTLE OF THE COUCH AND BED"

Mrs. Gladys James, of 35 West 15th Avenue, was treated at Lloyd Noland Hospital, Friday morning, for cut wounds about the head and forefinger, and dismissed, police said.

Mrs. James claimed that she and her husband, Charley James, 32, had been to a party, and after arriving home around 2:30 a. m that day, they engaged in an argument over "who was going to sleep in the bed and who was going to sleep on the sofa couch in the front room," police said.

During the argument, Mrs. James said,, she accidentally fell on a broken glass picture and cut herself, officers said. No arrest was made.

"THIEF SET UP PRIVATE STATE STORE"

Owner C. D. Gakias, of 916 W. Fourth Avenue, of the "New Gary Restaurant" at 1631 North Fifth Avenue, filed a complaint at headquarters, Friday morning, stating that, sometime between 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. that day, a burglar entered the cafe either through the side door or of the adjoining hotel, went through the cafe or let himself be locked inside at closing time, and hauled off: nine cases of whiskey, including three cases of "Seagram's" gin, two cases of "Gibley's" gin, one case of "Kentucky-bred Bourbon," one case of "Old Stag,' two cases of "billows;" twenty cartons of assorted cigarettes and one box of cigars, police said.

Gakias was quoted as valuing the stolen merchandise totally at $265, police said.

Fatal Shooting Here Pushes Violent Race Deaths To 27

By MARCEL HOPSON

The fatal shooting of a 23-year-old Southside man allegedly by his father-in-law, last weekend, pushed violent deaths among Birmingham area Negro citizens up to 27 within the past six months, police said.

The victim, Robert Lee Crimes, of 300 South Sixth Avenue, was shot fatally one time in the neck with a .38 calibre revolver pistol, allegedly by a man identified as his father-in-law, Charles Holmes, 45, of 701 South Gamma Street, during a reported disturbance at a neighbor's home, around 3:30 o'clock Saturday evening, July 10, police said.

Crimes was taken to Hillman Hospital at four o'clock and was pronounced dead ten minutes later, police said.

OUT ON $1,000 BOND

Holmes, the defendant, was released from County Jail, Wednesday morning, on a $1,000 bond on a suspicion of murder, pending the outcome of the coroner's investigation and verdict. Holmes has entered a plea of "self-defense," police said.

Investigating homicide detectives said they were told by the defendant and witnesses that, on the night prior to the slaying the victim reportedly broke into his father-in-law's home and allegedly jumped on the older man, while reportedly looking for his estranged wife.

On the eve of the slaying, the witnesses, identified as Mrs. Rosa Lee Toles and Isaac Toles, of 611 South Beta Street, said Holmes dropped into their home for a visit; that Crimes came in sometime later and allegedly jumped on the older man, reportedly with an open knife in his hand, police stated.

OTHER VERSIONS CONFLICT

Police said versions of the shooting given by several unidentified witnesses conflicted with that of the others. They were quoted as saying that, after Crimes approached Holmes, the older man reportedly pulled a pistol out, and when the younger man suddenly turned and ran toward the door, he was felled by gunfire, police said.

Also identified among the witnesses were: Mrs. Rosa Lee Mott and Charlie Ingram, of 464 South Iota Street, police said.

Crimes was identified as a son of Mrs. Janie Mae Stokes, of the same address, police said.

"MISTAKENLY AIDED THIEF"

Mrs. Artelia Ward, of 720 South 16th Street, reported that a burglar, which she described as being about 30 years old, six feet tall, weighing about 180 pounds, and having dark complexion, entered her home around 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and sneaked out with a table model radio, valued at $50, police said.

Mrs. Ward explained that the burglar entered an open front room window, and when she awoke, the burglar was standing over her looking down as she lay in bed. She stated further that she arose from the bed and let the burglar out of the front door, but did not know that hte suspect had stolen her radio until he had disappeared from the scene, police said.

"STOLE THE SHOW FROM THE KIDS"

Both Miss Elizabeth Rivers, 29 and her mother, Mrs. Bertha Rivers, 59 of 6448 South Fifth Avenue were treated at a local hospital for physical damage inflicted upon them allegedly by another woman they identified as Miss Wylene McGraw, of this city, during a disturbance at the Rivers' home, around five o'clock Monday evening, police said.

Miss Rivers was bitten on the right index finger and conked over the head with a brick-bat. Her mother was clubbed over the head apparently with the same brick-bat, police said.

Miss Rivers stated that she, her mother, and Miss McGraw were engaged in an exchange of words over some children playing in the front yard of the Rivers' home. She said that a fight between them and Miss McGraw followed in which the physical damage was done, police said.

Miss McGraw was arrested shortly and placed in jail on suspected charges of assault and battery, police said.

"MIDNIGHT MEAT-CHOPPER"

Both Willie Jones, 27, and his reported girl friend, Miss Daisy Smith, 39, of 617 South 13th Street, Apt. G, Pratt City, reportedly inflicted physical damage on each other, shortly after midnight Monday, but he was the one hauled into jail to answer assault with weapon charge, police said.

During the disturbance in their home, around 12:10 a. m. Tuesday Jones was stabbed with a butcher knife, and Miss Smith was whammed over the head with a dinner chair and reportedly kicked in her stomach and chest with a man's foot, police said.

Jones was quoted as saying that he and Miss Smith were arguing in the kitchen of their home when she went to the cabinet, pulled a butcher knife from a drawer and allegedly stabbed him, police said.

On the other hand, Miss Smith claimed that Jones allegedly clubbed her with the chair and used his foot over her body. She added that "We were arguing because I went to visit my brother," police said.

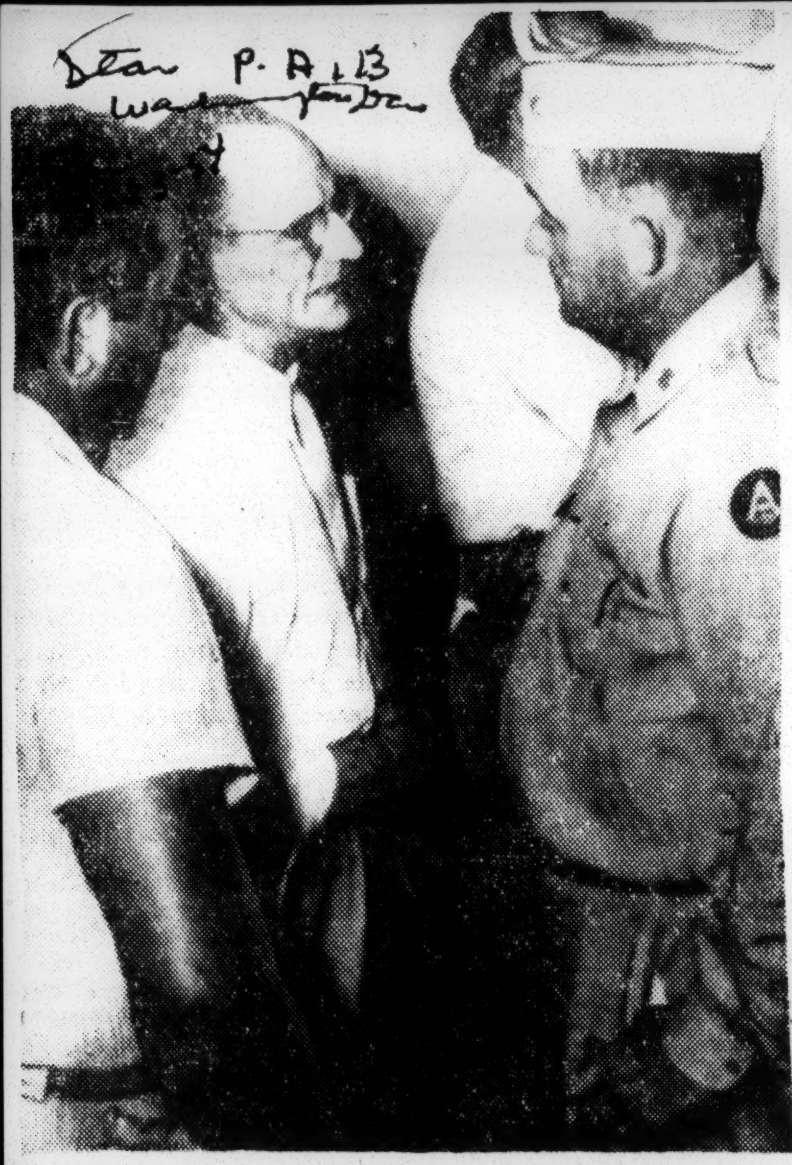
Police said both combatants refused to press charges against the other, but a report indicated that Jones was placed under arrest.

SHOTGUN VICTIM

A man identified as Eddie James Tate, 31, of 6233 South Georgia Rd Woodlawn, was placed in jail on Tuesday on a suspicion of attempted murder, police said.

Jones is accused of allegedly shooting another man, Sylvester Kidd, 27, of 6405 South Third Avenue, during a disturbance at 63rd Street and South Georgia Road, around 5:20 o'clock Monday evening police said.

The victim was rushed to Hillman Hospital and treated for a shotgun wound of the body, officers said.



INVOKE MARTIAL LAW—Phenix City, Ala.—Col. James N. Brown (right), National Guard officer, talks to Mayor Elmer Reese (second from left) after the colonel's men took over the city police force when martial law was declared yesterday. —AP Wirephoto.

Phenix City Shocked As Guard Takes Over Under Military Law

By the Associated Press

PHENIX CITY, Ala., July 23. —Residents of a city long hardened to violence stood by stunned today as stern-faced National Guardsmen enforced law under an order issued by Gov. Gordon Persons.

The armed civilian-soldiers, hurried into the city by truckloads, relieved Phenix City law enforcement officials of their weapons as well as their duties yesterday when qualified martial law was proclaimed.

The stormy community of shady night clubs and gambling dens across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus, Ga., and Fort Benning existed five weeks ago when incoming Attorney General A. L. Patterson was slain in an alley below his law office.

'State of Fear' Cited.

Gov. Persons said he was invoking martial law to "supress the State of lawlessness, intimidation, tumult and fear which reigns" in Russell County.

He added that Phenix City officers have either been "unable or unwilling" to control tangled affairs here.

The governor's action gave this once gaudy, bawdy river town of about 17,000 population the distinction of being the first municipality in Alabama history to have its entire law enforcement duties taken over by the military.

City and county law officers as well as private citizens were ordered to turn in all firearms and other weapons to the military command headed by Adjt. Gen. Walter J. (Crack) Hanna.

Crowds Melt Away.

Crowds of townspeople ringed the courthouse and police station during yesterday afternoon's steady drizzle as word spread around that the old order was changing. As night came, however, the once-teeming streets were almost deserted.

Twenty-seven firearms of various types were collected from the 25-man police force, eight of them from Police Chief Pal Daniel alone. He surrendered seven revolvers and a machine gun.

State authorities said more than 100 National Guardsmen and about 5 State patrolmen are enforcing the Governor's edict, but they would not give the exact number.

Gov. Persons said he hoped the action would hold down fear of reprisals by witnesses called before an emergency grand jury impaneled Wednesday to investigate the Patterson slaying and other wrongdoings brought to light by the intensive search for the slayer.

Court Setup Shifted.

Russell County's judicial setup has already been revised. Circuit Solicitor Arch Ferrell has been relieved of all official duties and Circuit Judge J. B. Hicks was replaced for the grand jury probe with Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery, president of the Alabama Bar Association.

The Governor promised to keep martial law in the strife-torn town indefinitely—if necessary, even for the rest of his administration, which ends next anuary.

GUARDSMEN KEEP PHENIX CITY GRIP

Military Seizure Believed Unparalled in US

(Picture on Page 1)

By REX THOMAS

PHENIX CITY, Ala., July 23 (AP) — Steel-helmeted National Guardsmen kept a tightening grip of law and order on troubled Phenix City Friday in a military occupation perhaps unparelleled in the nation's history.

An estimated 300 heavily armed troops, handpicked for their law enforcement trainin , took over the Phenix City p e department and Russell county sheriff's office late Thursday under limited martial law.

Sheriff Ralph Mathews, Police Chief Pal Daniel and all officers under them were stripped of their badges and weapons and even their squad cars as National Guard soldiers and State Highway patrolmen took over their duties.

Officials of the Council of State Governments in Washington said the action probably is unprecedented in US history. Martial law has been proclaimed in times of disaster, but the council said it knows of no similar situation where civilian officers have been disarmed by military authorities.

The dramatic declaration of martial rule, ordered by Gov. Gordon Persons "to suppress the state of lawlessness, intimidation, tumult and fear which reigns in Phenix City," came just five weeks after a gunman murdered vice-hating A. L. Patterson and touched off probably the greatest manhunt Alabama has ever seen.

Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard Sykes, directing the murder investigation from special headquarters set up in the same building where Patterson had a law office, expressed hope Friday that the military rule will speed up the apprehension of the killer.

Sykes told a news conference Friday that the imposition of military rule may quiet what he called "rumors" that people here have been afraid to tell what they might know about the killing for fear of reprisals.

The move came as Persons announced a proclamation to "suppress the state of lawlessness, intimidation, tumult and fear which reigns" in Russell county, of which Phenix City is the county seat.

Phenix City has long been Alabama's gambling capital and John Patterson, son of the slain man and now the nominee for attorney general estimated the take from organized crime there at $20,000,000 annually.

Persons' proclamation said "a gang of men have conspired and are conspiring to thrive on the systematic exploitation of rights," in Phenix City, and "organized lawless activities of this gang continue to hamper the investigation of the murder and the ferretting out of the murderer of Albert Patterson and other crimes."

He added that 'organized intimidation and fear . . . which the local peace officers are unable or unwilling to subdue" led to the proclamation.

The governor instructed Hanna to take over all activities of the sheriff, deputies, chief of police and all police officers, and constables in Phenix City and Russell county.

Hanna named Lt. Col. Jack A. Warren, a Birmingham police lieutenant, to administer all the duties formerly carried out by Sheriff Ralph Mathews. Col. James N. Brown was appointed to take over the duties of Police Chief Pal Daniel.

Hanna said he did not plan to take over other civilian offices at this time.

Armed guardsmen were stationed at both the city hall and the courthouse of Phenix City.

The proclamation was effective immediately on announcement by the governor, and will remain in effect indefinitely.

Gov. Persons said he did not know how long it would be necessary to keep martial law in effect, but "we know we have a job to be done and we are prepared to do it regardless of cost to the state and regardless of any and every factor that might be involved."

The governor said he was prepared to keep national guardsmen in Phenix City and Russell county the rest of his administration, which ends next January.

Guard Goes to Phenix City On Qualified Martial Law

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— Qualified martial law was declared in Phenix City, Ala., Thursday by Gov. Gordon Persons. Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna, commanding the Alabama National Guard, immediately took over the city hall and courthouse there.

This action followed by nearly five weeks the gang-style slaying of Albert I. Patterson on June 18 at Phenix City. Patterson had won Democratic nomination for attorney general of the state on an anti-vice platofrm.

Special troops were sent to Phenix City Thursday. City police and deputies sheriff were ordered to surrender their weapons and Hanna announced all pistol permits had been revoked.

Attalla Woman Beaten In Fight

Accused Says He Caught Sister Stealing Snuff Out Of His Box

GADSDEN, Feb. 19 (AP)—Coroner W. W. Morris today said that a 52-year-old brother of Mrs. Misouri Lee Lemons had admitted beating the 37-year-old housewife to death.

Morris said Henry Lee, 52, claimed that he caught his sister stealing his snuff and injured her fatally in a fight that followed. Morris will be charged with first degree murder.

The body of the housewife was found in a wooded area one-fourth mile from her home in a rural area west of Attalla yesterday. She disappeared Feb. 3, sopposedly after leaving the house to meet two of her children at a nearby school.

The coroner said the brother made an oral statement that after he beat his sister she ran from the house and he later found her lying beside the road a short distance away.

Wraps Wire Around Neck

He said he wrapped a wire around her neck and dragged her into the woods where her body was found with the wire tied to a tree, Morris related. The woman was still living at the time but was unconscious, according to the statement.

The brother also said that he pulled down one leg of Mrs. Lemon's blue jeans and took off a shoe, which he placed beneath her head.

Morris said the woman had been beaten on the head and chest. Seven ribs on the right side and five on the left were broken, and her spleen had been ruptured.

According to the coroner, Lee said that when he came into the house with some wood he found his sister pouring snuff from his box into her snuff box and the fight followed.

Children See Fight

The struggle was witnessed by two small children of the woman, according to the statement.

Mrs. Lemons was separated from her husband, living with her mother and four brothers.

The husband and several other persons were questioned about the killing, but all except Henry Lee were released.

The body lay about one-fourt mile from the house and not f from the route she norm would have followed to school. The family lives in a rural area west of Attalla.

Officers said the wire around Mrs. Lemons' neck did not strangle the woman or break her neck, but "undoubtedly was a contributing cause" of her death.

Sheriff Denies New Technique In Lynching

MOBILE, Ala.—(INS)— An Alabama sheriff this week denied his county has had any cases of what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called "New Techniques in Lynching."

The NAACP, probing the slaying of a Negro prisoner by Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins Hill, asked the federal government to check "mysterious deaths" of Negroes in the county.

In a letter to U. S. Attorney Percy Fountain at Mobile, J. L. LeFlore, Mobile NAACP executive secretary, asked:

"Does the federal government have any reports of mysterious deaths of several colored persons in Clarke county in recent years which might point to the new technique in lynching and in frightening colored voters from the polls in certain areas?"

Hill, whose shooting of Moses Jones on Monday is being probed by the NAACP, the FBI, the treasury department and Alabama law agencies, replied in a letter to Fountain that no Negroes have met mysterious deaths in Clarke in recent years he said:

"There have been no mysterious disappearances or deaths here since I have been in office."

Hill, elected in 1947, also said no Negroes had been frightened away from the polls in the county since he has been sheriff.

The NAACP has charged that Jones, slain Monday when, according to Hill, he tried to break away from Clarke county jail, was in fear of his life after testifying against the sheriff in a federal liquor conspiracy trial several months ago.

Negro Sentenced To Electric Chair Dies Of Illness

A 35-year-old Negro, Charlie Hanson died of a kidney ailment at Kilby Prison Wednesday while under a sentence of electrocution for killing a fellow construction worker.

Hanson, suffering from nephritis, went into a coma at the prison hospital Tuesday night and died several hours later despite blood donations from other inmates.

The Negro was convicted of killing a white construction foreman, E. C. Connell, in Montgomery in 1947. He disappeared while officers searched for him but was found six years later in Alaska and returned to Alabama for trail.

His sentence had been supended pending a review by the Alabama Supreme Court under Alabama's automatic appeal law.

A hearing was scheduled for yesterday but had been postponed on agreement between Hanson's attorney and the state.

Sylacauga Woman Is Found Slain

TALLADEGA, July 14—Dolie Mae Rey, Negro woman of Sylacauga, was found slain near here late yesterday and Highway Patrolman Herbert Hurst said robbery apparently was the motive.

The 36-year-old woman's body was found with a rope around the throat.

Hurst said she had carried $700 in a small cloth sack inside her clothing. The money was missing, but the sack was found near the body.

Her car was found abandoned five miles from the scene of the crime, on a logging road in the Ledbetter community.

Sheriff Who Killed Witness Faces "Bootleg Ring" Charge

MOBILE, Ala.—(INS)—Trial of a sheriff, a former cafe operator and a used car dealer on liquor conspiracy charges got underway at Mobile after a jury was selected swiftly in U. S. District Court.

First witness in the trial of Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill, car dealer Pat Rone and former tavern keeper Sam Deas, was Carlos Blackwell who testified for the government during the first hearing of the charges. which ended in a mistrial last year.

Blackwell, himself arrested two weeks ago by Hill on charges of running a still on a Tombigbee river houseboat, said that he was formerly a member of the whiskey ring allegedly run by the defendants, and paid two dollars per gallon of moonshine to the ring for protection.

Blackwell said he had been invited to join the ring by a moonshine figure known as "Doc" Allen, who was shot to death by Sam Deas in an altercation at the latter's tavern before the first trial started.

Another witness from the first trial, Moses Jones, a Negro, was shot and killed by Sheriff Hill last December. Hill claimed he shot Jones in self defense when the victim tried to grab a pistol while being placed in a cell at Clarke County jail.

In his opening statement, U. S. Attorney Pery Fountain told Judge H. W. Christenberry that he would prove that the whiskey ring was highly organized and operated for several years. Defense Attorney Harry Seale said he will show that practically every prosecution witness is a bootlegger or a former bootlegger.

Crippled Negro Moonshiner Kills Veteran ATU Officer

CLAIBORNE, Ala., March 23 (AP)—A crippled Negro shot a veteran Alcohol Tax Unit agent to death today as he and other officers started to enter the man's home near here to search for a coonshine still, ATU officials said.

The victim of the .12 gauge shotgun blast was identified as W. H. Stuart, 65, of Staunton, Ala.

George Dean, 50, whose walking is hampered by afflicted legs, was taken to Selma for arraignment before the U. S. Commissioner there.

Homer Snead, Alabama ATU supervisor at Birmingham, said

stomach. He fired with a pistol as he fell but Dean wasn't hit.

Farish, who heard the shot but didn't realize immediately that Stuart had been hit, rushed behind Dean and disarmed him.

Dean's wife, who escaped into the woods during the incident, was being hunted as a material witness. Farish said Dean hadn't been questioned.

Stuart, who worked with Farish out of the ATU office at Selma, had been a federal agent for 22 years. He is survived by his wife and a son.

The FBI, which at first said it would investigate the shooting, has withdrawn from the case, officials said.

Claiborne is located near the Alabama River and the Clarke County line.

Snead said records indicated the slaying was the first of a treasury agent in line of duty in more than 20 years.

12 Violent-Like Slayings Among City Negro Citizens

BY MARCEL HOPSON

"Profane Language" was given as the apparent underlying motive behind the fatal stabbing of a teenager by a middle-age man last Sunday night, topping the total violent-like slayings among Birmingham Negro citizens to 12 in the past 19 weeks, police said.

Dead is William Pilgrim, 19 of 301 South 13th Street, who was fatally stabbed one time in the lower part of his left cheek, severing an artery during a disturbance in South Third-al and 12th Street, around 8:40 o'clock last Sunday night, police said.

Held in connection with Pilgrim's death is Ben Lawrence, 50 of 308 South 12th Street, who is confined in County Jail facing a suspected charge of murder, police said.

Police said they were told by two small boy-witnesses that Lawrence, the elderly man, allegedly called the younger man a profane name. When Pilgrim objected and suggested that Lawrence "call me by my right name," the older man allegedly pulled a knife and stabbed the younger victim, police said.

Pilgrim was taken by a Smith and Gaston ambulance to Hillman Hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival, homicide detectives said.

"KINFOLK UNAPPRECIATIVE"

Mrs. Ethel Robertson, 39 of 3949 North 13th Avenue, told police that she did not want her cousin, Floyd Brown, of 3951 North 13th Avenue, arrested on a suspected assault with a weapon charge, Sunday.

However, police said, Mrs. Robertson stated that, around 10:30 P. M. Saturday at Escambia Street and North 13th Avenue, she was attempting to "assist home" Brown when he drew a pocketknife and allegedly cut her. She was treated at Hillman Hospital for a one-inch cut in her right side and dismissed, police said.

"PUNCHY SHADOW"

Mrs. Eddie Bell Smith, 30 of 1020 North 23rd Street, reported that sometime Monday morning while she was on the porch unlocking the front door of her home, an unidentified man sneaked up behind her, beat her, blackened her eye and disappeared without "my getting a good look at him," police said.

Officers said no arrest was made due to insufficient information.

"MEDICINE GIVEN TO WRONG PATIENT"

Three young misses, Shirley Ann Ward, 18 of 860 Southwest Avenue; Lillie Mae Prince, 17 of 818 Southwest Washington Avenue, and Daisy Redwine, 16 of 910 Southwest Franklin Avenue, all refused to press charges against each other following a "switchblade party," around 9:30 Saturday night, and no arrests were made, police said.

Miss Ward stated that Miss Prince and Miss Redwine were engaged in warfare reportedly in a place they described as "Tobe Johnson's Cafe" at 900 Southwest Washington Avenue. She said that when she attempted to separate the women combatants, Miss Prince allegedly cut her accidentally, police said.

Also, during the knife-swinging, Miss Prince allegedly cut Miss Redwine in the back, police said.

Both Misses Ward and Redwine were taken to West End Baptist Hospital, treated and dismissed. Miss Ward sustained a cut on her right hand fingers, officers said.

'DANGEROUS TO MESS WITH LADY'S MAKEUP TOOLS"

Johnnie Coleman, 28 of 821 North 14th Street, accused a man, identified as Luther Smith, of North 10th Avenue between 15th and 16th Streets, of allegedly inflicting a three-inch deep stab wound in his back, around 9:35 o'clock Sunday night, police said.

A witness, Taylor Norris Jr., of 821 North 14th Street, was quoted by police as stating that he was "teasing" a young woman as he held her facial makeup compact, while they were on North 10th Avenue between 15th and 16th Streets.

Taylor said that when Smith asked for the lady's compact, he refused and Smith allegedly pulled a knife. He said Coleman then approached Smith from behind and was allegedly stabbed by Smith "for no known apparent reason," police further quoted him.

Coleman was taken to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, treated and admitted.

"WALKED INTO A STORM"

Charlie Henson, 33 of 323 Court F, Pratt City, said that he was cut on the hand while he was in a place which he described as a cafe at 319 G, Pratt City, around nine o'clock Saturday night, police said.

Henson stated further that he went into the cafe where a fight was already in progress. He said one of the men fighting turned and started toward him holding a pistol and an open knife on him.

Henson related that the wellarmed man either hit him with the knife or he was cut when he fell against the glass counter in the place, breaking it. Police said the victim refused to go to the hospital for treatment.

"POWERHOUSE THIEF"

Mrs. Dorothy Drummer, of 2318 North Eleventh Place, owner, and Lonzo Matthews, an employee, reported that, around 10:30 o'clock Monday night, a thief evidently let himself be locked inside of the Ellsberry Sundries, 2200 North 16th St., at closing time, unscrewed the fuses from the light box, stopped the electric clock from running at exactly 10:30 P. M., broke open the bowling game machine and rockola, lifted $60 in cash, and disappeared, police said.

Mrs. Drummer stated further that the thief put out the three lights which continually burn each night before he made his exit, police said.

"AIN'T GONNA TALK TIL THEN"

Nathaniel Stubbs, 31 of 116 North Ninth Court-al, said he was cut by an unidentified man at 704 North Fifth Avenue, around 7:45 P. M. Sunday, police said.

Investigating officers, who quoted Stubbs as saying "I will not talk about it until in the morning ... and not till then," stated that evidence showed that the knife-wielding assailant apparently attempted to "cut Stubbs' throat." Also, several deep cuts were inflicted on other parts of the victim's body, police said.

AFTER BATTLE THEY RESTED AT HOSPITAL

Both, Timothy Underwood, 22 of 605 North Fourth Avenue, and Miss Florence L. Williams, 22 of 236 North 27th Court, reportedly used the knife on each other during a fight between them, around 12:30 A. M. Tuesday, and both landed in Jefferson-Hillman Hospital for treatment and admittance and placed under police guard, awaiting hearing on charges of assault with weapons against the other, police said.

Miss Williams allegedly stabbed Underwood in the abdomen and he allegedly obliged her with cuts about her face and body, police said.

Witnesses to the twin-knifing which reportedly occurred at 1610 North Fourth Avenue were identified as Miss Willa Dean Robuski, of 2612 North Seventh Avenue; William E. Sanders, of 1616 North Third al, and David Lee, of 1704½ North Fourth Avenue, police said.

2 States Hunt Man Who Shot Tuscaloosa Cop

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., May 15 (AP) — A two-state hunt was under way today for a Negro gunman accused of shooting down a Tuscaloosa police officer who answered a call to halt a honky-tonk disturbance.

Patrol J. C. Langford was killed late last night when he entered the place in response to a complaint a Negro with a gun was "threatening to clean the joint out."

Alabama and Mississippi officers were hunting Willie Hawkins, a native of Columbus, Miss., as the slayer.

Langford was the third Tuscaloosa police officer shot to death in slightly more than two years. Two others were killed May 9, 1952, by Willie Hardie, Negro ex-convict who was executed last month.

Langford was accompanied to the honky tonk by Patrolman H. M. Norris, who was shot at three times and returned the fire.

Police Chief W. C. Tompkins Jr., said Hawkins went to his home and changed clothes after the shooting, then fled. The chief said a "truckload" of clothes and electrical equipment, believed to have been stolen, was found at the house.

Four persons were arrested for questioning.

Youths Sentenced To 20 Years Each

PRATTVILLE, Ala., Jan. 5—Two Negroes were sentenced to 20 years each in the state penitentiary today by Judge Oakley Melton of the 9th judicial circuit.

Andrew Moten, 19, and Andrew Peoples, 18, drew the sentences according to Fred Posey, Circuit Court clerk.

Moten was charged with assault with intent to rob Henry C. Reed, owner and operator of Milton Mercantile Co., of Milton (Autauga County) court records stated.

Peoples was charged with assault with intent to murder in the shotgun shooting of Oscar W. Vasser, prominent farmer of the Milton community, according to court records.

Both defendents waived action of the grand jury and pleaded guilty, according to Posey.

Denied Plea For Clemency, To Die Today

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(INS)—A 53-year-old prisoner lost his final plea for clemency Thursday and began a one-day wait for execution at Alabama's Kilby prison.

Gov. Gordon Persons, ruling on a clemency hearing he'd for Will Hardie last week, turned down the prisoner's plea for commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment.

Hardie was convicted at Tuscaloosa last year and sentenced to the electric chair for the slaying of a law officer, John Foster King.

The middle-aged man was one of three Negro prisoners whose fates the governor originally was scheduled to decide this month.

The others were Mrs. Mattie Smarr, 27, who was convicted for the slaying of her brother-in-law's five-year-old daughter at Eufaula last year, and Jeremiah Reeves, 17-year-old jazz drummer convicted of criminal assault of a young white housewife at Montgomery.

All three were originally scheduled to die Friday, barring intervention by the governor, but the woman was ganted a postponement of her execution pending a sanity examination still being carried on at Bryce Mental Hospital.

Mother Who Killed Three Found Insane

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—A 28-year-old woman who killed three children and kidnapped a fourth last week was found insane by a sanity commission and will be confined to a mental hospital for the rest of her life. She is Mattie Smarr.

17-Year-Old White Boy Jailed On Murder Charge

William Currier a 17-year-old white boy, of 1606 North 13th Ave., was confined in County Jail this week, on a first degree murder charge in connection with the fatal bludgeoning of a 37-year-old Negro man in the middle of North 20th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenue around 3 o'clock early Sunday morning, Sept. 12.

City Homicide Detectives C. L. Pierce and R. R. Richmond said Currier told how he and another white boy, allegedly battered the victim, James Hill, of 1823 North Ninth Avenue, to death with a two-by-four plank of wood.

Currier claimed that he thought Hill had a knife when the victim reportedly approached him and the other boy with his hands in his pockets police said.

Hill, struck in the temple, died of brain injuries ten hours later in Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, after he failed to rally. Police said the victim was found unconscious on the pavement near the Central Y. M. C. A. building. They said he never regained consciousness.

Currier claimed further that he and the other boy ran, later returned, thought Hill was all right, and left again.

38th Violent Slaying Among Negro Citizens

By MARCEL HOPSON

A Monday night riffle between two Pratt City women ended as the 38th violent slaying among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area within the past nine months, police said.

Dead is Miss Mary Louise Tingle, 24, of 335 Avenue G, Pratt City, who was stabbed to death with a knife during a fight in her home, around 7:45 o'clock last Monday night, police said.

Police were holding this week, another woman identified as Miss Nellie Macon 38 of 307 Avenue G, Pratt City, who is charged with allegedly plunging the blade fatally in the chest of Miss Tingle.

Miss Tingle was pronounced dead on arrival at Hillman Hospital, police said.

Witnesses said that Miss Tingle was at home when Miss Macon and her sister rushed into the victim's home and reportedly started a fight. When the owner of the house drove Miss Macon and her sister out of the house, Miss Macon pulled a knife and allegedly struck Miss Tingle, killing her instantly, police said.

"LOOKED TOO HARD"

Fred Johnson, of 6420 Georgia Road, Woodlawn, was admitted to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital Sunday morning with, who police were told, "self-inflicted" pistol wounds.

Johnson was shot at his home during an incident, around 9:30 a. m. Sunday, police said.

Investigating Officer O. W. Steadman quoted Johnson as stating that, while his wife, Ida, was cooking breakfast, he was lying on the sofa couch and looking at his pistol when it "accidentally went off" and struck him in the right leg below the knee.

On the contrary Officer Steadman's partner, Officer E. C. Weeks, said he found out that Johnson attempted to scold his 14-year-old daughter about "not cleaning up the house." During the scuffle Johnson's wife, Ida, tried to take the gun away from him and the weapon discharged, striking the victim.

"EVERYBODY GOT A TASTE"

Three men, Johnny O'Neil, of 1307 South 7th St.; Johnny Merchant, of 1006 N. Short 12th St., and Simon Lee, 21 of 1307 South 7th Court, were all treated at Hillman Hospital Sunday night for knife wounds, released and then each jailed on suspicion of assault with weapons, police said.

A fourth man, in the "free-for-all" sliced, Ben Square, of 1006 N. Short 12th Street was also cut, but he was not arrested, police said.

The fight began at the residence of Lee's, around 11:10 o'clock Sunday night, police said.

Police said they were told that Lee accused Square of allegedly "going with" his wife and reportedly caught Square in the company of his wife Sunday night, which motivated the fight at 14th Street on South Fourth Ave.

Square and Merchant followed Lee to his home, and during the fight which followed, Lee cut Square and O'Neil, Lee's brother-in-law, was stabbed allegedly by Merchant, and O'Neill returned the stab to Merchant, police said.

"TIT FOR TAT"

Miss Hannah Paulk, 27 of 2524 N. 24th Court, was treated at Carraway Methodist Hospital for serious ab wounds of he body and then transferred to South Highland's Infirmary, last Sunday night, police said.

Miss Paulk accused a man identified as Willie James Jenkins, 21 of 2705 North 26th Avenue, of allegedly stabbing her at her home, around 8:45 o'clock Sunday night, police said.

Jenkins, who claimed that he cut Miss Paulk after Miss Paulk's mother reportedly stabbed him, was treated at Hillman Hospital and then jailed on a suspician of attempted murder, police said.

At the hospital, Miss Paulk stated that she was sitting in a chair on the porch of her home when Jenkins sneaked up from behind and allegedly started "cutting me for no known reason," police said.

Another occupant of the house, Ennis Burns, 30, said he was trying to keep "Willie from killing Hannah" when he stepped in between them and was cut. Police said Burns declined to press charges.

Mohammedan Negro Killed By Officers

Boy Dies In Arms Of His Mother

A Negro Mohammedan was shot to death by Birmingham police yesterday after he slashed the throat of a year-old Negro child with a "saw-toothed" knife.

The child bled to death in the arms of its mother.

The victim was Maurice Dunklin, 4, son of Almeda Dunklin of 2001 Dawson-av, Powderly. His slayer was Frank Roper, 47, who lived next door to the Dunklins in a one-room concrete house, which formerly was a small cafe.

The mother told police she heard her little boy scream at the back steps of her home and that when she went out she saw the child lying on the ground with Roper standing over him, a "15-inch sawtooth knife" in his hand.

The mother said she grabbed up the child and fled across the street toward the Powderly Elementary School for Negroes, where she encountered the janitor, Robert Jordan, Negro, of 2109 Dawson-av.

She shouted to Jordan for help. Jordan went to the principal of the school, A. C. Dickinson, who called police.

Witnesses said the killer went across the street to the school, washed the knife in the school fountain, wiped it on his trousers leg and then retreated to his one-room dwelling.

Roper refused to open the door after being ordered to do so by Officers R. C. Casey and C. W. Culpepper. The officers then kicked the door open and Roper, they said, came at them with the knife.

They fired at the killer one time and Roper again withdrew, slamming the door shut. The officers then found a window and shot Roper to death.

Also investigating were Coroner Joe Hildebrand, Detectives C. L. Pierce and C. L. Limbaugh.

Irene Roper, 2032 Savely-av, mother of the slayer, said her son was a veteran of World War II and that while serving in the Near East had been converted to the Mohammedan religion.

Residents in the area said Roper, a vegetable peddler, spent a large part of his time seeking to convert other persons to his faith.

No motive was established for the slaying of the little boy.

Negro In Mobile Given Ten Years For Killing Agent

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 26 (AP) — A 52-year-old Negro farm hand was sent to prison for 10 years today for the fatal shooting of a veteran Treasury Department Agent.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas imposed the sentence on George Dean, who was convicted Sept. 14 of second degree murder in the slaying of William H. Stuart, 64, Staunton Ala., a Federal Alcohol Tax Unit Agent.

Stuart was killed with a shotgun blast as he walked up the front steps of Dean's farm house near Claiborne last March 23 during a liquor raid.

Dean, a cripple, said he did not know the men were officers and claimed he fired only after Stuart shot at him with a pistol.

Three other officers on the raid said they surrounded the house after spotting part of a small still in the side yard. They testified they were not in uniform and did not have a search warrant.

The officers said the shotgun was fired first.

2 IN PHENIX CITY HELD FOR MURDER

Reputed Bosses Are Accused of Slaying A. L. Patterson, Foe of Racketeers

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 9 (AP) —Two of the reputed bosses of Phenix City's were indicted for murder today in the killing of A. L. Patterson, the man who had sworn to drive the racketeers out of this city.

Arch Ferrell, suspended Circuit Solicitor, and Albert Fuller, former chief deputy sheriff, were arrested on first-degree indictments returned by the grand jury that undertook the vice clean-up here four months ago.

A third indictment was returned, but the name of the defendant as well as the charge against him was withheld until he is taken into custody.

Mr. Ferrell, 37-year-old former state commander of the American Legion, was arrested at his home and booked at the Russell County jail without bond. He had been at the court house until a few minutes before the grand jury made its report.

Mr. Fuller, 35, also was at home when Sheriff Lamar Murphy and two state investigators notified him of his arrest. Because of a severe back injury that has kept him bed-ridden since July 4, he was put under house arrest and a guard assigned to watch him.

Ironically, both, men, as Russell County's prosecuting attorney and chief deputy sheriff, were among the first officers to investigate the slaying of the Phenix City lawyer who had won the Democratic nomination for Attorney General of Alabama on a vice clean up platform.

Mr. Ferrell later was relieved of all duty during the murder investigation and Mr. Fuller lost his job when former Sheriff Ralph Mathews resigned. The sheriff's office already had been taken over by the National Guard under limited martial law.

Mr. Patterson, a crippled, 59-year-old former state senator, was shot to death in an alley outside his law office here the night of June 18.

Mr. Ferrell and Mr. Patterson once were close political friends and it was on Mr. Patterson's recommendation, as a state senator, that Mr. Ferrell was appointed circuit solicitor in 1948 by Gov. James E. Folsom.

Earlier, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Ferrell had been employed t[o] get[her] as defense attorneys for Hoyt Shepherd, gambling boss, and his brother, Grady, in a murder trial. The Shepherds were acquitted.

Later they broke off relations and Mr. Patterson became attorney for the anti-vice crusading Russell Betterment Association, which led the fight here against rule by racketeers.

13c 1954

WHITE WOMAN SHOOTS NEGRO SOLDIER IN ALASKA, WRITES LILLIAN OWENS FROM FAIRBANKS

Black Dispatch

Informant Says Murder Was Committed Early Evening at Home of Mrs. Moe

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ALASKAN SAYS SHE IS ASHAMED SHE IS AN AMERICAN

P. 9

That race prejudice and its kindred handmaiden violence and persecution reached the Northern territory of Alaska, can be established by reading the letter that has been addressed to Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, New York City, by Mrs. Lillian Owens, of Fairbanks.

The letter follows:

Miss Lillian Owens
[illegible] 23rd Street
Fairbanks, Alaska

Mr. Walter White
N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y. C.

Dear Sir:

Sat. 11-20-54

I am writing you about a case in Fairbanks, Alaska that the citizens should know about. And the citizen's here feel that some justice should be given. This boy Theodore Williams because he deserves it. As a citizen and a veteran of the Armed Forces here in Alaska, I am sure it did not reach the papers outside Alaska or some action would have been taken by the [illegible]

Mr. Theodore Williams (Negro) was shot Sunday, Sept. 19, 1954 at approximately 10 o'clock p. m. by Mrs. Alma [illegible] (white) at 1010 23rd St., Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Williams died Sept. 22nd, 1954. An inquest was held Sept. 21, 1954. Which was nothing but a farce. Mrs. Alma Moe was cut loose free, not [illegible] responsible for his death although the doctor that attended him stated that he died from the bullet wound.

I, Miss Lillian, was called to the witness stand and told them Mr. Williams [illegible] ray house at approximately 9:45 going to a friends house, Miss Janis Barroga, to get the use of her car so we could take in a show, meaning of course, a night club. When I went to the door to see him he told me that two white men stopped him and asked him to go back on the door of 1010 23rd street. He did so and was shot. He also told me he could recognize the old model car, but not the men, as he did not get a good look at them.

Mrs. Moe testified that she heard the [illegible] door open with an instrument of some sort and she cried "Stop!" but he still tried to open the door which a child could see through that if anyone is trying to get into a place if [illegible] their senses would tell them to run if someone called out from the inside. She said she could not see what she was shooting at and at that time of evening it could have been a child or a stranger needing help. One neighbor stated that her child had gone to a movie and had not returned and she had gotten worried and had started out to look for her daughter when the shooting took place. And if they heard that they should have heard Mrs. Moe cry out. The neighbors were still up and there was still quite a bit of traffic passing through.

The police searched the area around the house and found no instrument which he would have dropped when he ran and they found no marks on the door where he is allegedly been attempting to get in the door.

The house was not occupied by any family but was up for sale. Mr. Patrick, the real estate agent, testified that he discovered the theft of a [illegible] when he called a [illegible] to see the house and found the theft to Mrs. Moe's attention. The agent said the [illegible] was reported but Mrs. Moe said [illegible] been cut loose and [illegible] removal by person or persons unknown. So that still [illegible] that. Therefore [illegible] could be held [illegible] alone and with [illegible] the even [illegible] 15 [illegible] Moe said that she [illegible] asked that [illegible] but they [illegible] but [illegible] could [illegible] still pay [illegible] it.

[illegible] testified [illegible] part-[illegible] that [illegible] part-[illegible] from the [illegible] alleged [illegible] 750 ft. [illegible] shoulder [illegible] on his [illegible] with a bullet [illegible] lower part of his [illegible] He was [illegible] where [illegible] in a state of [illegible] fully. The [illegible] or he would [illegible] public [illegible] below [illegible] after [illegible] blood [illegible] was for [illegible] before.

[illegible] were getting away from the reason they were there for an inquest and not a trial to build a case against Mr. Williams, which they were definitely doing. When the commissioner read the verdict she read to the place where they find Mrs. Moe guilty or not criminally responsible for Mr. William death and it was still blank and she told them they had to put something in there. So the commissioner asked that the court room be cleared and we heard a juryman ask that they have counsel with the district attorney because they did not know what to put in the space and when we returned to the courtroom she read the verdict as not criminally responsible for his death. And it is felt by the public here that she should have at least been charged with manslaughter.

I am bringing this story to your attention because the people here want the people on the outside to know what is happening to the Negro's here in Alaska and will continue if it is not stopped now. We do not have an active NAACP here, or I am sure they would have investigated this case beyond a shadow of a doubt. I am also sending a copy of this case to Mr. Walter White and the Ebony magazine, California Eagle, New York Amsterdam News and I feel that someone will hear Mr. Williams cry from the grave for justice to be done.

I am not saying that the grand jury will get this case, but I feel that from a little pressure from the papers it would help to get some action. And I am in hopes that Mr. White of the NAACP will send a representative here to look into the case and investigate it. There is a lot that does not meet the naked eye.

Mrs. Moe holds a very good position here as the head of retail clerks local, and has quite a pull here, and her husband or former husband owns a hotel here.

I am an American citizen, but with things like this happening to us I am really ashamed that I am. And wonder why did Mr. Williams give 2 years of his life to the armed services to be killed cold blooded like he was and nothing did about it.

The same priest that I had to read his services at his funeral was the same priest that Mr. Williams voluntarily asked for in the hospital. As he told the Father he wanted to die a good Catholic. And they say a bishop happened to be passing through and he also gave him the last rites which is considered an honor in the Catholic religion. The only thing that kept him alive those three days was his will to live so he could clear his name. He was so sure he was going to make it that he told me to get an attorney for him. I was with him until his last breath. I had only been with four months but in the little time I had been happier than I have been since I became grown. He did not let me want for anything that was within his power to give me, and he did not know what it was to say no to a friend in need. He was only 23 years old but he had a settled mans mind. He left home at an early age from what he told me. His home was in Los Angeles, California. His parents still reside there. I informed them of his death and since they did not make any preparations or was not able to do anything, I don't know which, I had him buried in Alaska by the Veterans, and he is here with his friends. So I feel he will rest in peace here.

If you see fit to run a story in your paper I would appreciate it if you would send a couple of copies. If you want any more information my mail will reach me at the address I have at the head of this letter. I am thinking you in advance.

Yours very truly,
LILLIAN OWENS

Blond Widow Facing Trial In Slaying Of Alaskan Mate Commits Suicide

HOLLYWOOD, March 9 (AP)—The beautiful blond widow scheduled for trial next month in one of Alaska's most sensational murder cases committed suicide today in a Hollywood hotel.

Police said Mrs. Diane Wells, 31, succumbed to an overdose of sleeping pills.

She and Negro Jazz Drummer Johnny Warren, 33, were indicted by a grand jury in Fairbanks in the fatal shooting of her husband, wealthy Cecil Wells, last Oct. 17.

Warren said he and Mrs. Wells had a love affair, but she denied it and maintained she was innocent of the shooting.

Warren was arrested in Oakland, Calif., where he told police he had been attracted to Mrs. Wells as she danced at a Fairbanks club because "her eyes led me to believe she might appreciate attention."

Friends told police that recently Mrs. Wells had become more and more despondent and voiced fears of being framed during the trial.

Wells was president of the All-Alaska Chamber of Commerce, a well-to-do automobile dealer in Fairbanks whose estate was estimated at about $500,000. Mrs. Wells was his fifth wife.

He was shot in his bed, and his wife, with facial bruises and blackened eyes, was hospitalized briefly after the slaying. She said she was beaten senseless by two men who broke into their home and her husband was killed before she regained consciousness.

Arrested In Seattle

She left Alaska but was arrested in Seattle on the Grand Jury indictment. Freed on $10,000 bail, she came to Los Angeles to receive treatment for nervousness resulting from the beating.

Detectives B. C. Armstrong and A. W. Hubka said the woman, with no luggage, checked into Room 711 of the Hollywood Plaza Hotel about 6:30 last night. She went directly to the room and apparently never left it.

Dressed in a green sweater and a black and green skirt, the body was found curled on the floor this morning by a maid.

Armstrong said the woman had registered as Doris May of Denver but carried a key for a room in another hotel in her purse. Through it her identity was established and Hubka entered the room and found a note which read:

"For one thing, I am guilty, too, for ever seeing Warren, and if Warren is guilty . . . one thing is for sure, Cecil is dead. And I must be the cause of it, one way or another." The note was signed with a large "D".

Alaska Blonde's Trial In Slaying Set April 5

Change of Venue Ruling Due First

By the United Press.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 19.—Attractive Diane Wells, 31, and Johnny Warren, 33, will go on trial April 5 for the bedroom slaying of her husband, Cecil.

Before the trial begins, however, U.S. District Court must rule on Mrs. Wells' motion for a change of venue, and on Warren's motion for a separate trial.

The defendants are free under $5000 bond. Warren, a jazz drummer, is working at a supermarket in Fairbanks. Mrs. Wells is in Los Angeles. Mr. Wells, 51, was found shot to death last Oct. 17 in his Fairbanks apartment. Mrs. Wells, bruised and battered, told police her husband was murdered by two intruders who knocked her out.

However, the blond widow was charged with the murder in Seattle on Nov. 4, shortly after she arrived by plane from Fairbanks.

Warren heard the same indictment read against him at Oakland, Calif.

Warren, who left Fairbanks the day the murder occurred, told Oakland police he met Mrs. Wells at a Fairbanks country club where he was appearing as a musician.



MRS. DIANE WELLS

Woman Facing Trial In Alaska Slaying of Husband Kills Self

By the Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD, Mar. 10.—An Alaskan woman, charged with murder in the slaying of her wealthy husband, was found dead yesterday from a lethal dose of sleeping pills.

Now a colored musician, who claims he was her lover, faces trial alone on the murder charge in Alaska next month.

Police said Mrs. Diane Wells, 31, swallowed 30 powerful sedative tablets and died in her room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel yesterday.

The distraught woman came here January 22 for health reasons after being released on $10,000 bail.

Arrested in Seattle.

She had been arrested in Seattle on a grand jury indictment after she left Alaska.

She and jazz drummer Johnny Warren, 33, were accused of murdering her husband, Cecil Wells, 51, wealthy Fairbanks auto dealer and former president of the All-Alaska Chamber of Commerce. He was fatally shot in the Alaska city last October 17.

Mrs. Wells had contended she was beaten senseless by two men who broke into the Wells' Fairbanks home and her husband was killed before she regained consciousness. She suffered facial bruises and blackened eyes.

Warren, free on $5,000 bail, said he and Mrs. Wells had had a love affair, which she denied. She maintained she was innocent of the shooting.

Growing Despondency.

Friends told police Mrs. Wells in recent days had become more and more despondent, fearing a conspiracy was afoot to railroad her into a murder conviction.

Detectives said Mrs. Wells, without luggage, checked into the hotel here Monday evening.

Officers found a note reading: "For one thing, I am guilty, too, for ever seeing Warren, and if Warren is guilty . . . one thing is for sure, Cecil is dead. And I must be the cause of it, one way or another." The note was signed with a D.



DIANE WELLS
. . . took sleeping pills

Murder Suspect Kills Self

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. —(AP)— Pretty Diane Wells, 31, accused of killing her husband in Alaska, committed suicide Tuesday in the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, police reported.

Det. B. C. Armstrong said the woman checked into a room Monday night and her body was found Tuesday morning. An empty sleeping pill bottle was on a table and Armstrong said a note read: "Bill, I have taken 30 of them. The rest of the writing was illegible," the detective said, as the woman apparently dozed off.

Armstrong said the identification was made by William Columbany of Los Angeles, a friend of the Wells in Alaska and apparently the "Bill" to whom the note was written.

Mrs. Wells and a Negro jazz drummer, Johnny Warren, were charged with the first degree murder of Cecil Wells in Fairbanks. She was due for trial in Fairbanks April 5 and has been free on $10,000 bail.

Warren said they had a love affair, but she denied it.

She claimed two men invaded the Wells apartment early the morning of Oct. 17, beat her into unconsciousness when she attempted to run for help and shot her husband.

She came to the United States saying she needed medical help to "get over the effects of the beating I suffered when my husband was killed."

Armstrong said the woman's body was discovered by hotel employes. She had been dead six or seven hours.

13c 1954

ARKANSAS

Hold Man In Slaying Of Arkansas Farmer

HELENA, Ark.—(ANP)— A Negro tenant farmer is being held here in connection with the death of a white farmer.

Sheriff E. P. Hickey said last week that Sherman Webb was being held in connection with the death of Newell Strawn, 51, who was stabbed to death early last week.

Hickey said Strawn was at Webb's house on a farm near Lambrook when the two got into an argument over a card game.

Strawn was stabbed twice with a pocket knife.

Young Socialite Slain; Man in Khaki Hunted

BRINKLEY, Ark., Dec. 12 (AP)—Socially prominent Mrs. Melton Fuller, 28, was beaten to death in her bed with a piece of stovewood early today and a dragnet was ordered for a tall khaki-clad man wearing only one shoe.

The search for the slayer centered tonight around the community of Zent, Ark., seven miles north of here.



Mrs. Fuller

State police said Mrs. Fuller was attacked as her two small children slept in a nearby bedroom. Her husband, owner of the Buick agency here, was asleep in the living room.

Police quoted him as saying he heard a noise from the bedroom and reached the door as his wife fell from her bed.

Brinkley Police Chief Frank Henderson said three Negroes were being held in the city jail. State police said, however, that an initial pickup order issued for a Negro had been changed to identify the wanted man as white.

Henderson theorized that Mrs. Fuller was killed because she recognized the intruder. An empty purse was found about 12 feet from the house.

State police said their first description of the wanted man was furnished by two newsboys who saw him in the vicinity. An unidentified Negro woman, who said she saw a man running and looking back over his shoulder at about the estimated time of the slaying, substantiated the description, police added.

The Fuller family physician, Dr. W. L. Walker, reported Mrs. Fuller had not been raped.

Fuller told police that he found his wife about 7 a.m., attracted to the bedroom by the thud of her falling from the bed. A light sleeper, he had awakened about 4:30 a.m., he said, gone to town for a cup of coffee and the morning papers, and had fallen asleep while reading them in the living room.

Alabama Farm Youth Admits Killing Woman With Stovewood

BRINKLEY, Ark., Dec. 19 (AP)—A gangling Alabama youth early today told police and newsmen that he clubbed to death Mrs. Milton Fuller after creeping into the Brinkley home of the vivacious woman.

Billy Ray Willingham, a 19-year-old unemployed factory worker from Florence, Ala., related a chilling story of murder at a weird postmidnight news conference in City Hall.

His statement came just seven days after the cold, rainy morning when the 25-year-old mother was found dying on the floor of her blood-spattered bedroom.

Asked by newsmen why he had slain the sleeping woman, Willingham replied: "I don't know why; I just hit her. She was asleep when I hit her. I'm sorry."

Prosecutor J. B. Reed said the youth early yesterday orally admitted crushing the skull of the petite young woman with a 5-pound stick of hickory stovewood. Reed explained that reporters were not notified until the late conference because officers feared that Brinkley citizens, incensed by the murder, might attempt to take matters into their own hands.

Immediately following the news conference, Sheriff H. B. McKenzie slipped away with Willingham to a jail in an undisclosed city. Reed said the youth would be charged with first degree murder, probably tomorrow.

Willingham said he picked the unpretentious Fuller home because it was the only house on the dark street in which a light was burning.

Reed said Willingham told officers that a combination of too much whiskey and not enough food drove him to the lighted home as he sought to appease a gnawing hunger.

He said he arrived at the Fuller home just after the 31-year-old husband of the dead woman, a prominent Brinkley businessman, arose about 4:30 a.m. Willingham told police he watched through a window for about 30 minutes while Fuller dressed, then left on his customary trip to a downtown cafe for coffee and the morning newspapers.

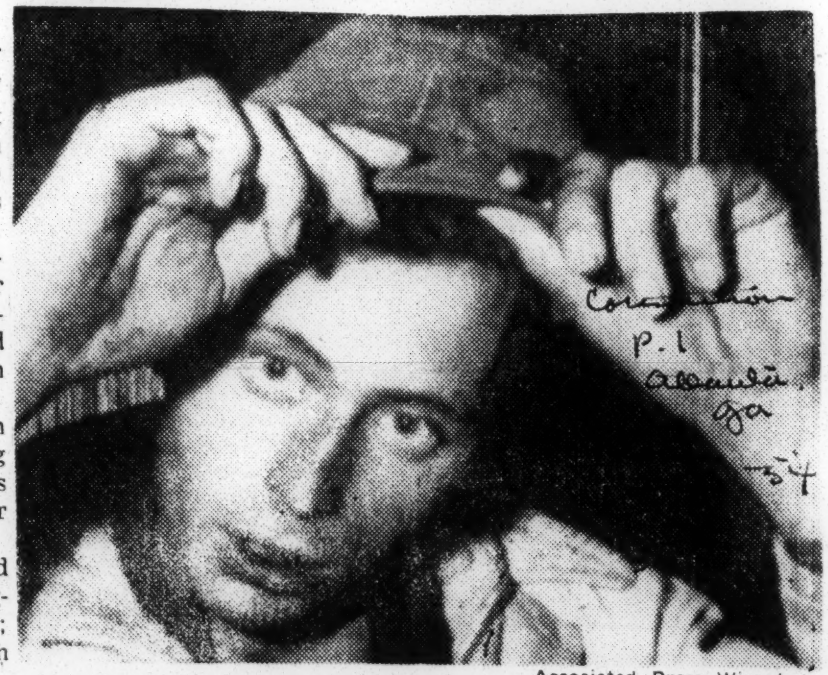
Then, said the tall, thin transient, he armed himself with the stick and slipped into the house.

McKenzie said Willingham told officers he intended to rape Mrs. Fuller but couldn't go through with it. This was supported by the autopsy which showed that the victim was not attacked sexually.

Willingham told reporters: "I didn't try to rape her, I did a few things."

"What things?"

"Different things, just different things."



Associated Press Wirephoto.

HELD IN SLAYING OF YOUNG HOUSEWIFE

Billy Ray Willingham, 19, of Florence, Ala.

13c 1954

ARKANSAS

Murder Baffles Police

Arkansas Co-ed Slain!

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Miss Dorothy Mae McGee, 20-year-old co-ed of Arkansas Baptist College, was shot to death here last week under circumstances that still have police baffled. Miss McGee of Cotton Plant, Ark., was found near Sixteenth and Cross Streets. She died about forty-five minutes later at the University Hospital. A pistol wound in her abdomen caused the death.

Atty. J. R. Booker, who lives at 1522 Cross Street near Sixteenth, told police he and his brother heard a noise that might have been the sound of a pistol shot. They looked out but saw nothing unusual.

Local detectives questioned several of Miss McGee's college acquaintances, but learned nothing about a possible motive and uncovered no clues. It was reported that Miss McGee worked for a member of the faculty after classes each day and usually returned to her quarters in a dormitory at the college about 7 P. M. Apparently she was on her way back to the college when she was shot.

Hold Man In Slaying Of Arkansas Farmer

HELENA, Ark.—(ANP)— A Negro tenant farmer is being held here in connection with the death of a white farmer.

Sheriff E. P. Hickey said last week that Sherman Webb was being held in connection with the death of Newell Strawn, 51, who was stabbed to death early last week.

Hickey said Strawn was at Webb's house on a farm near Lambrook when the two got into an argument over a card game.

Strawn was stabbed twice with a pocket knife.

SAY HIS CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATED:

Seek to save man from gas chamber

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — Some 110 Northern California ministers and rabbis have signed an appeal to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight to spare the life of Wesley R. Wells, "the only man in California history sentenced to die without having killed any one."

That statement was made in a release from the Religious Committee for the Defense of Wesley Robert Wells, which added that signers of the appeal were spread among all denominations and all major cities of Northern California.

Wells was resentenced on Monday by Judge Raymond Coughlin to die in the San Quentin prison gas chamber on April 9 for throwing a cuspidor at a guard in the penitentiary where he was a prisoner.

Text Of Protest

The appeal to Governor Knight based upon religious and moral considerations, says:

"We address you in behalf of Wesley R. Wells. Whether he is to live or die is now in your power to determine.

"If the State of California executes this man, it is admitting the failure of its disciplinary and penal system because Wells is more a product of the prisons than he is of society.

"Is Death Penalty Justified?"

"More important than that, it is also admitting that he is beyond transformation into something good and useful in our society.

"Surely the death sentence, if it can be justified at all, must be justified on the basis that there is no other way to deal with this particular offender.

Calls Penalty 'Barbaric'

"Yet, there is considerable evidence that Wells has a sensitive conscience, a good mind, a deep interest and concern for other people and a high sense of moral responsibility.

"Surely the State of California is not morally justified in such a barbaric penalty exacted on a man like this. Instead, the state should cherish the opportunity to work for the transformation of this man into a useful citizen.

"We earnestly urge you to act so that Wesley Wells does not die."

This was the second similar appeal, it is reported, the first, signed by 49 California leaders, having been sent to Governor Knight shortly after the hearing last week.

Long Battle Lost

During the hearing in Superior Court in Sacramento Monday, his attorneys lost a long legal battle to save Wells from the gas chamber.

One of his lawyers, C. K. Curtwright, told the court at that time that "Wells stands on the edge of death. Great errors have been done to him. What are the courts for? What is law for—but to change errors?"

To these queries, Judge Coughlin replied: "This court has only the jurisdiction and the right to set the prisoner's sentence."

Medic 'Feels Responsible'

Seeking voluntarily to testify in Wells' behalf, but denied the chance, Dr. Burt F. Howard, Fulsom prison psychiatrist, released a statement in which he said:

"If Wells is executed, I shall feel partly to blame. The cuspidor episode would never have happened if the prison authorities had acted promptly.

"What I should have done was to have told the warden immediately of my findings—that Wells was in a state of hysteria and fear for his life."

Reviews 7-Year Battle

Reviewing the seven-year battle waged by himself and Wells' other two lawyers, Mr. Curtwright said:

"We have been before courts of all kinds, federal and state. The only court that took the time to listen to us stopped the execution of the death penalty and saved Wells.

(His reference was to Federal Judge Louis Goodman's decision in 1950 which halted the execution on grounds that Wells had been deprived of his constitutional rights.)

"We are not playing for peanuts. I don't have to tell you. I ask Your Honor to overlook our emotion in this matter for there are grave issues and a man's life is at stake.

"It is time to take off the velvet gloves. I have made the mistake of being too polite. I charge that as early as 1942 Deputy District Attorney Mundt planned to put Wells in the gas chamber.

"All seven judges of the State Supreme Court ruled this court was in error in not allowing the two prison doctors to testify.

"Those men are here now to testify. We plead with you to hear them. They are Wells' only defense. His life depends on their distinguished testimony."

Declaring "I do not have the jurisdiction to hear them," Judge Coughlin, also refusing to hear Wells, read the past record of the case and pronounced sentence.

WELLS IS SAVED FROM EXECUTION

Lifer Who Hit Guard with Cuspidor Gets Clemency

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 29 (INS)—Poetry-quoting Wesley Robert Wells, who has spent most of his adult life in prison moved out of the shadow of San Quentin's lethal gas chamber Sunday.

California Governor Goodwin J. Knight recommended that death sentences for both Wells and his companion on death row, James Francis Silva, be commuted to life imprisonment.

The cause of Wells, 44-year-old Negro, was espoused by numerous groups of citizens, including left-wing elements which charged he was a victim of racial discrimination.

Expected to Concur

Governor Knight sent his recommendation for a commutation to the California state supreme court which is expected to concur at a meeting Monday.

Wells, who originally went to prison at the age of 16 on a conviction for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to death for striking a guard with a cuspidor.

The death sentence was handed down under California law which provides that penalty for lifetermers found guilty of premeditated assault.

Silva was sentenced to death under the same law for knifing a fellow convict at San Quentin.

'In Spite of' Efforts

In recommending clemency, Governor Knight noted that leftwing elements were active in behalf of Wells and said:

"I cannot stress too emphatically that my decision in this matter has been reached in spite of rather than because of the abnormal pressure exerted by certain extremist factions whose efforts neither aided the prisoner nor (aided) the reaching of a proper conclusion."

Through attorneys, Wells announced he will fight for complete freedom.

"I consider this a temporary victory," he was quoted as saying. "Naturally, I am pleased to be alive and able to carry on the fight for my freedom. I am ready now to take my rightful place in society on the outside."

Wells Death Sentence Commuted By Gov.

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — (INS) Gov. Goodwin J. Knight announced Friday night that he has decided to commute the death sentence of Wesley Robert Wells to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Several legitimate citzens groups had appealed to the governor in Wells behalf.

Wells, 44-year-old Negro inmate of San Quentin prison, was scheduled to die April 9 for an attack on a prison guard when he was in Folsom Prison in 1947.

Convicted of striking the guard with a cuspidor, he was sentenced to die under a provision of State law that calls for a mandatory death sentence for life termers who harm a guard in a deliberate attack.

Governor Knight, after lengthy study of the case, announced that he has asked the State Supreme Court to empower him to commute Wells sentence to life imprisonment.

The governor said he also has asked the court to allow him to commute the death sentence pronounced on James S. Silva, who was condemned to death last July for stabbing a fellow San Quentin inmate. Silva's victim recovered.

WINCHELL APPEAL

New York Mirror Columnist Walter Winchell made a personal appeal on Wells' behalf to Governor Knight just a month ago when they met at Palm Springs, Calif.

Shortly after that, Winchell called on Wells to repudiate the Communist-front groups which had organized a "save Wells" campaign.

Wells and Silva both were tried under the same section of the penal code making a death sentence mandatory for lifers convicted of assault.

Silva was scheduled to die with Wells in a double execution at San Quentin.

The governor cannot commute the sentence of either doomed man unless the action is recommended by a majority of the State's Supreme Court justices.



GOING, GOING . . . GONE — Mrs. Genevieve Monroe, who killed husband after three years of harassment by his love affair with white fellow worker at Lockheed Aircraft, is seized by a convulsion during coroner's inquest which held her for trial on murder charge. . . . Then before anyone could catch her, she slipped to the floor in a faint.





KILLER — of mate who was leaving her for white girl, Mrs. Genevieve Monroe stood on constitutional rights, refused to testify at coroner's inquest which held her for trial. Woman's attorney is expected to plead "unwritten law", and point to humiliation suffered by Westside housewife, who knew of husband's affair, and who said she had tried unsuccessfully to give him up and to go away.

Blonde tells love-life with Negro aircraft worker

Somnolent atmosphere of a coroner's inquest was thrown into a dither Wednesday morning as Mrs. Genevieve Monroe, who plunged a knife 12 times into the body of her husband after first knocking him cold with a ball-peen hammer and the heel of her shoe, 'fell out' in despair and desperate awareness of her plight.

Stabbing her husband to death as the climax to three years of humiliation over his affair with a flashy Burbank blonde, Mrs. Monroe, a bespectacled, plump brownskin housewife, fainted dead away on the floor of the inquest chamber, and was only aroused when chief inquest deputy, Ira L. Nance, produced several ampules of ammonia, to be waved under her nose

Unable to give up her husband to the Lockheed Aircraft worker who has admitted that she was going to leave her own husband for her brownskin lover, Mrs. Monroe killed James Edward Monroe, 32-year-old Lockheed draftsman, in their apartment at 3207 W. Adams, early last Friday morning, and sat beside him for more than a half day while he died.

She is being attended by detective and Atty. Rayfield Lundy, whom Mrs. Monroe had first retained, then replaced with slick Central avenue criminal lawyer and ex-cop, Earl C. Broady.

Then she went to the apartment of the house manager and remained the rest of the day and all night before telling Mrs. Roxie Stewart what she had done.

Mrs. Stewart, who said she had heard no disturbance the night before, investigated with her husband and found the nude body of Monroe on the floor of the bedroom. The room was strewn with his, and his wife's, bloody clothing, the walls, the bed, and carpet spattered with blood.

Monroe had died sometime April 3, possibly 12 to 24 hours after he was stabbed, the evidence indicated. He had been caught by his berserk wife in a drunken state. In the house were an empty gin bottle and three empty beer cans, and the coroner said an analysis of his blood showed him to have been drunk.

Indicating that Mrs. Monroe had tried to get up courage to kill herself were several notes, telling friends what disposition to make of her possessions and another note to Chicago relatives. Husband and wife were former residents of Chicago, and Monroe had been born there.

The soft-faced killer appeared doped up, arresting police said, and told them that she had taken an

overdose of sleeping pills.

When she returned to the death scene with Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Monroe tried to grab a bottle of iodine and swallow its contents, but was prevented by the apartment manager, who poured that and the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid down the sink.

The 'cause celebre' was identified by police as Mrs. Rita Malcom, of 1735 N. Brighton, Burbank.

Mrs. Malcom identified the body of Monroe, and made a deposition on Tuesday to the coroner in which she described Mrs. Monroe as insane and said that Monroe feared for his life.

The night of the stabbing, her boyfriend called and told her, "One of us is going to get killed, and I'm afraid it's me," she said.

Mrs Malcom told the coroner's deputy that she wanted to give the deposition in advance of the inquest because she didn't want to face her lover's wife.

Asked by the deputy what the "nature" of her "relationship" with Monroe was, she answered,

"Well, what would you call it?"

"Were you in love?" the deputy asked her.

"Yes," she answered.

"You were planning to go away together?", she was asked further. She answered, "Yes", making the same answer to the more exacting question, "He was planning to abandon his wife, and go away with you; is that correct?"

On advice of her counsel, standing on her constiutional rights and refusing to testify, Mrs. Monroe was the center of a brief tug of war over her defense, which she speedily settled, herself.

CHOSE BROADY

She had apparently signed a retainer on April 3 with Atty. Rayfield Lundy; but when the inquest was called Atty. Earl C. Broady apparently summoned by close friends of the woman, was on the scene.

Queried by Deputy Coroner Nance, the accused woman chose Broady, and when she was revived from her faint, left the courtroom on the arm of the ex-policeman, but accompanied by policemen who returned her to the County Jail to await trial.

Wilshire Division officer George A. Williams, who arrested Mrs. Monroe, said that she took the murder weapon, a six-inch kitchen knife from a kitchen drawer and gave it to him, also producing the bloodstained hammer and shoe.

Mrs. Stewart testified that Mrs. Monroe remained in her apartment all night before telling her on Saturday morning that she "killed her husband with a knife."

She hadn't known any trouble between the Monroes, said Mrs. Stewart.

BLONDES STATEMENT

Described by coroner's attaches as a dazzling, if flashy, blonde, Mrs. Malcom, after identifying Monroe and stating that she had known him three years, commenced her deposition with the statement that, "I didn't witness any circumstances surrounding his death, but I knew he was having trouble with his wife."

" . . . The night he was killed, she called me and told me she wanted to talk to me, and he asked her to get out of the booth, and she wouldn't, so he called back in about 15 minutes," the white girl said.

The call, Mrs. Malcom said, came from a West Adams bar where the couple had been drinking.

Mrs. Malcom stated that Monroe told her his wife "was crying and begging me not to leave, asking if she couldn't do something about it.

"He said he told her, 'No.'," the white girl stated.

"He asked me if I was sure I was going to leave with him because he couldn't live with her any longer.

"I said," the white girl stated for the record, "'She is in a bitchy mood, isn't she?'

"He said, 'Yes, and I'm not safe'"

Asked by the coroner's deputy to elaborate on her planned foray with Monroe, Mrs. Malcom calmly told them that Monroe had called the evening before he was killed "to confirm our plans to go away together."

Monroe told her he "wanted" to tell his wife, "'I must go'", the blonde stated.

Two weeks before, the harassed wife had told her husband that "She gave up and was going back to Chicago", her successor recounted to coroner's officials.

"This night he told me she said she wasn't going to Chicago, wouldn't give him up, and had been crying and waiting at the bar'", Mrs. Malcom said.

Since they both had to work the next day, which was Friday, she told her lover to go home and "get some sleep", the woman continued.

"He said he couldn't sleep . . . didn't dare . . . sleep" because two weeks before his wife "kept going through the kitchen, getting knives and looking at them.

"That was two weeks ago," said Mrs. Malcom. "This night (of the murder), he was drunker and didn't talk too coherently, but I knew he meant he was afraid.

"This wife wasn't sane, he said, and here was no telling what she'd do."

Policewoman, 2 'sisters under skin', acquitted

Two coroner's juries and one Superior Court jury made it a clean sweep for the socalled weaker sex this week as they freed three women who had been accused of the murders of their husbands.

Bringing to a smash finish a sensational 10-day trial, a practically all-woman jury in Judge Walter C. Allen's courtroom Wednesday afternoon acquitted Policewoman Odessa Parks of the murder last May of her handsome, truckdriver husband, Hilliard Parks Green.

As was predicted in the Tribune, a coroner's jury last Friday freed Mrs. Margaret High, who kept the Sheriff's office on the telephone while she shot and killed her common-law husband in a running battle in which the authorities had been asked earlier that morning to intervene.

The same coroner's jury yesterday morning exonerated Mrs. Justina Shakesnyder, of 1312 W. 114th st., of blame for the shooting of Emmett J. Scott, 33, also Mrs. Shakesnyder's common-law husband.

BROADY VICTORY

The acquittal of the policewoman was one of a long string of courtroom victories for Earl C. Broady, Central avenue attorney and former police officer.

Working unhurriedly and unemotionally, Broady broke down the thinly constructed prosecution case against the policewoman and mother to leave the jurors absolutely certain that, as he contended, his client shot and killed Green, who went by the name of Parks, to secure her safety from a beating he had threatened.

A Police Department sharpshooter, who in the parlance of the department, shot "$1.00 bonus money," Mrs. Parks stood inside the house, between the living and dining rooms and shot through the front door at her husband 15 feet outside as he headed toward the house. She felled the goodlooking trucker with a bullet in the groin.

Taking the stand Friday morning, the policewoman told the court that she had aimed at her husband's legs, and couldn't account for the fact that she went somewhat wide of the mark.

Testifying calmly and with apparent candor, in contrast to the rambling incoherencies of her statements to her fellow policemen immediately after the shooting and the next day in the County Jail, the policewoman, who has been 9 years on the Force, told a neat and tidy story of continual domestic discord and brutality by her husband, and made it believable that in a panic after having been struck by her husband repeatedly that day, she would have run for her gun when he threatened more of the same.

Broady also scored a telling blow when he produced a jail physician, Dr. Alfred Luppi, to testify that liquor was only a minor part of Mrs. Parks' indisposition when she was arrested; but that she was in a state of hysteria and bore conclusive signs of having been abused.

Also a witness for the defense was the couple's 15-year-old daughter, Patsy, who testified that she had often seen her father strike her mother, also the policewoman's own mother, Mrs. Emily Richards, who said that her son-in-law knocked her daughter down right before her eyes, and that her daughter told her they quarreled over her husband's insistence that she indulge in abnormal sexual practices with him; and a Mrs. Ruth Wilkerson, of 4057 S. Wall, who told police that Mrs. Parks once turned up at her house at midnight, clothed in nightgown, robe, and slippers after having been shoved out of the car at Main and Santa Barbara by her husband whom she had tried to keep from stepping out with another woman by trying to sleep in the car.

Other witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gibson, of 2537 S. Lucerne, testified that Mrs. Parks and Patsy lived with them for two weeks after Parks-Green had forced them to leave home.

Defense witnesses, testifying to the policewoman's good character and reputation included women's golf champion, Mrs. Eoline Thornton; Episcopal rector, Father Alfred Norman; a fellow policeman, Officer William Jackson.

The policewoman caused a mild sensation in the courtroom when she told of breaking off friendly relations with her late husband's former landlady, Mrs. Abilene Wells Hawkins, because her husband told her he had become involved with the woman.

Described by her former commanding officer, Noel McQuown, now an inspector for the Internal Affairs bureau of the Police Department, as conclusively drunk at the time of her arrest for the shooting, and described by police who investigated the case as a "chronic alcoholic," Mrs. Parks yet faces an ordeal, her hearing by the Police Trial Board on her suspension.

Major concern of the officers will be the substance of the charges and tests by investigating officers on which they based their testimony that she was almost dead drunk and in a 'shooting 'em up' mood at the time she killed Parks-Green.

In the shooting of Emmett Scott Tuesday morning, Mrs. Shakesnyder told police that Scott was coming at her with a knife in his hand when she reached into the linen closet before which she was standing, got the gun and shot him.

Scott was living in common-law with the woman who shot him. His wife, Mrs. Georgia Ann Scott, of 3754 LaSalle, released his body to Angelus Funeral Home for burial.



EXONERATED — Flanked by her attorneys, Mrs. Josephine Hill, 60-year-old California widow, walks out of Solano County Court House a free woman. Mrs. Hill was arrested and charged as an accessory with her roomer, 41-year-old Charles E. Cole, in the murder of Mrs. Helen Roberts (white) a Berkeley business woman. After Mrs. Hill was freed, Cole was re-arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. Roberts. The attorneys in photo are Beryl B. Stolper and Claude O. Allen.

20,000 Urge Governor To Save Wells

SAN FRANCISCO—Action of the United States Supreme court in turning down for the second and final time the appeal of Wesley Robert Wells against the death sentence now leaves squarely up to California's new Governor Goodwin J. Knight the issue of whether the 44 year old Negro prisoner shall become the first person in California history to be put to death for an attack which did not take a human life.

Labor, ministerial and professional groups are renewing their appeals to Governor Knight to grant executive clemency to Wells as a consequence of the Supreme Court's second turndown. The high court, in its action on Nov. 30, also refused to accept a "friend of the court" brief urging that it review the Wells case which was signed by 20,000 individuals.

AGAINST SENTENCE

The unions, groups of professionals and clergymen and many notable individuals including superior Court Judge A. A. Scott, who sentenced Wells to Folsom Prison in 1942, have declared themselves against the death sentence for Wells, citing such grounds as these:

Governor Commutes Sentence

State High Court Asked To Concur In Clemency Move

BY FRED RUPP

SACRAMENTO, Calif. —(INS)— A seven-year fight to save the life of a convict condemned to die for striking a guard with a cuspidor reached a climax Saturday, March 27, as California's Governor Goodwin J. Knight moved to grant executive clemency to Wesley Robert Wells.

The governor Friday formally requested the state Supreme court to concur in his decision to commute the 44-year-old man's sentence to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

Knight also acted to grant similar clemency to another convict, James Francis Silva, 26, who had been scheduled to die with Wells in a double execution April 9 in the gas chamber of San Quentin state penitentiary. Silva was condemned for stabbing a fellow-prisoner.

Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson of the state Supreme court said he hoped the tribunal's seven members would be able to vote on the governor's request at an early date.

Majority Necessary

Because both Wells and Silva were convicted of several felonies, the governor must—under the state constitution—receive a majority concurrence by the Supreme court justices before he can issue the commutations.

Although the high court turned down an appeal by Wells in a 4 to 3 decision, it was expected to support Knight's decision that the cases of both Wells and Silva are "proper for executive clemency."

Both men were condemned under a California law which makes the death sentence mandatory for any life-termer convicted of using a "deadly weapon" in assaulting any other person in prison with "malice aforethought."

A Cause Celebre

The case of Wells, who threw a cuspidor at a guard in Folsom prison in 1947, became a cause celebre, with many groups and thousands of California individuals pleading or demanding that his life be spared.

Among the groups joining in this fight were left-wing or suspected pro-communist organizations. In announcing his decision in the State Capital or Sacramento, Governor Knight said he reached it "in spite of rather than because of the abnormal pressure exerted by certain extremist factions."

The governor said "just a smattering" of the many persons who appealed to him for clemency 'look and act like commies" and were using the Wells case as propaganda "to attack our democratic principles.'"

He made it clear he did no include in this category the overwhelming majority of hundreds o attorneys, clergymen and other who appealed to him in Wells behalf.

Clemency Logical

The governor said that, although Wells had " a bad criminal and prison record," there were numerous rulings in the court hearings on his case which displayed "paper-thin differences and distinctions." Therefore, Knight concluded, "executive clemency may logically be exercised."

The Religious Committee for the Defense of Wesley Roberts Wells was the organization through which support for Wells was rallied.

Never in the history of California, according to the committee, has a condemned man received such strong, and even fervent, support from such diverse sections of the population.

Much attention is given to the fact that Wells' execution is based on his throwing a cuspidor at a guard who was not seriously injured. No one has ever been executed in California for an offense not involving the taking of a human life.

Leading off the appeals was a statement of 129 religious leaders from northern California and another statement containing the signatures of 141 southern California religious leaders.

Presented to Governor Knight was a special appeal from northern California doctors. The physicians' statement had 160 signers including many of the top names in the profession, such as Dr. John W. Green, president of the California Medical association.

Governor Knight also received many communications from organized labor. Most prominent was the San Francisco Building Trades council. More than 25 local unions, AFL, CIO and independent, have joined the clemency campaign.

Thirty-five Los Angeles Negro lawyers pointed out to governor Knight that Wells had been "maneuvered into a position where he could be executed" and that, if he is executed, large numbers of people will believe that it happened to him because he was a Negro.

All the prominent citizens who have joined in the campaign for clemency are too numerous to be listed. Among them, however, are Walter Winchell, Superior Judge A. A. Scott of Los Angeles, George Christopher, President, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, Daniel Del Carlo, Secretary, San Francisco Building Trades council, J. A. Rogers, Pittsburgh Courier columnist, Leslie Claypool, political editor of the Los Angeles Daily News, Assemblyman Richard McCollister, and Dr. Marcel Fry, noted criminologist.

Running through many of the clemency statements have been two ideas—one, the essential immorality of the proposed execution and, two, the feeling that were Wells not a Negro, he would not be in this present fix.

Given great weight also is the opinion of venerable prison psychiatrist Dr. Burt F. Howard that, at the time he threw the cuspidor, his unjust treatment by prison authorities had put Wells in a state of abnormal fear for his personal safety.

It is increasingly clear that the tide of public opinion is running strongly against a small hard core of prison officials who say that Wells is a wild animal and a dangerous man and therefore should die. Governor Knight is veritably deluged with mail, telegrams, phone calls anr requests for meetings with delegations from all over the state on Wells' behalf.

Just off the press is a booklet in which the religious committee gathers together the most important statements for clemency. Included in it is Wells' own 7,000-word statement to the governor. I this extraordinary document Wells retraces his prison experiences from the time he entered prison 25 years ago at the age of 19.

He itemizes his charges of prison jim-crow which are somewhat reminiscent of Haywood Patterson's "Scottsboro Boy." He shows his personal development from the tough, instinctive fighter against injustice to the present philosophic, chess-playing, sensitive man whose dignity dominates every situation in which he appears.

Wells speaks candidly and caustically of his prison keepers, past and present, but mostly past, as he concedes progress in the humanization of California's prison system. He names names and dates, and challenges denial. His statement summarizes the offense for which he is scheduled to be executed in these hard-hitting words:

"... death for throwing and hitting a guard with a cuspidor, death for reacting 'normally' to years of abnormal, brutal and inhuman treatment at the hands of my keepers ... after they, on various occasions, had caused my blood to 'flow like wine.' Such a paradox! ..."

Husband of blonde summoned by D. A. to testify against Mrs. Monroe

Both the blonde inamorata of James Edward Monroe, and the woman who killed him, wept in Judge Ralph K. Pierson's Superior Court Thursday afternoon as pictures were shown by the prosecution of the knife-riddled body of Monroe as police found it on April 2, sprawled in the bedroom of his West Adams apartment.

Seated in the rear of the courtrom, from which she has not missed a word of the five days of testimony into the murder of the man she says she was going away with, Mrs. Rita Malcolm, white Burbank housewife, bowed her freshly platinumed head and cried over the obscene picture of violent death.

But Rita, who probably has the happy faculty of landing on her feet, recovered to discuss calmly with reporters her new, 'properly white' boyfriend, and her theories on the provincial nature of the U. S., which isn't ready for inter-racial love yet, she said.

However, for bespectacled, brownskinned Genevieve Monroe, whom the police say plunged a knife 12 times into her husband's heart—in a frenzy to drive Rita out of it—sight of the dead body was almost more than she could bear.

Her composure shaken by the District Attorney's revelation two days before of her statement, given the day after the murder, containing some discrepancies between the story she has since told, Mrs. Monroe seemed on the verge of a total breakdown; and serious discussion took place around the counsel table as to what sort of conveyance to get to take her from the Hall of Records, where the trial is being held, a half block away from the County Jail atop of which she is being confined.

However, defense counsel Earl Broady coddled his client against his manly ex-policeman's shoulder, fetched her a drink of cold water, and she appeared able to get through the rest of the session.

TRIAL DELAYED

With the district attorney putting up a fight the likes of which has not been seen before in a district attorney's office which is usually reluctant to be too severe with Negroes only accused of crimes against Negroes, the trial did not go to the jury yesterday (Thursday) as expected.

Now, it will not go until Monday since today (Friday) is Judge Pierson's day spent sentencing unlucky individuals who have been convicted.

Monday the trial will be resumed with the rebuttal to the prosecution's summation expected to consume all of the morning session . . . and Monday afternoon will probably come the judge's instructions to the jury, which will receive the case for its deliberations after that.

The long weekend will give defense counsel Broady an opportunity to marshall his arguments in the manner best calculated to repair the considerabl damage done to his client's positon by the revelation by Deputy District Attorney William McGinley of a four-page handwritten statement, purporting to be a confession by Mrs. Monroe after she had been taken into custody.

In the statement, written while she was groggy from "20 to 30" sleeping tablets taken by her in an effort to commit suicide, Mrs. Monroe had indicated that she had killed her husband because he was adamant about leaving her for Rita Malcolm, has white co-worker at Lockheed Aircraft Co.

This was considerably at variance with the story Mrs. Monroe had told on the witness stand under Broady's sympathetic questioning, of 'mutual combat', and of both of them lying down together in a throwback to savagery, of each arming himself with kitchen knives, and of Monroe attacking her, and of her getting in a 'lucky' blow to save her own life.

Taking the stand Tuesday morning, Mrs. Monroe had told a story of her husband coming home after two a.m. on April 2 in an exhilerated state, and of molesting her as she lay in bed.

First she hit him with a shoe



Rita . . . lands on feet . . .

to stop him, then picked up a hammer with which she had been putting up curtains, and struck him with that.

Then she ran to the kitchen, wtih Monroe, who had the hammer by then, in pursuit, and procured a knife.

When her husband saw that she had a knife, he dropped the hammer and got one too, and came after her. As he came toward her, Mrs. Monroe said, "I just closed my eyes and struck him" . . .

"When I struck him, with the knife, he just grabbed his chest. . . . He said he would kill me it I didn't get out of his way, and I ran."

When his turn came to cross-examine Mrs. Monroe, District Attorney McGinley began patiently to prod and probe into the woman's attitude toward the white woman who had taken her husband away from her.

He dwelled at length on her own statements about brutality inflicted upon her by Monroe whenever she questioned him about spending weekends away from home with the blonde.

He questioned her about the letters she found in her husband's pockets, all signed "Rita". He recalled to her mind occasions when she cautioned the landlady not to let her husband, who strangely had no key to his own apartment, into the house when she was not there.

"Did you tell her at that time you were afraid he would move his things out and leave you?" the district attorney asked.

Eventually, the district attorney interrupted the questioning of Mrs. Monroe long enough to read into the record the statement which she is purported to have written after her arrest.

Showing the effects of the sleeping tablets she had taken, it was a wierd documentation of a nightmarish life.

Incoherently, because of the drug, it detailed sexual perversions which she said her husband attempted to inflict on her the night of his death, telling her over her protests, "Other girls do so. If you can't stand it, B———, you should be dead, and I will kill you."

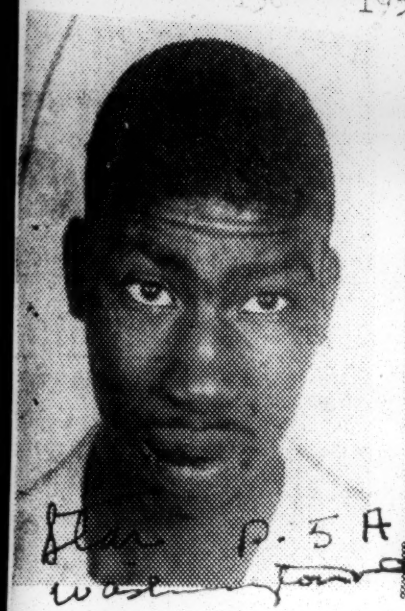
Since coming to California, "he never enjoyed a Sex intercourse (normally)," Mrs. Monroe said. "He seemed to (torture me sexually) for happyness."

A surprise witness during the week was Mrs. Malcolm's husband, John Barnett Malcolm, who was subpoenaed by the District Attorney to establish that Mrs. Monroe had called him to ask him to "do something" about her husband and his wife.

Showing an obvious distaste for his role, Malcolm testified that Genevieve Monroe did call him and ask him, "What I was going to do about my wife.

"I told her nothing and advised her to do the same.

"She said, I think I'll divorce him (Jimmy)."



ISOM COTHRAN.
Shot to death.



PVT. GEORGE REIDY.
Struck by Cothran.

SHOOTING FIGURES—Isom Cothran, 26, colored, was shot to death by Policeman Smith after he attacked the two plainclothesmen early today while they were making an arrest. (Story on Page A-1.)

Ex-Convict Is Killed In 7th Street Battle With Two Policemen

Knife-Wielding Victim Shot in Attempt to Free Soliciting Suspect

A knife-wielding ex-convict was fatally wounded early today as he battled two police plainclothesmen in an apparent attempt to hijack their prisoner. In the melee, the prisoner escaped.

Isom Cothran, 26, colored, of the 2000 block of Maryland avenue N.E. died of a gunshot wound in the stomach about an hour after he staged his one-man riot in front of a milling crowd in the 1200 block of Seventh street N.W.

Pictures on Page A-5

Cothran, with a record of arrests for robbery, housebreaking and car theft, was released from a robbery sentence in July, 1953, for good behavior.

Arrested Man in Alley.



PVT. BILLY SMITH.
Fired fatal shot.

Pvts. Billy Smith, 26 and George F. Reidy, 25, had just walked out of an alley onto Seventh street with a man they had arrested on a charge of soliciting for prostitution. A small crowd had already gathered at the alley mouth.

Cothran, they said, strode across the street, shouldered through the crowd and began cursing the two policemen.

One of them showed his badge; told Cothran he was under arrest. That touched it off.

Attacked Policeman.

Cothran, the plainclothesmen said, swarmed in, hitting Pvt. Reidy in the mouth with his left hand and flashing a 3-inch switch-blade knife in his right.

The policeman, trying to protect himself, was grabbed by Cothran. Pvt. Smith released his prisoner to join in and the prisoner fled. Cothran then turned his attack to Pvt. Smith and wrestled for the policeman's gun, which discharged accidentally, the shot going into the air.

When Cothran broke away and turned on Pvt. Reidy again, Pvt. Smith fired the shot which struck Cothran.

He was pronounced dead on arrival at Freedmen's Hospital at 4:45 a.m.

Mom sues cops who shot her son

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Janie H. Alredge, 2723 11th st., nw, Thursday filed suit in U.S. District court asking $200,000 damages from two policemen who fatally shot her son, Marine Pfc. Roger W. Alredge, 18, on April 1.

Filed by Charles P. A. Duncan and Aubrey L. Robinson, attorneys, the suit charges "Wrongful death and assault and battery."

Mrs. Alredge was qualified on Wednesday by the District Court as administratrix of her son's estate. She was appointed administratrix on April 7.

Policemen Named

The suit names Pvts. Robert J. Long and Noel L. Watson, both of Precinct 13, as defendants.

The petition alleges that the policemen "wantonly and maliciously" shot Pfc. Alredge "two times in the back, without any just cause or excuse whatsoever."

It also charges that the defendants used "unnecessary and wanton severity" in attempting to arrest Private Alredge.

Shot After Chase

Judgment of $200,000 against Long and Watson is asked together with interest and the costs of the suit.

The young Marine was killed in the front yard of 2725 Sherman ave., nw, on the night of April 1, after a chase by the two officers.

During this chase a number of shots were fired at the car which Private Alredge was driving and which was owned by his father, Maceo Alredge, an electric lift operator at the Commerce Department Building.

The car crashed into a tree and Alredge was shot as he fled on foot.

Grand Jury Investigating

U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover last week ordered a Federal grand jury investigation of the killing after an inquiry from the AFRO.

This hearing has already begun, but was postponed until April 21, when Marine Pfc. Nathaniel H. Williams of New York City, young Alredge's companion on the fatal ride, can appear as a witness.

Included in evidence being presented to the grand jury are five photographs taken by AFRO Photographer Charles Montgomery showing bullet holes in four homes in the area in which the shooting occurred.

A report of an investigation of the killing made by Inspector George R. Wallrodt of the Metropolitan Police Department has also been turned over to Assistant U.S. Attorney William McKinley for presentation to the grand jury.

13c 1954 D.C.

Pentagon Gambling Rings Exposed in Probe of Slaying

By Alfred E. Lewis and Matt McDade
Post Reporters

The FBI's six-month investigation of the vicious murder of a 32-year-old Government mail clerk has failed to produce an arrest or obvious motive, but it exposed whopping numbers operations at the Pentagon. The remnants of these rings are believed to be still operating cautiously and underground.

The painstaking probe disclosed that the murdered man once backed a $500-a-day book and employed four runners. Agents learned that two other rings, one of similar size and another of pinkdown proportions, flourished at the same time in the sprawling building where about 28,000 persons are employed.

After the murder the General Services Administration carried out a full-scale investigation to tighten security and wipe out any gambling which might exist in the huge building.

But, Washington underworld sources said only a few days ago, that business is going on as usual. They said neither bets nor numbers slips ever leave the Pentagon, and the numbers tapes are tallied on Government adding machines.

On a steamy summer morning, June 30, the battered body of John Samuel Johnson was found crammed in the trunk of his car, parked near its usual place in the north parking area of the Pentagon. He was a hearty, gregarious man with a legion of friends and no known personal enemies.

Yesterday, baffled friends offered a $500 reward for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer or killers.

They hope the promise of money may open reluctant lips.

Several friends, including a physician, contributed the money. Johnson's brother, Curtis of 950 Rhode Island ave. nw., deposited the escrow with Attorney George E. C. Hayes of 613 F st. nw. The offer will expire on July 1, 1954. Police officers and Federal agents are not eligible for the reward.

Donors asked that information be given to the FBI's Washington field office.

For two months after the murder, 20 agents from the Washington and Richmond FBI offices investigated every possible angle. Washington police constantly filtered information to the FBI. Members of the gambling and vice squads worked alongside the Federal agents.

Leads ended in blind alleys. In recent months, as the grim Pentagon trunk murder faded from the public mind, the flow of information became a trickle. Six to a dozen agents, however, still go back to the streets, retracing their steps and digging for new leads, when a fresh rumor pops up.

Although the FBI conducts its investigations in strict secrecy, these facts which may have a bearing on the murder are known to agents and Johnson's friends:

Johnson was a former numbers operator, who shifted to a lucrative—and strictly illegal—money-lending business at the Pentagon.

Johnson was a discreet but active philanderer.

Through its murder investigation, the FBI discovered the existence of flourishing numbers operations at the Pentagon. The FBI followed usual procedure in notifying proper authorities.

Johnny Johnson abruptly quit the numbers business in November, 1951, when the Government imposed a gambling stamp tax, according to friends and his widow.

Sylvia Johnson, a slim, well-groomed woman in her twenties, still lives at their attractive home at 1312 Shepherd st. nw. Their children—Kenneth, 5, and Lynn, 16 months—have grown inches since Johnson disappeared on June 25.

Although Johnson was circumspect about his activities, Mrs. Johnson, Curtis Johnson and other friends corroborated each other's recollections about his gambling enterprises.

They said Johnson, an Army sergeant, returned from the service in 1946 and went to work for the late Sunshine Boldware, a big-time numbers operator. Later, they said, Johnson decided to back his own book with Army savings.

"He wanted to get on his feet," Curtis said, "and that was the way he chose to do it."

They said Johnson parted with Sunshine on amicable terms, never encroached upon the old operator's territory and never ran into any trouble with Sunshine—or the police. The implication was that Johnson turned in his clients' numbers to the "right man," one of several syndicate chiefs who then enjoyed police protection.

The same year, Johnson went back to his old job in the Advocate General's mail room at the Pentagon.

Johnson apparently operated with immunity across the Potomac, too. Old colleagues indicated certain Pentagon guards proved as cooperative as the Washington police were in that period.

According to underworld talk, Johnson and independent gamblers in the Pentagon locked horns with the Warring syndicate when it allegedly tried to muscle in on the territory several years ago. The Warring ring is supposedly defunct now.

"That's one fight the Warrings lost," said a friend of the slain man.

Emmitt Warring told reporters he was questioned by the FBI, but not about the murder.

Mrs. Johnson and Curtis said Johnson was a chronic worrier, never a gambler at heart. Johnson was once picked up at the Pentagon but released for lack of evidence. Curtis said his brother made it a point never to write bets himself or carry slips on his person. Johnson resolved to get out of the racket several times and finally quit, cold turkey, when the Government cracked down on gamblers in 1951.

Friends maintain that he never handled another numbers bet. And he apparently left the racket with, by racket standards, a clean record—no debts, unpaid hits or ill feeling with other operators.

From reliable sources, it was learned that Johnson then engaged in the "five-for-four" racket. Records taken from Johnson's home indicated he loaned money—usually sums of $10, $15 or $20—to more than 100 persons. For example, a person borrowed $20 from Johnson and repaid $25 on payday. He operated the scheme on a payday-to-payday basis.

These sources said Johnson's business ranged from $300 to $800 during each bimonthly pay period.

Agents questioned every known borrower and found no one who was dissatisfied. Some persons said Johnson sometimes waived the steep interest in hardship cases and often deferred payment of the principle for long periods without complaining.

A curious situation came to light, however. Johnson's personal records indicated he lent amounts up to $40 or $50. Those persons are reported to have denied borrowing such large sums.

Investigators considered the possibility that Johnson might have falsified his books in transactions with an unknown backer. Friends believe there is no evidence to support that possible motive for murder or the existence of such a backer.

On the last day of his life, Johnson arrived at the Pentagon prior to 6 a. m., his starting hour, and parked as usual in Lane 52 on the north parking lot.

When Leroy Taylor, his mail room supervisor, came to work at 8 a. m. on June 25, Johnson asked for three hours of annual leave in the afternoon to visit a friend, Joseph (Rusty) Rustin, 32, of 1704 Kenilworth ave. ne. Rustin works in another mail room at the Pentagon.

Johnson agreed to give Leroy Taylor a lift to Temporary Building B at Gravelly Point. They left the Pentagon about 11:30 a. m., ate lunch at the Kingfish Seafood Restaurant at 628 4th st. sw., then drove to



By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post

Arlington County Coroner Dr. W. C. Welburn looks at the body of John S. Johnson, shortly after it was discovered in a Pentagon parking lot last June. Investigation of the murder of the Government clerk exposed numbers operations at the Pentagon.

the temporary building.

Taylor, a close personal friend, said Johnson drove away in his 1951 Chyrsler and that was the last time he saw him alive.

At 1 p. m., Johnson telephoned the Pentagon mail room and asked Taylor whether he had received any messages. Someone in the room shouted that a man had telephoned, but left no message.

Mrs. Johnson said her husband called at 1:30 p. m., saying he would be home "a little late" for dinner. It was her impression that Johnson had already driven to Rusty's home, found him away and planned to return in the afternoon.

Among Johnson's friends, there is confusion why he took annual leave to visit Rustin. Mrs. Johnson understood that Rustin was ill.

"Johnny and Rusty were very fond of each other," Mrs. Johnson said. "Rusty used to come over here and help Johnny do things around the house."

Rustin declined to comment. Rustin said he was away from home during the afternoon and does not know whether Johnson returned. He added that he went to Wayside, Md., on Saturday, two days later, and spent the weekend.

Johnson drove to the home of another friend, Leroy (Mike) Mason, a cab driver, who lives in Chapel Oaks, Md. Mason told Mrs. Johnson that her husband left about 2:30 p. m., indicating he was going to Rustin's home.

Rustin told reporters that the FBI questioned him on numerous occasions and gave him a lie detector test.

Johnson returned to the District sometime during the afternoon. Another friend, Benjamin Merriweather, who works in a store in the 2200 block of 9th st. nw., saw Johnson drive in the late afternoon. Merriweather said Johnson threw up his hand in greeting, but did not stop.

The last known person who saw Johnson alive was Raymond (Jack) Quigley, of 1909 14th st. nw. Quigley said he saw Johnson's car traveling east on Benning rd. ne. sometime between 5:30 and 6 p. m.

Quigley, who was in his own automobile, spotted Johnson's car as it went under the viaduct. He is positive of the identification. Referring to Johnson by an old nickname, "Schoolboy," Quigley said:

"I'd know Schoolie's car anywhere," Quigley said. "Anyway, I saw the license tag—7528. He was proud of that low tag."



This cafe photo shows John Johnson with his wife, Sylvia. Friends of Johnson have offered a $500 reward for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of his killer.

Quigley assumed and still believes that Johnson was driving the car. But Quigley also is certain that the driver was wearing a yellow sport shirt without a coat. Johnson was wearing a white shirt when he was found dead.

Johnson failed to report for work the next morning. Taylor, as supervisor called his house. Mrs. Johnson said he had not come home. She was bewildered by Johnson's absence, because she said he never stayed away without telling her in advance, but she was not worried.

When Johnson failed to return home by noon, Mrs. Johnson became alarmed. She called Taylor, who got in touch with Curtis Johnson. None of Johnson's friends had seen him. They, too, became worried because Johnson never absented himself without explanations.

Taylor left work early. He and Curtis Johnson went to the Tenth Precinct station house. They said police took the position that a grown man of 32 could stay away from home for 24 hours, and it was too early to begin a search.

The next day, June 27, Taylor and Curtis Johnson reported Johnson's absence to the Bureau of Missing Persons. They looked at an unidentified body in the morgue, on the chance it might be Johnson.

At first, some friends believed Johnson might have sneaked off to Atlantic City to attend the opening of a boxing series. By Sunday, they were convinced he had not. Several friends drove about the city, searching for Johnson's car. Quigley drove to the Pentagon. He said Johnson's car was not in the north or south parking areas.

Johnson's friends in the Pentagon mail room raised money to hire a private detective to help find him.

The search ended two days later, on the morning of June 30. A fellow employe, Morris B. Robinson, spotted Johnson's Chrysler in lane 61—just nine lanes from the place he regularly parked in the north lot. Robinson detected a stench from the car. Police broke open the trunk.

Johnson's body was jackknifed in the small space, his head poked through the spare tire. There was a hole 1¼ inches wide in the back of the skull.

Because the body was found on Federal property, the FBI took jurisdiction.

An autopsy disclosed that Johnson was murdered with a heavy, blunt weapon which inflicted 18 blows on the forehead and temple.

To this day, four vital questions remain unanswered:

1. What was the motive for the savage killing?
2. Where did it happen?
3. What weapon was used?
4. Why was the car, containing the body, returned to the Pentagon?

The answer to any one of those questions might crack the case.

Friends believe the murder was committed by someone whom Johnson knew and trusted, by a person or persons familiar with Pentagon parking procedure. They believe that more than one person was involved because Johnson was a big, heavy man who could not be lifted easily into the car trunk.

Friends lean toward the theory that it was a crime of passion committed, perhaps, by an enraged husband.

Although Johnson was reputed to be a good husband and provider, unusually fond of his home and children, friends knew that he philandered on the sly. But friends contend that the only known married woman courted by Johnson was already separated from her husband.

"I had no idea he ran around with other women," said Mrs. Johnson a few days ago. "I had no reason to suspect him. But since his death, I've heard about two women."

A love tryst on the day of his disappearance may have been his rendezvous with death.

Mrs. Johnson found that her husband was secretive in other matters too. A few months prior to his death, she learned by chance that he and Curtis Johnson bought an apartment dwelling at 2216 1st st. nw. in 1950. After his death, she discovered that he maintained a private apartment in the dwelling.

Another strange piece in the jigsaw puzzle of Johnson's death turned up in recent weeks. It was learned that sheets and towels from Johnson's apartment were taken to a laundry and deposited in Johnson's name on June 27—two days after his disappearance.

The laundryman could not recall who deposited the bundle. A card notifying the dead man of the overdue bundle was sent to the 1st st. address. Curtis Johnson said he immediately notified the FBI, which sent agents to the laundry.

Mrs. Johnson also was surprised by the extent of her husband's estate.

"I never realized how rich he was until he died," she said. "He had several bank accounts which I didn't know anything about."

When Mrs. Johnson was appointed executor of the estate in September, she estimated the value at about $15,000. Johnson, a $3430-a-year clerk, left these accounts:

Gravelly Point Federal Credit Union, $1851.90; Pentagon Federal Credit Union, $2375; First and Merchants National Bank of Richmond, $361.77 in savings, $315.45 in a checking account and $620 in two Christmas Club accounts; Perpetual Building Association savings account, $1096.04; and $2500 in postal savings notes.

At Curtis' prodding, Johnson bought a $17,000 life insurance policy a few months before his death. Mrs. Johnson, the beneficiary, will draw $50 a month for 20 years, then receive a cash payment of $5000. Unlike Curtis, Johnson did not buy the double indemnity provision.

Johnson also owned a third of the Johnson family home, which Curtis and his family occupy, half of the 1st st. property, and the two-story brick home on Shepherd st.

Through her attorney, William S. Thompson, Mrs. Johnson recently filed suit for the 1st st. apartment dwelling. She maintains that Curtis Johnson was listed as co-owner in name only, and Johnson intended for 5-year-old Kenneth to become owner at the age of 21. Curtis claims that he and Johnson bought the three-story brick house as an investment, specifying on the deed that the surviving brother should become sole owner.

Mrs. Johnson and friends discounted robbery as a motive. Although Johnson's wallet and identification papers were missing—and have never been found—Mrs. Johnson said he rarely carried or kept large amounts of money in the house. She said he indorsed his last pay check, received a day before his disappearance, and sent it to the Pentagon bank by a mail room colleague.

The theory that an underworld associate bludgeoned Johnson to death is still dominant. But why and where?

FBI agents visited underworld haunts and questioned known gamblers, apparently without uncovering any motive for revenge. There was reported to be no evidence that Johnson may have tried to revive his old numbers operation.

The agents investigated a rumor that Johnson's death might have been linked to the death of a Pentagon building guard two months before his disappearance.

Leo E. Harden, a veteran guard, disappeared during a routine work detail on April 25. His body was found at the bottom of a dark elevator shaft 24 hours later. The death was ruled accidental. But the fact that Harden had taken part in a numbers raid several weeks earlier raised the fanciful notion that Harden was pushed down the shaft and Johnson became an unwitting second victim to silence him forever.

Whatever the circumstances the two deaths spotlighted gambling in the Pentagon. An exhaustive investigation was made in September.

A spokesman for the General Services Administration said: "The investigators came up with information about certain individuals in the gambling and loan rackets. It is our opinion that there is not nearly the activity now or when the investigation was made, that existed prior to the time Johnson's body was found."

"Johnson's murder seems to have scared them off," the spokesman said. It put the fear of God into the gamblers, and they became very circumspect."

He said the GSA has no hope of completely stamping out gambling in the Pentagon and other Government buildings, but officials believe the illegal activity is at a minimum.

"They know we mean business," the spokesman added, "and it's going hard with them if they're caught."

The possibility of protection money being paid to guards raised the more serious question of security. The spokesman said the investigation reassured officials that guards and custodial employes are "very, very good" in security matters.

The spokesman disclosed, however, that GSA is exchanging "certain information" with the Office of Naval Intelligence, Army G-2, the Metropolitan, Virginia and Maryland police about certain security risks. He said the exchange may result in disciplinary action, for example, in a case in which a person lied about a criminal record.

Some friends and colleagues of Johnson still believe the murderer works in the Pentagon. But they can think of no person who disliked Johnson and no one at all who could have hated him so passionately.

They hope the offer of a reward will bring forward new and vital clues in Washington's most baffling murder of 1953.

Gets new trial in slaying of Fla. doctor

Afro-American

Supreme Court says trial judge erred

Claims she killed in self defense

Baltimore Sun

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— Mrs. Ruby McCullum, convicted in the slaying of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, white physician escaped the electric chair Tuesday when the Florida Supreme Court granted her a new trial.

Mrs. McCollom is charged with having fatally wounded the doctor in his office on Sunday, August 3, 1952, claiming that he attacked her and she shot in self-defense.

The court ruled that Circuit Court Judge Hal W. Adams, (not related to Dr. Adams) erred in the conduct of the trial by allowing the jury to view the scene of the murder in the absence of the defendant, her attorney and himself which in capital offenses violates the laws of Florida.

Says Client Ignorant

Frank T. Cannon and Releford McGriff of Jacksonville, are defending Mrs. McCollum. Mr. Cannon who made the oral argument before the Supreme Court, stated, "Ruby McCollum, my client, an ignorant woman, did not get a fair trial.

"You never have ruled the presence of the defendant could be waived in a capital case," Cannon told the court.

He said the jury included a number of former patients of Dr. Adams even though those who claimed him as their full-time family physician had been eliminated.

Lawyer Suspended

Cannon also declared his client was handicapped because her attorney, P. Guy Crews of Jacksonville, was suspended from the practice of law for 60 days while her case was being tried and she was directed to get another attorney instead of being allowed to wait until he could resume the litigation.

"I believe about every right this woman had has been violated," he said. "She had no chance at all."

Mrs. McCollum testified during her trial that she had been a long time girl friend of Dr. Adams, and that he was the father of one of her children.

Baby Ruled Out

Most of Cannon's brief dealt with the Suwanee County's Court in refusing to allow the introduction of a baby girl, which it is alleged that Dr. Adams fathered for Mrs. McCollum as an exhibit and the pregnancy at the time of the murder of Dr. Adams.

The likeness of the child counsel argued, would have proven to all who knew Dr. Adams that he was the child's father. Little Lorretta, the child in question, was in the colored balcony of the courtroom during the trial.

Cannon told of the air of mob violence which prevailed in the little tobacco-growing community immediately after the Sunday morning murder.

58 Errors Cited

His brief argued 58 errors of the trial court before the high tribunal. Cannon dealt at length on the popularity of Dr. Adams and the ignorance of his client, thus seeking to establish that the defendant could not have possibly secured a fair trial in her home county.

He pointed out that the state highway patrol and deputies were summoned after the crime anticipating mob violence and the immediate whisking of Ruby to Raiford to the State Prison for safe-keeping.

The granting of a new trial for Mrs. McCollum, represents the third reversal in the case for the defense. The first was secured by Mr. Cannon in having Judge Adams overruled when he refused to declare Mrs. McCollum insolvent so that her case could be carried to the Supreme Court as a pauper.

Son Shared Estate

Second, in having County Judge J. M. Hearn overruled by Judge R. H. Rowe in which the former declared Kenneth McCollum an illegitimate child of the late Sam McCollum, Ruby's husband, and therefore entitled to inherit in the estate along with the other minor children.

Kenneth of Daytona Beach, was represented by Horace T. Hill of that city and was paid $1,950 at the order of the court by the administrators for his services.

They have instituted an action demanding that this fee be returned because his services, they claim, was of no value to the estate.

Ruby is now shut in a Suwanee Court jail incommunicado, except to her lawyers, state prosecutors and immediate relatives. This means newspaper men, too.

Sanity test for Ruby delays trial

Afro-American

Baltimore Sun

Sept. 24 new date; doctors visit accused

By JAMES L. HICKS

LIVE OAK, Fla. — Two psychiatrists were selected to examine Mrs. Ruby McCullom and determine by Sept. 24 whether or not she is insane after her attorneys filed a plea of insanity on her behalf here Friday.

Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams ordered the two psychiatrists, one from Jacksonville and another from Live Oak, to visit and examine Mrs. McCullom at the Live Oak jail and report to the court at 10 a.m. Sept. 24 whether they feel she is insane.

— o O o —

THE ACTION came after lawyers for Mrs. McCullom had failed in a motion for a change of venue in a new trial granted her by the Supreme Court.

They stated that Mrs. McCullom is charged with the murder of a white man and that racial prejudice in the minds of the people of Suwannee County makes it impossible for her to get a fair trial here.

The Supreme Court ordered a retrial of the case after ruling that Judge Adams had erred when he permitted the jury to view the scene of the slaying without the judge and the defendant being present.

— o O o —

THE TWO psychiatrists named to examine Mrs. McCullom are Drs. Frank A. Ferney of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Lake City, and William H. McCullagh of Jacksonville.

Afro-American

Mrs. McCullom's attorney, Frank Cannon of Jacksonville, asked that she be committed temporarily to the Florida Hospital for the insane while she is being studied by the psychiatrists.

Sat. 9-11-54

He said it had been impossible to get a competent authority to make the examination at the jail because of the heavy schedules of the few doctors competent to examine her.

Judge Adams, however, denied the request to move Mrs. McCullom to the hospital and ordered the two doctors to examine her in the jail.

IN FILING the insanity plea on behalf of Mrs. McCullom, Mr. Cannon argued that her mental condition has deteriorated to such an extent that she now refuses to sleep on the mattress in her jail cell.

She lies on the bare springs of her prison cot with a blanket wrapped around her from head to foot. (The temperature in Lake City has been in the upper 90's).

Tuesday's half - day hearing was marked by sharp exchanges between Judge Adams and Guy Crews, one of Mrs. McCullom's three lawyers.

When Mr. Crews attempted to elaborate on the charge that Mrs. McCullom can not get a fair trial in Live Oak, Judge Adams told him that he would not permit the trial to be "cluttered" with "irrelevant" remarks.

During the exchange the judge censored Mr. Crews so sharply that he asked the judge's permission to sit down.

ATTORNEYS FOR Mrs. McCullom asked in their petition that Judge Adams force Sheriff Hugh Lewis to let members of the press interview her. But the judge turned down the request, holding that the petition was a civil matter and had no place in a criminal proceeding.

He said, however, that the petition would be heard at a later and "proper" time, but did not state when that time would be.

Only members of Mrs. McCullom's family and her attorneys are permitted to see her under a ruling by Judge Adams.

Although the case has widespread interest here, the courtroom was only half filled for the half-day hearing, about 80 per cent of those present being white.

There apears to be little hostility on the part of whites he and many discussed the case freely with this reporter on the streets of Live Oak. The whites, however, seemed to be generally convinced of her guilt, while colored people stubbornly claim she is innocent.

Lawyers For Ruby McCollum Request Change Of Venue

LIVE OAK, Fla. — (INS) — A new move was made Friday by Attorneys for Mrs. Ruby McCollum to obtain a change of venue for the convicted murderess when she stands trial again for the murder of white, Live Oak physician Dr. Leroy Adams.

The arguments on the motion will be heard on August 30 — the date set for the second trial of the wealthy woman whose first conviction was thrown out by the State Supreme Court.

An earlier motion for a change of venue already has been denied.

Mrs. McCollum was found guilty of murderling Dr. Adams — a state Senator-elect — in his office on August 1, 1952.

But the High Tribunal threw out the conviction on the grounds that trial Judge Hal W. Adams — no relative of the victim — erred during the court proceedings.

The Supreme court ruled that Adams committed an error when he allowed the jurors to visit the death scene without Mrs. McCollum being present. It was also found that Adams himself was not with the jury all of the time.

Two days after she was arrested Mrs. McCollum's husband, Sam, died and left her an estate valued at more than $100,000.

The lurid trial was highlighted by the woman's testimony that the popular doctor fathered one of her children.

13c 1954 FLORIDA (LEGAL SENTENCE)

Save young killer, lawyer begs board

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The fate of Orion N. Johnson, still in his teens, rests with the Florida Cabinet Pardon Board, which on last Wednesday heard pleas by Ernest D. Jackson, Jacksonville attorney, on behalf of commutation of the youth's death sentence.

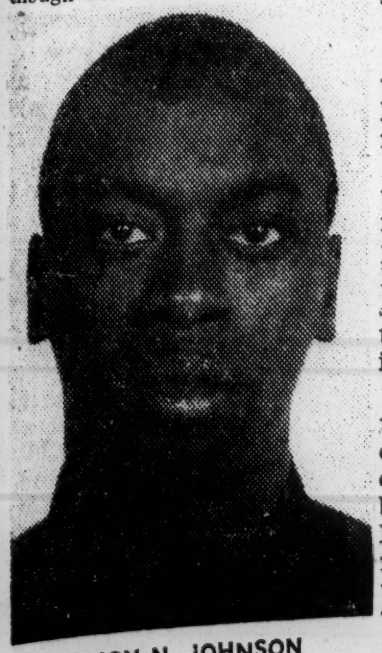
Johnson, 16 when the crime was committed, was sentenced to the electric chair on his conviction of slaying Sheriff Edward Porter of Marion County (Ocala) in 1951.

The pardon board took under consideration the plea for clemency.

Points To His Youth

Representing Johnson before the board, Jackson told the board members "if you electrocute him (Johnson) you will be electrocuting a child." He pointed out he is only 19 now.

Jackson said a search of court records reveals that no white boy under the age of 22 has ever been electrocuted in Florida, although the records show further



ORION N. JOHNSON
Pleads for Life

that colored boys in their teens have been electrocuted.

Johnson was charged with slaying the sheriff after Porter had arrested him for investigation of the youth's alleged purchase of a dinner jacket with a forged check.

At New Trial

Ruby Will Tell All!

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
Managing Editor

Don't be surprised if some of the most amazing and sensational testimony ever presented before a jury, comes to light when Ruby McCollum goes to trial "somewhere in Florida" this fall!

It'll be testimony, we are told, which will rock the nation!

It'll bring into new focus a story which has as its base... the relationship of white men and colored women throughout the South, for lo these many years.

There are many, many things which take the Ruby McCollum case out of the realm of the ordinary!

There are many, many things which concern this newspaper and its correspondents, who believe they have "dug deep" beneath the surface and discovered things that should be told, if Ruby is to receive justice.

This newspaper, which has fought for the rights of ALL citizens, feels that its inherent rights have been violated by a decision—made by Judge Hal Adams—in which Courier reporters have been denied the right to SEE and TALK with Ruby McCollum.

* * *

This newspaper tried to talk with Ruby BEFORE her first trial—this newspaper instructed its news agency, International News Service, to interview Ruby "at all costs"—this newspaper then engaged William Bradford Huie, famous author and lecturer, as its correspondent to interview Ruby!

But—as of today—neither the Courier, INS nor Bill Huie has been able to crash through the "iron curtain" of isolation which has been drawn around Ruby.

This newspaper doesn't believe that Judge Adams has the right to tell the American press—"You can't see Ruby McCollum."

This newspaper believes that Judge Adams is establishing a precedent in this case, which might well jeopardize "freedom of the press" everywhere in America.

For this reason—this newspaper intends to prosecute, to the fullest, its "access" fight. The fight, in simple words, means this—we want any and all accredited newspaper reporters to be able to talk with Ruby, and find out what she has to say!

* * *

Let us tell you about the incidents which have led up to the "access" fight. Remember Zora Neal Hurston and her vivid sociological treatment in reporting the Ruby McCollum trial?

Remember her tremendous background as an author and writer?

Well, she and Bill Huie became good friends when she was submitting material to American Mercury, which Huie edited.

Because of this friendship, she gave Mr. Huie a background "fill-in" on the Ruby McCollum case—as seen by Zora.

Came January of this year, and Huie, travelling through Florida, decided to make a casual "check" on the events surrounding the case.

* * *

When he started checking, he admits uncovering material so highly dramatic and sensational, that he decided to write a novel—"The Woman in the Suwanee Jail."

And the information he says he uncovered is such—he believes—that when Ruby is brought to trial again, facts heretofore unknown to the jurors should be presented.

Bill Huie is a Southerner—from Garden City, Ala.!

He's a conservative, and can trace his ancestry back for nine generations.

He looks upon this case as any good newspaperman does!

* * *

He feels that:

Freedom of the press must be preserved!

Ruby must be allowed to tell her story—what actually happened—why it happened!

Ruby's civil rights must be protected—as an American!

THIS WEEK... we'll know whether the Elks, most powerful of all the nation's fraternal organizations, will interest itself in the violation of Ruby's civil rights.

The civil rights department of the Elks is even now considering moving into the case, along with the Courier and Mr. Huie.

If this happens, then look for more and startling developments.

NEXT WEEK: What is needed to adequately defend Ruby when she comes to trial—what about her money—when the trial will be held!

Civil Rights Requested For Ruby

CHICAGO —(AP)— A resolution asking Florida authorities to safeguard the civil rights of Ruby McCollum, a Negro woman accused of shooting a White doctor was adopted Friday at the 55th grand lodge session of the Colored Elks.

The resolution, stating that Mrs. McCollum has been held in jail for two years without being permitted to see newsmen, noted that "the Florida Supreme court has only lately set aside" her conviction, and added:

"She is again about to stand trial in Live Oak, Fla., charged with a crime alleged to have been committed in defense of her honor."

"We call upon the law enforcement officials of the state of Florida and its judiciary to assure protection for Mrs. McCollum and her civil rights." The Elks also asked their own civil liberties department to give civil rights "assistance" in the case, if necessary.

MC Collum Case 2 Years Old; New Trial For Ruby

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Mrs. Ruby McCollum last week, near the eve o the second anniversary of the shooting to death of wealthy Dr C. LeRoy Adams in self-defense' on Aug. 3, 195[illegible].

Convicted in Live Oak Suwannee County, where the murder took place, Mrs. McCollum was sentenced to death.

The court said Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams erred in his conduct of the trial by allowing the jury to inspect the scene of the shooting in the absence of the defendant and his own absence part of the time.

During the trial, after the prosecution had rested its case, Judge Adams sent the jury to the slain doctor's office to inspect the site of the shooting. The defendant remained in the courtroom during the jury's inspection trip, and Judge Adams did not go immediately with the jurors.

The Supreme Court said Florida law requires both defendant and trial judge to be present.

The court said there was no merit in the convicted woman's contention that she should have been granted a change of venue because it was impossible for her to receive a fair trial in Live Oak.

The court said she had failed to comply with the law requiring supporting affidavits of her inability to receive a fair trial. The court added that the record showed Judge Adams carefully examined prospective jurors and there was no showing of prejudice or bias on the part of the jury.

Mrs. McCollum was the mother of several children, the youngest a girl whom she claimed Dr. Adams fathered.

Frank T. Cannon and Releford McGriff, the latter colored, are defense counsel for the defendent.

13c 1954

FLORIDA

Testimony Was 'Unchallenged' by Judge

How Bill Huie Was Held In Contempt of Court

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-20-54

P. 1

(Exclusive: This is the first publication of the official record of Bill Huie's trial for his efforts to help Ruby McCollum.)

13c 1954

By WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

"I wanted to talk with Ruby McCollum because I had reliable information that, being an intelligent Negro, she had for fifteen years kept a careful record of payoffs in the bolita racket.

"These payoffs were made by herself and her late husband to white men who were elected officials of this county; and I wanted to publish the names of these white men as a service to the county's decent citizens."

To Courier readers who have followed the case of Ruby McCollum in Suwannee County, Florida, this statement should be a clue as to why I was convicted of criminal contempt by the very same tobacco-chomping, cracker judge who had first sentenced Ruby to the chair and who then, for two years, prevented any reporter, including me, from talking with her.

* * *

THE STATEMENT is from the official record of my trial for contempt held before Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams, after which I was confined in the Suwannee County jail for three days pending appeal.

My case is now before the Florida Supreme Court, and that court will soon hear argument and ether affirm or invalidate my sentence, which is a fine of $750 or six months in jail.

Here, published for the first time, are important excerpts from my testimony in my own defense.

Courier

I WAS charged with contempt because of statements I made to a psychiatrist, Dr. Frank Fernay, who had been appointed by the court to examine Ruby at the beginning of her second trial for the murder of Suwannee County political leader, State Senator-elect Dr. Clifford LeRoy Adams.

For two years the state's contention has been that Ruby murdered Doctor Adams only because she became "infuriated over a bill for medical charges." That any other relationship existed between the two has been denounced by the state as "preposterous."

Discerning readers, from this recorded testimony, can now know the truth about the relationship between Ruby and the powerful doctor she murdered. And readers can also decide for themselves whether or not I am guilty of "criminal contempt."

Sat. 11-20-54

THESE QUOTATIONS are taken from my testimony while I was under direct examination by my attorneys.

" . . . I told Doctor Fernay that Ruby McCollum had entered into an illicit sexual relationship with Doctor Adams prior to 1952; that she had borne a child for Doctor Adams; that there was no reasonable doubt as to its parentage. I told him that Doctor Adams not only acknowledged that the child was his, but boasted of it, and that I had such proof. I told him that this woman had been pregnant approximately three months at the time she killed Dr. Adams; and that she had suffered an abortion in the jail between the time she killed him and the time she went on trial.

" . . . I told Doctor Fernay that I had inquired into the psychiatric treatment of Ruby McCollum in the weeks just prior to the murder. I told him that I had talked wth people who had nursed her. I told him that she was undergoing a heavy insulin treatment for weeks before she killed Doctor Adams; that the shock treatments were so heavy that the nurse had testified to me that an attendant was kept standing at the bedside with orange juice in order to revive the woman from the heavy insulin shock. I told him there were nurses who had treated Ruby just prior to the murder who had expected to testify in the first trial, but they were never called. I told Doctor Fernay these facts because I believed they would be helpful in his diagnosis.

" . . . I told Doctor Fernay that the real cause of the murder was this: That Ruby was emotionally involved with Doctor Adams; that the two had maintained this long, illicit, sexual relationship; that she had borne his child and was pregnant again by him; and that therefore she was intensely jealous of a white woman named Mary Culbertson whom Doctor Adams had given a home and a car. I told him that Ruby, under the strain of this relationship, had grown neurotic and had deteriorated steadily.

* * *

" . . . **I TOLD** Doctor Fernay that Doctor Adams was a psychopath, a Jekyll-Hyde personality, with a diseased mind, but that many persons in Suwannee County had loved him because they didn't know what he was capable of . . . I described how Dr. Adams had forged the last will and testament of a patient and friend, LaVergne Blue, leaving all of Blue's considerable estate to Doctor Adams . . . I described how Doctor Adams had forged his letters of recommendation to enter medical school . . . I described how Doctor Adams had been fired repeatedly from jobs as a pharmacist for cash box irregularities . . . I told him that Doctor Adams was cruel to his own mother and his own wife, and that he had treated Ruby McCollum sadistically.

" . . . I told Doctor Fernay that I had sworn testimony of a witness who had actually seen Negroes in the bolita racket deliver money to Doctor Adams' office."

The contempt proceedings gainst me was also based on certain statements I was alleged to have made regarding A. Keith Black, for State's Attorney, who had prosecuted Ruby in the first trial.

My testimony, in part, as to this:

" . . . Since Black was the personal attorney and political crony of Doctor Adams, as well as State's Attorney, I wanted to find out where he fitted into the picture. I went first to the present State's Attorney, William Randall Slaughter. Mr. Slaughter told me that if he didn't have to prosecute Ruby in the second trial he could help me a great deal. Mr. Slaughter told me that he had ample evidence with which to disbar Mr. Black. Mr. Slaughter suggested that I go to Perry, Fla., and examine the case of the State of Florida vs. Glantz as a case which proved that Mr. Black was crooked."

* * *

AS I spoke the above words, Mr. Slaughter, who represented the state in the proceedings against me, was sitting about eight feet from me. He entered no denial and declined to cross-examine me regarding my statement.

After the contempt hearing had lasted all day, the court recessed until 8 P. M., when Judge Adams made a speech in pronouncing sentence. The speech is remarkable. Here are excerpts:

" . . . The case represents one of the most outlandish cases of conduct and contempt that I have ever had occasion to observe, and it becomes my duty to protect and defend the dignity and integrity of this court from such assaults . . . You went to Doctor Fernay and poured forth a regular sluice of charges against a man, Doctor Adams, who is dead and who cannot be here to defend himself. Doctor Adams was a party to this case as much as if he had been alive and you pictur-ized that man, about whose killang Ruby McCollum was under indictment, as a dissolute, disreputable, reprehensible, dishonorable, unprincipled law violator, liar and general renegade . . . You just continued to pour out a mess of filth against a man who was dead, helpless to defend himself, but a man who was the principal character in the case in which you were so interested . . .

"Now if that didn't constitute contempt of court under our rules, then we might as well do away with the laws and rules about contempt and leave the courts open to all such outrageous assaults . . .

"But you didn't stop there. According to Dr. Fernay, you gave him a long outline of bolita activity in Suwannee County over a period of fifteen years, and you said that the elective officials of Suwannee County had been letting their hands be stained by corrupted money . . . You told him that this dead man and A. K. Black, who was State's Attorney for many years, and myself, were criminal conspirators in the operation of the bolita racket, financially interested in a racket which is recognized as nefarious and unlawful by all right-thinking people, and which takes thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the people without giving any return; a nasty, dirty, stinking racket that generally preys on people who need what they make to live on and take care of their families.

" . . . Your own statements convict you of contempt in my judgment, because if the courts have got to sit down and be subject to that kind of conduct, why their day of affording protection to the people is about over . . .

* * *

"THEREFORE, the court now finds you guilty of a contempt of this court as charged in the information, and for your said offense, of which you now stand convicted, it is the sentence of the law and judgment of the court that you pay a fine of $750 . . . and that in default of the payment of that fine instanter, that you be confined in the County Jail of Suwannee County, Florida, for a period of six months."

In his long address, not once did Judge Adams challenge the truth of any statement that I testified I had made to Doctor Fernay. He condemned me, in effect, because I had poured out "the sluice of filth."

In my book, "The Woman in the Suwannee Jail," which will be published next spring, I will document the "filth" so that no man can deny one phrase of it.

13c 1954

FLORIDA

The Huie Defense Fund

RUBY McCOLLUM of Live Oak, Fla., is alive today because of the courage, resourcefulness and persistence of a distinguished writer, William Bradford Huie, a white Alabaman.

When everybody except the Courier had given up hope of saving this colored woman from the electric chair, William Bradford Huie, a former editor of The American Mercury, projected himself into the case, went to Live Oak, gathered the facts which others had attempted to smother, asked leading questions, bedeviled those in authority, and generally made things so unpleasant that finally the convicted woman was declared insane and moved from the death house.

This achievement was a one-man job with all expenses paid out of Huie's own pocket for heavy legal fees and other costs, including $750 for the court record, $2,500 bail, etc.

Courier readers already know how the vindictive Live Oak Judge Hal W. Adams cited Huie in contempt of court because of his activities, how he threw Huie into jail from which the Florida Supreme Court has freed him on habeas corpus.

William Bradford Huie is now free but Judge Adams will do everything in his power to get him back into jail because Huie has incurred the enmity of powerful forces in that area.

Huie's case should be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary, but all such steps cost money, and Huie has spent all he had fighting for Ruby McCollum.

The Courier does not believe that the colored community of this country should stand idly by and let a champion like William Bradford Huie go broke and go to jail for having had the courage to come to the rescue of a lone colored woman.

The Courier has therefore started a **Huie Defense Fund,** not only for his legal defense but to repay him in a tangible way for the service he has rendered.

Everybody knows about this strange case of Ruby McCollum and certainly Courier readers know more than all others because this newspaper has kept them informed from the beginning; so it should appeal to their sense of justice and right to come to the support of William Bradford Huie, the white Southerner who saved her from death.

So send in what you can **immediately** to the Huie Defense Fund, in care of this newspaper, and the names of all contributors will be printed in our columns.

Only three weeks remain before Mr. Huie must face Florida's highest court with his freedom at stake, so the time to send in contributions to the Huie Defense Fund is NOW.

Let is never be said that Negroes are unappreciative of the aid of white people who risk freedom for them.

HUIE JAILED

Courier Reporter Chooses Prison Cell As 'Matter of Principle' in Florida

By ED PLANER
(International News Service)

LIVE OAK, Fla.—With a shirtsleeved and suspendered crowd from Florida's grits and gravy belt looking on, tobacco-chewing Judge Hal W. Adams slapped William Bradford Huie, novelist and Courier reporter, with a $750 fine or six months in jail here Saturday night for "contempt."

The 70-year-old jurist refused requests made by Huie's counsel for his immediate release and labeled the case "the most brazen case of contempt" he has heard in fifty years on the bench.

Following the verdict, which came after ten hours of testimony, Huie announced that he would go to jail "as a matter of principle." His attorneys were slated to file a habeas corpus petition Monday.

The charges were an outgrowth of Huie's own investigation of the Ruby McCollum case. The trial was held in the Suwanee Courthouse.

* * *

MRS. McCOLLUM, a wealthy Negro woman, was convicted of shooting white doctor C. Leroy Adams — no relation to the judge—in August, 1952, but the conviction was thrown out by the Florida Supreme Court. She was adjudged mentally incompetent and insane at a hearing in Live Oak two weeks ago and is now in a State Mental Hospital.

The state claimed that Huie, while writing a book on the McCollum case, approached one of the psychiatrists, who was directed to examine Mrs. McCollum and told him that Judge Adams, the murder victim, and former State's Attorney A. Keith Black were partners with Mrs. McCollum's late husband in a huge lottery ring.

The charge also was made that Huie claimed Judge Adams was biased on the case and that the judge wanted the woman put out of the way so she could not testify.

* * *

HUIE DENIED on the witness stand Saturday he ever made any allegations of any kind regarding Judge Adams. He admitted, however, that he told the psychiatrist, Dr. Frank Fernay, that the murder victim was involved in the numbers racket.

Huie testified after Dr. Fernay declared that Huie had told him that Judge Adams, Dr. Adams and Black were partners in the huge gambling operation. But Huie said that he never mentioned Judge Adams, only Dr. Adams.

His only reason for visiting the psychiatrist, said Huie, was to acquaint himself with the results of the investigation regarding Ruby McCollum. Huie's counsel had argued that the author had denied making the alleged statements and that therefore the case should be dismissed.

JUDGE ADAMS, who has a penchant for wearing black bow string ties, opened the session and proceeded to settle down to a good chew of tobacco at 10 A. M. before a crowd which jammed the airy courtroom which has stood in Live Oak since 1904.

Huie was flanked by four defense attorneys. They were Frank Cannon of Jacksonville, Arthur Guttman of Jacksonville, William Butler of New York and Relesford McGriffith, a Negro, of Jacksonville.

Cannon opened up the defense with a motion to quash the contempt petition.

HE ARGUED that Slaughter had never served Dr. Fernay with a subpoena and that he had no right to go up and down the street taking testimony without serving subpoenas. Judge Adams' interjecting his ruling with some well-aimed shots at a handy spitoon, overruled the motion.

Attorney Guttman then presented a motion to have the proceedings dismissed since Huie had categorically denied all of the material allegations.

Huie's answers were contained in a brief filed with the court by his lawyers. In his brief Huie said that he never said that Judge Adams was biased against Mrs. McCollum although that was his opinion. was perfectly all right to offer an opinion and asked who amongst us is without prejudice. He said that Judge Adams should dismiss the contempt motions because Huie had denied all of the allegations.

The next motion was presented by Butler, who was told by Adams to "go ahead, brother." When he rose to address the court, Butler promptly asked that Judge Adams disqualify himself so that Huie could get a fair trial.

Judge Adams whittled some more tobacco and said, "I feel in no way disqualified." He then adjourned the court for lunch.

When the afternoon session opened Dr. Fernay was called as the first witness. He said that Huie came to see him the afternoon that he had been appointed as one of Mrs. McCollum's examiners.

* *

FERNAY TESTIFIED that Huie told him that Judge Adams, Dr. Adams and A. K. Black were partners with Mrs. McCollum's late husband, Sam. in the bolita and lottery racket.

He said that Huie also told him that Dr. Adams had fathered Mrs. McCollum's youngest child and that she was three months pregnant by him at the time of the killing.

He admitted, however, that Huie had made no statements regarding any bias on the part of Judge Adams.

Cannon then cross-examined the 75-year-old doctor who works at a Veterans Hospital in Lake City, Fla. Under Cannon's gentle prodding the doctor said that Huie's comments did not influence him in any way but that they certainly irritated him.

IT WAS ALSO brought out under cross-examination that Fernay was not licensed as a psychiatrist in Florida and not legally qualified under Florida law.

Cannon then moved that the proceedings be dismissed since Fernay never should have examined Mrs. McCollum and never should have been appointed to the task.

Fernay said, however, that he withdrew from the task upon the advice of Judge Adams and Black. Judge Adams remarked that Huie's actions in visiting the doctor were entirely improper and that he had no right to see Fernay.

• • •

IT WAS THREE o'clock when Huie, himself, was finally called to take his place in the old walnut chair that serves as the witness stand.

Dressed in a dapper blue suit and sporting his ever present blue bowtie, he was in sharp contrast to the elderly judge with his black high buttoned shoes, galluses, black suit and string tie.

As Cannon proceded to examine Huie the state presented numerous objections and Judge Adams sustained them.

He said that Huie was charged with contempt and asked Cannon to stick to that issue only.

• • •

THIS BROUGHT a slight laugh from Huie, himself, and the judge leaned back in his leather chair and let loose with a reprimand for Huie.

"Now brother," he said, "Let me tell you something. You maintain a dignified attitude in that chair. If you want to giggle or laugh go outside the court room."

Huie then gave his version of the visit to Fernay. He said that he told Fernay that Dr. Adams was mixed up in the bolita racket and that there was a "solid fix" in Suwannee County for the racket.

He said that certain law officers were getting a cut of the rake off. He made it emphatic, however, that he never mentioned Judge Adams in connection with the racket.

"At no time have I declared or intimated in any way that Judge Hal W. Adams was involved in a bolita racket," he said. He then went on to describe the reasons for his visiting Dr. Fernay. He said that he knew that Fernay had been appointed to enter a psychiatric report on Mrs. McCollum and that he, Huie, wanted to tell Fernay the results of his investigation.

• • •

HUIE SAID that he had worked for nine months on the McCollum case and that he knew more about her than any one else involved in the case.

He said that Mrs. McCollum had an illicit relationship with Dr. Adams and that Dr. Adams was a pyschopath.

He described Dr. Adams as "respecting no one, being capable of arson, forgery, and using that practice of medicine to further his political aims."

Huie was then asked by Cannon to state his reasons for visiting Fernay. The state objected and Attorney Guttman rose to make an impassioned plea.

He said that the state had charged improper intent on Huie's behalf and that the defendant had a right to give his reasons. He said that the state should withdraw the objection and then turned to Judge Adams for a ruling.

• • •

THE JUDGE, who had consistently upheld every objection by the state then surprised Huie and the courtroom witnesses by saying "All right brother go ahead and tell what your intention was."

Huie repeated that he wanted to tell Fernay all he knew about Mrs. McCollum because he thought it was important for Fernay to have such information if he was to judge Mrs. McCollum's sanity.

The state's only cross-examination was to ask Huie if he went to see Fernay because he knew that Fernay was to examine the woman. Huie replied ing to save Mrs. McCollum. After being jailed for contempt of court and released, Huie must pay a $750 court record. His expenses will mount even further if he loses his appeal in the Florida Supreme Court. A loss here would necessitate an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, and this costs real big money.

Hard-bitten Florida Judge Hal W. Adams is still bent on jailing Huie for the contempt charge.

Courier

TYPICAL OF comment accompanying funds to help the man who thought Ruby was being "railroaded," comes from these citizens inspired by Huie's persistent fight:

Elbert Rogers, 1016 W. Wilson Avenue, Gallup, N. M.—$5.00. "I don't believe that a single decent person in America could turn him (Huie) down at this hour."

Rubey Reid, 216 Twenty-second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.—$1.00. "I thank God for a man like William Bradford Huie."

Sat. 11-6-54

Henry Swift Sr., 1647 Lee Place, Detroit, Mich.—$5.00. "I am indeed indebted to Mr. William Huie for his courageous battle for Mrs. Ruby McCollum."

A. H. Brown, 1002½ E. Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va.—$5.00.

The Rev. William H. Holloway, 1570 Hawthorne Park, Columbus, Ohio.

Send contributions to the William Huie Fund c/o the Courier.

Bill Huie Courier Fund Is Pittsburgh, Pa. Growing

Sat. 11-6-54

PITTSBURGH—The Courier Fund to aid William Bradford Huie is approaching $100.

Citizens throughout the country, taking heart at Mr. Huie's dogged fight that saved the life of Ruby McCollum, are rallying to the aid of the man who jeopardized his own freedom to see justice done.

Mr. Huie spent thousands of dollars of his own money fight-

Thanks!

Courier, Schuyler, Huie Cited by Radio Stations

Courier Pgh.

LUFKIN, Tex.—Radio Stations KTRE, of this city, and KECK, of Odessa, Tex., last week, as part of a sustained goodwill program, formally honored columnist George S. Schuyler, novelist William Bradford Huie, and the Cou-



Schuyler Huie

rier, singularly, with sealed certificates of merit.

In short, pointed words, the stations regarded the three certificates as being "the greatest gifts we have to offer to those who are worthy." Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Huie were lauded for exceptional services, while comment on the Courier, signed by Charles D. Waller, declared:" . . . to the Courier, the greatest in America."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-27-54

The certificates were mailed to Pittsburgh with an enclosure of five dollars . . . a contribution to the defense of Mr. Huie, currently faced with contempt charges in Florida.

"God bless Huie!" concluded the communication.

$5,000 Reward Is Offered For Alleged Killer

Courier Pgh.

Sat. 11-27-54

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(SNS) — A $5,000 reward has been offered by Winston Reynolds, white, alleged lottery ringleader, for conviction of the killer of the man expected to be a key witness against Reynolds.

Atlanta

The reward offer was revealed in a letter from Reynolds' attorney, Clyde Atkinson, to the Governors of Florida and Georgia. Both governors have ordered special investigations into the fatal shooting of Charlie McKinnon of Pelham, Ga., whose body was found in a ditch near the city last Sunday. He had been shot three times in the back of the neck.

McKinnon was named as a principal witness by State Attorney W. D. Hopkins in the scheduled trial of Reynolds charged with lottery. He and three other white men are free on bond.

13c 1954

FLORIDA

My 65 Hours in the Suwanee Jail

By WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-6-54



Mr. Huie

Editor's Note: William Bradford Huie, noted novelist, lecturer and former newspaperman, became a Courier reporter to help save the life of Ruby McCollum.

Huie went to jail because he believed in the "principle of justice and fair play." The story of his sixty-five hours in a cell next to the one Ruby occupied, is just one of a series of sensational developments to occur in this famous case.

STRANGE THINGS happen to a man. I had spent hundreds of dollars and been to the Florida Supreme Court trying to get into the Suwanee County Jail to talk with Ruby McCollum. Then a week after Ruby was moved to the Florida State Hospital for the Insane, her trial judge, Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams, locked me in a cell adjoining the one in which Ruby had spent two years.

The question every reporter asked was: "Did they lock Huie in the same cell they took Ruby out of?"

I would have been assigned to Ruby's cell except that it was occupied by a young white girl charged with stealing her father's automobile.

I hope that Courier readers who have followed this case faithfully will understand clearly just why it was necessary for me to go to jail.

We are fighting a bitter battle there in North Florida —a battle to tell the truth.

And this truth is "embarrassing" to some rather stubborn and powerful people, including a considerable portion of "the law." We have won some great victories; and we are going to win some more; **but it is tooth and nail, fang and claw.**

TWO NEWSPAPERS deserve great credit in this battle to tell the truth.

They are the Courier and the Miami Herald. The Courier kept the story alive; and the Herald was the only white-owned paper in Florida which lent editorial support to my efforts to gain access to Ruby and to establish the facts.

A scrapping lawyer also deserves great credit: Frank Cannon, of Jacksonville.

Himself born in Suwannee County, he is able and honest and a fighter; and he has stood up and fought for Ruby McCollum, and he has fought to tell the truth.

But to those people in Suwannee County who resent the fact that Ruby is not going to the chair and that the truth is coming out, to these people I'm the ring-tailed rascal in the lot. I'm the "outside influence" who is blamed for "digging up the dirt" and "embarrassing the community" and "smearing a dead man."

* * *

THIS IS why I was cited for contempt. I told a psychiatrist named Frank Fernay nothing but the truth.

I told the doctor only what should have been printed in a newspaper in Suwannee County two years ago. I told the doctor what every juror who sat in judgment on Ruby McCollum should have known.

My trial lasted all day, on Saturday, Oct. 9. It began at 10 A. M. and ended at 9:15 P. M. Nothing quite like it ever happened before in an American courtroom.

When the official transcript is available, the Courier will publish the most important portions.

AT THE END of this trial I was found guilty of "criminal contempt" by Judge Adams, and sentenced to pay **a fine of $750 plus $22** of court costs or else to serve six months in jail.

It was 9:15 P. M. on a Saturday night when this sentence was pronounced. I was exhausted, as were my four splendid lawyers: Mr. Cannon, Arthur J. Gutman and Releford McGriff, all of Jacksonville, and William J. Butler, of New York.

The judge would not allow bail: I had only two choices: could only pay the fine or go to jail. Tired as we all were, I was tempted to pay off and leave.

But if I paid the fine, **I lost all right of appeal.** If I paid the fine, I had to accept the conviction: I could not challenge it in any higher court.

Moreover, if I paid the fine, the official record of my trial would rest forever in the shorthand notes of the court reporter; and I thought it was important to have this record **put into words so that it can be published.**

IN THIS position, on a Saturday night, I thought I would be breaking faith with those who had helped me if I paid the fine and thereby lost both the record and the right to appeal.

My attorneys urged me to go to jail to give them time to go to the Supreme Court of Florida.

Even after we had made this decision, my attorneys tried to persuade Judge Adams to release me in their custody until Monday or Tuesday. This he refused to do. In short, my attorneys and myself made every effort to avoid my going to jail except that we refused to sacrifice the right of appeal and the court record.

I labor this point because, as a writer, I have old enemies.

A few of them work for Time Magazine; and they have implied that I have "used" the McCollum case to promote myself . . . and that I maneuvered in some manner to get thrown into jail in order to publicize either this case or the book I am writing about it.

This is a lie.

* * *

EVERY ONE of the fifteen reporters who was present in the courthouse knows—and the record will show—that everything possible was done to keep me out of jail . . . that my attorneys begged Judge Adams to allow me to post bond, or to allow me to post the entire amount of the fine, or to parole me in their custody — anything but send me to jail.

The judge refused, and I went to jail only because it was the only possible way in which the right of appeal could be preserved.

On the following Monday my attorneys appeared before the Florida Supreme Court in Tallahassee and asked that court to take jurisdiction, and to issue a writ of habeas corpus to allow me to leave jail.

* * *

THAT COURT did take jurisdiction; it ordered the writ to be issued; and early Tuesday morning the clerk of that court completed the paper work, delivered the writ to my attorneys, and I left the jail in Live Oak about 2 P. M.

I am now free on $2,500 bail; and my attorneys are waiting for the court reporter to deliver the official transcript of the record.

When this record is available, the lawyers will file a brief with the Supreme Court; there will be oral argument; after which the court will either sustain Judge Adams in my conviction or else the court will void the sentence.

* * *

WHEN I ENTERED the jail on Saturday night, exhausted, the sheriff and the jailers were cordial and considerate.

They allowed a doctor to visit me and give me a shot of ACTH for my low blood pressure.

The iron cot was hard as rocks, but it was comfortable and covered with a clean white sheet. The jail was spotless.

I can make no criticism whatever of my treatment. Sheriff Hugh Lewis and his assistant, Curtis Harrell, along with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cannon, all of them were friendly and cooperative.

Moreover, I talked with the other prisoners, including the only Negro on the first floor, and they all agreed that their treatment was the most humane possible.

There is no segregation of colored and white prisoners, no discrimination; **and the food is as good as you can get in any restaurant in Live Oak. In fact, it is brought over from one of the better restaurants.**

* * *

THIS POINT must be made clear: there are many good people in Suwannee County, both white and colored.

These are basically friendly, decent people; they love America, their sons have died [redacted] **our wars.**

[redacted] had many sup- [redacted] **the courtroom. T** [redacted] **number of un-** [redacted] **Suwannee County farm** [redacted] **who came up to me during breaks in the trial, shook hands, and said: "Huie, we're for you. We ain't nigger-lovers, but we believe in telling the truth."**

The battle in Suwannee County is proving good for Suwannee County: good for the whites as well as for the Negroes.

* * *

I HEARD only one ominous note struck while I was in jail. In confidential conversations with me, one or more of my jailers expressed himself in this fashion:

"Huie, you're a Southerner. So why-the-hell did you want to rub it in on us today by bringing that nigger lawyer in the courtroom. (One of my lawyers, McGriff, is a Negro.) You had plenty of lawyers without bringing him.

"He couldn't do you no good: he just did you harm.

"He just made the Old Man mad. More than one man came to me today and said for me to look the other way because, by god, he was going to lay that nigger's head wide open. And you better tell McGriff that.

"You better tell him to stay out of here; or he's gonna get his head laid open."

* * *

AND THEN this informant added a most significant statement: "Huie," he said, "the only thing that holds some of these men back is that they are afraid of the Federal Government. You know that.

"And I don't mind admitting this to you: Ruby McCollum would never have walked out of this jail alive if it hadn't been that some folks were afraid of the Federal Government."

In the light of this statement then, I must not, of course, imply that, even for three days, I "shared" any of the experiences of Ruby McCollum in the Suwannee County Jail.

* * *

EVERY NIGHT, for two years in that jail, Ruby had to live with dangers and attitudes that I did not have to confront.

Perhaps this explains why the head doctors found that she has developed a "prison psychosis" . . . a "prison fear" . . . afraid that somebody might poison her or harm her in some manner.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all the Courier readers who have mailed their kind letters to my home in Garden City, Ala.

William Bradford Huie On Trial Today In Live Oak, Fla.

BY ED PLANER

LIVE OAK, Fla. — (INS) — Free Lance writer William Bradford Huie may go to jail in Live Oak today if he cannot prove that two North Florida, white men "needed" the electrocution of a Negro woman to hide their gambling activities.

Huie, Atabama-born editor of the American Mercury magazine, ran afoul of the law in this sleepy, north Florida tobacco town with a series of accusations against local bigwigs.

He accused a veteran Circuit Court judge, a former state attorney and a murdered doctor- politician of running a big bolita operation in the area.

MCCOLLUM HEARING

The accusations came to light during the report of the sanity hearing for Mrs. Ruby McCollum, a wealthy Negro woman once convicted of killing Dr. C. Leroy Adams. Dr. Adams was one of the men Huie named as a ringleader of the gambling operation.

Huie also leveled his accusations against Circuit Judge Hal Adams, who heard the McCollum trial, and A. Keith Black of Lake City, the man who prosecuted Mrs. McCollum and obtained a first degree murder conviction.

Huie has been ordered to show cause today why he should not be cited for criminal contempt for claiming that the men desired to have Mrs. McCollum electrocuted.

"I expect I'll go to jail," said the writer, "and I'm prepared to go to jail. But I hope from all this that decent citizens of Suwannee county will demand a special grand jury investigation of the 15-year bolita racket in this county and that I'll be the first witness called."

Huie has tried vainly for nearly a year to interview Mrs. McCollum in her prison cell. County authorities said his visit would serve no useful purpose—and these views were backed up by the Florida Supreme Court when Huie presented his arguments.

The State Supreme Court later ordered a new trial for the woman on technical grounds—but this was stopped by a ruling from two psychiatrists that she was insane. Huie's clams threw the sanity hearing into an uproar.

HUIE'S CHARGES

Huie charged that Judge Adams, Black and Dr. Adams (who is no relative of the jurist) "were interested in and had a financial interest in a lottery or bolita operation and that the husband of Ruby McCollum was in partners with the three in the gambling racket and that it was the desire of Black and Judge Adams to see that Ruby McCollum was electrocuted."

Mrs. McCollum's husband was allegedly known to be a bolita peddler. He left an estate valued in excess of $100,000 when he died of a heart attack two days after his wife was arrested for the murder of Dr. Adams in 1952.

She testified during her trial that Dr. Adams was the father of one of her children. The convicted woman claimed she shot him, the state senator-elect, in self defense.

There is no fixed penalty for criminal contempt. The law says only that is a prison term is ordered it must be "reasonable." And any penalty is subject to appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Readers From 20 States Answer Call to Help Build Fund for Defense of William Huie

Bill Huie, the novelist who was not bound to Mrs. Ruby McCollum by the ties of race, but by a bond of common humanity which he apparently thought to be a stronger tie, has gained thousands of friends in the nation.

This week as the Courier went to press, a total of $153.19 had been received for Bill's coming tiff against contempt charges in Florida.

In his struggle to gain a fair day in court for this anguished mother, there was no hope for personal gain; no prospect of honor, no voice of approval, no laudation, save that of his own conscience as a freedom-loving American.

* * *

WHEN THE COURIER rushed to his defense, weeks ago, it was evident that this fearless man had vexed the powers of white might by eagerly seeking justice for a woman who, in one of those moments understood only by adult females, anywhere in the world, "... shot and killed her man."

The "man" in this case happened to be a powerful Florida State Senator, Dr. Leroy Adams. Mr. Huie had moved into the case to gain background material for a novel he hopes to write. He came out of it with scars . . . broke and eventually failed as a result of the charges made by the Suwannee County Superior Court.

The names of those who here follow are friends who have answered the Courier's call for a Bill Huie Fund. He will need every dime of the money, and much more, when this case is finally determined by the Florida Supreme Court in December. The Courier earnestly suggests that its readers add to this growing list of Americans who, while probably holding no personal brief for the McCollum case, have been moved by the pluck of the lovely Bill Huie:

Donald Johnson, Lincoln, Neb. $5.00
Clarence D. Bynoe, Jamaica, N. Y. 5.00
Andy Chenault, Sheridan, Wyo. 2.00
Charles Waller, Lufkin, Tex. 5.00
J. D. Dennis, Finleyson, Ga. 5.00
David Frost, Eufaula, Ala. 5.00
M. C. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio 1.00
John Shadberry, Benchley, Tex.
J. A. Gordon, D. D., Indianapolis Ind. 14.19
J. H. M. Whitehead, Daytona, Fla. 3.00
Martha G. Long, Bartow, Fla. 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lang Sr., Detroit, Mich. 5.00
New Orleans, La. 1.00
C. C. Harris Sr., Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00
John M. Wright, Jersey City, N. J. 5.00
G. W. Logan, Durham, N. C.
St. Matthew B. C. Church
Mount Zion Baptist Church
Church of God in Christ
Antioch B. C. Church 32.00
Merced, Calif. Call 1.00
Ruben Reid, Seattle, Wash. 5.00
Rev. W. H. Holloway, Columbus, O. 5.00
Elbert Rogers, Gallup, N. Mexico 5.00
A. H. Brown, Charleston, W. Va. 5.00
Henry Swift Jr., Detroit, Mich. 2.00
Fred Randolph, New York City 5.00
B. L. Ramsey, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. and Mrs. James Burks, Kinlock, Mo. 3.00
F. M. Dumas, Tacoma, Wash. 1.00
B. M. Edwards, Brunswick, Ga. 10.00
E. W. Lawson, Tuscumbia, Ala. 5.00
J. W. Haywood, Washington, D. C. 5.00

Total $153.19

EXCERPTS FROM HUIE FUND LETTERS

Only wish I could send more \$\$. I congratulate Mr. Huie and the Courier.—J. H. M. Whitehead, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Please let me know if I can send another Huie contribution later. It will be too late to do any good.—Martha G. Long, Bartow, Fla.

I am an unemployed merchant seaman but happy to enclose one dollar. Thank God for a man like William

13c 1954 FLORIDA

Will Ruby's Baby Become A 'New' Legal Landmark?

By WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

As a final development in the case of Ruby McCollum, the little three-year-old girl pictured here may become the most famous child ever born to a Negro mother and a white father.

She may become a legal landmark, like Dred Scott in the progress of the Negro in America from slavery to responsible, first-class citizenship.

For to her may go the distinction of being the FIRST mulatto child ever to be recognized by a Supreme Court in a Southern state as the LEGAL, as well as the natural, heir of a white father.

Here is how this may develop:

The child's first name is Loretta. Her mother is Ruby Jackson McCollum, now held in the Florida State Hospital for the Insane as the murderess of the child's father, Dr. Clifford LeRoy Adams, of Live Oak, Suwannee County, Florida.

* * *

RUBY, WITHOUT question, is a Negro, believed to have no white blood in her ancestry.

When she killed the doctor on Aug. 3, 1952, she had for twenty years been the wife of Sam McCollum, also a full-blooded Negro. Ruby and Sam had had three full-blooded Negro children, and Sam died the day after the murder.

The child, Loretta, had been born ten months prior to the murder, and she, under Florida law, is a **mulatto**, which, strictly speaking, is the first-generation offspring of a pure Negro and a white.

So what now is Loretta's last name? Is it Loretta McCollum? Or Loretta Jackson? Or Loretta Adams?

Both of Loretta's "fathers"—both Sam McCollum and LeRoy Adams — are dead. Both of them left estates without wills. So which "father" should Loretta inherit from?

* * *

ALMOST A year ago, when I began digging into the **State of Florida v. Ruby McCollum**, Ruby, of course, was under death sentence and on the way to the electric chair.

The **State of Florida** contended, in effect, that Loretta's name was Loretta McCollum, and that her **natural** as well as **legal** father was Sam McCollum. The **State of Florida,** in demanding the death penalty, had branded as "preposterous" Ruby's claim that Doctor Adams was Loretta's natural father.

Moreover, the **State of Florida,** in the person of Suwannee County Judge J. M. Hearn, is custodian of the $140,000 estate of the late Sam McCollum.

And the state officially recognizes five heirs: Ruby, Loretta, and the other three children. Each of the four children is to receive one-fifth of the estate as he comes of age.

* * *

RUBY IS a legal pauper. Her one-fifth of Sam's estate is "gone," because lawyers hold $18,000 in assignments against it, and Florrie Lee Adams, white widow of the doctor, holds a judgment against Ruby in the amount of $85,000.

The courts ultimately will decide who gets Ruby's portion: the lawyers or Florrie Lee Adams.

So, as it now stands, Loretta's guardians (Ruby's sisters), are entitled to money from the court for the child's support; and when Loretta is twenty-one she will inherit what is left of approximately $30,000 which was her share of her "father's" estate.

But here is the first rub. By what right can Loretta inherit from the estate of Sam McCollum? She is neither the natural nor the legal child of Sam McCollum.

In the bitter battle to uncover the truth in Suwannee County—the battle in which I was finally thrown into jail—I obtained incontrovertible proof that LeRoy Adams is the natural father of Loretta.

* * *

EVERYBODY WHO can read in Florida has now had the opportunity to **know** that Loretta is the daughter of the slain doctor.

And watch this—for here is real irony. Then why does the **State of Florida** continue to pay money, for Loretta's support, out of the Sam McCollum estate?

If Loretta were disqualified as an heir of Sam McCollum, then Sam's estate would be divided only in four parts, and this would increase the size of Ruby's portion — and all this would be very much to the advantage of the white widow, Florrie Lee Adams.

In short, if Loretta were disqualified as Sam's heir, then there would be more money for Mrs. Adams to take away from Ruby!

Then, for what possible reason does Mrs. Adams hesitate to move to try to disqualify Loretta? Ah, here is the real rub! For Mrs. Adams to deny that Loretta is the daughter of Sam McCollum would mean, in effect, that she was admitting that Loretta is the daughter of her late husband!

And if the State of Florida admits that Loretta is the natural child of LeRoy Adams, may it not also have to admit that Loretta is the legal child of LeRoy Adams?

In short, if Loretta should be denied the right to inherit from Sam McCollum, should she not then inherit from LeRoy Adams?

* * *

THE CAREFUL reader will now have to understand what is meant by these words **natural** and **legal.**

The laws regarding paternity and bastardy in the United States are a national disgrace, even where all parties are legally white.

And where some of the parties are not legally white, there either are no laws at all or the situation is one of medieval cruelty.

Even in all-white relationships, a child can be the natural child of a man without being the legal child. You can prove that a man is a natural father and still not be able to prove that he is a legal father.

In short, a man can sire a child, and you can prove that he is the sire; but you still may not be able to prove that the offspring has the legal right to inherit from the father.

* * *

SO IN FLORIDA I am now in this position: I can prove, beyond doubt, that LeRoy Adams was and is the **natural** father of Loretta. But can I also prove that he is the **legal** father, and that the child has the right to inherit from his estate?

I believe I can—and my attorneys believe there is an excellent chance. The question the law asks is: Did the father **acknowledge** the child? Is the acknowledgement in writing? Is the acknowledgement firmly established?

I believe I possess all the evidence that is necessary. As what is known legally as the "Next Friend" of the child, I hope soon to bring an action in the Florida courts which will establish Loretta as the **legal** heir of her white father, LeRoy Adams.

* * *

SINCE DOCTOR Adams now has two heirs, a white daughter and the white widow, the action will claim for Loretta a third of whatever estate Doctor Adams left.

One point, of course, gives me concern. Do I have the right to jeopardize the child's **present** inheritance?

If no action is taken, the child will get money from the Sam McCollum estate for her rearing and her education

* * *

BUT SUPPOSE I take—or encourage—an action which cuts the child off from the McCollum estate, and then the effort fails to establish her as an Adams heir?

These are problems which one encounters in the strange maze of laws which govern our mores. But of this I am certain.

If the Florida Supreme Court should one day announce the right of Loretta What's-Her-Name to inherit from the estate of the late State Senator-elect Clifford LeRoy Adams, then little Loretta will have struck a blow for humanity that will be heard around the world.



LORETTA (McCOLLUM OR ADAMS?)

. . . she can strike blow for humanity

New Trial Scheduled For Ruby McCollum

LIVE OAK — (AP) — State Attorney W. Randall Slaughter said Thursday a new trial for Ruby McCollum on a murder charge for the slaying of a Live Oak physician has been set for Aug. 30.

Defense counsel has been notified the case will be called on that date, Slaughter said.

Dr. C. LeRoy Adams, unopposed Democratic nominee for the state Senate, was shot to death in his office in August 1952 and the state charged Ruby McCollum killed him in a dispute over a bill for medical services.

She claimed she shot in self-defense when Dr. Adams attacked her. She was convicted of first degree murder without a recommendation of mercy, automatically invoking the death penalty.

On appeal the Florida Supreme court threw out the conviction and ordered a new trial. It said trial Judge Hal W. Adams, unrelated to the dead man, erred in permitting the jury to inspect the slaying scene without the defendant being present and in not being with the jury all the time himself.

The court said Florida law requires both defendant and trial judge be present.

The McCollum case has drawn attention as a result of an unsuccessful effort by William Bradford Huie to interview the Negro woman for material to be used in a book he is writing about Dr. Adams.

Judge Adams refused to order the Suwannee county sheriff to admit Huie to the woman's cell and his stand has been upheld by Judge R. H. Rowe of Madison, who also sits in the same circuit.

Court Rules Judge Erred With Absence

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The death sentence and conviction of Ruby McCollum accused of killing a white Live Oak physician — was thrown out Tuesday by the Florida Supreme Court in Tallahassee.

The court, in an opinion written by Justice H. L. Sebring, ruled that Trial Judge, Hal W. Adams erred when he allowed the jury to inspect the murder scene without Mrs. McCollum being present and without being with the jury all of the time himself.

Mrs. McCollum was convicted of shooting Dr. C. Leroy Adams, a prominent doctor in Live Oak, in 1952. Date of the new trial will be set later.

Mrs. McCollum allegedly shot the doctor in his office on a Sunday morning during church hour in the town of 4,500 population. She charged that Dr. Adams fathered her youngest child. She told the court that she and the doctor carried on a intimate relationship in his office. She said she had known him for years.

Her husband, Samuel McCollum, Sr., a prosperous farmer and businessman, died of a heart attack in Ocala, after fleeing the scene of the Live Oak tragedy. He reportedly left the town with three of his younger children upon advice of police and friends.

Two persons present at the doctor's office on that fatal Sunday morning testified that they heard Dr. Adams and Mrs. McCollum arguing and then the report of five pistol shots. Mrs. McCollum hurried from the office after the shooting, they said.

She was arrested and taken immediately to the State Prison in Tallahassee, where she has been confined ever since.

Recently the Florida Supreme Court decided with a lower court in refusing to allow William Bradford Huie, a magazine writer, to interview Mrs. McCollum in her cell. Huie said he wanted to write a book about the celebrated case.

No one but the family and lawyers of Mrs. McCollum have been permitted to visit her. Sheriff Hugh Lewis and Circuit Court Judge Hal Adams, no relation to the victims, supported the ban on visitors while the death sentence for the defendant awaited action by the State Supreme Court.

Huie requested the Supreme Court hearing to obtain an interview on grousds that the refusal violated freedom of the press. He also contended that the case was no longer under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court.

Sheriff Lewis said Mrs. McCollum's charge that Dr. Adams was the father of one of her children was never printed in local newspapers. The sheriff defended his stand on not allowing reporters to talk with Mrs. McCollum.

Dr. Adams had been elected to the Florida senate shortly before he was killed.

Why Can't Ruby Tell Her Story?

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Managing Editor)

SOMEWHERE in northern Florida tonight . . . Ruby McCollum is pacing restlessly in a cubby-hole of a cell!

Ruby doesn't belong there . . . but SHE can do nothing about it!

There are others however, who believe that something CAN be done about it.

William Bradford Huie, veteran newspaperman, former magazine editor, author of the best-seller "The Execution of Private Slovik" and a Courier correspondent, is one of these people.



Ruby McCollum

THIS newspaper, which has fought to get Ruby's own story, under its "freedom of the press" right, intends to continue its fight.

And last week . . . there were indications that Grand Exalted Ruler Robert Johnson might try to interest his powerful organization in the fight which this newspaper is waging.

Everyone knows the story of Ruby McCollum . . . or at least they think they do.

But truth to tell, very few people have tried to arrange the sequence of events following that quiet Sunday morning in Live Oaks, Fla., when Ruby's blazing gun snuffed out the life of Dr. C. Leroy Adams and started a sensational series of events which have spread across an entire nation.

* * *

WHAT DOES the future hold for Ruby?

What is the story which Ruby has been denied a chance to tell!

What are the real facts about Ruby . . . Sam . . . Dr. Adams . . . and other principals in the case which Ruby's 'awyers now say will be called to the witness stand during the next trial?

* * *

FLORIDA'S Supreme Court has ruled that Ruby shall get another trial. Behind this decision is the story revealing the determination of one man . . . and one newspaper . . . who feel that three basic issues must be resolved.

These issues involve: (1) Freedom of the press, (2) an individual's civil rights and (3) a grim determination to have ALL the facts exposed.

To those unfamiliar with all details of the case, it must be remembered that Ruby has been held virtually incommunicado for TWO LONG YEARS!

CAN YOU IMAGINE what it is like to be confined in a "living" death cell, with nothing but a tiny window, a barred door, a narrow, uncomfortable cot, and primitive toilet facilities for two l-o-n-g years . . . 730 interminable days and nights . . . 17,520 eerie hours . . . and God knows how many endless, monotonous minutes?

Can you imagine what it is to live in the shadow of the death chair . . . Florida's method of meting out "justice" for capital punishment . . . for most of those seconds, minutes, hours, days, nights, months, years?

* * *

WELL . . . THOSE ARE the conditions which confront 39-year-old Ruby McCollum tonight, as she thinks and ponders her future!

Granted a second trial by the Florida Supreme Court, Ruby must be praying to her God tonight . . . He's yours and mine, too . . . asking what must she do to be saved!

From the bottom of her tortured soul comes this humble appeal to the Deity. Because Ruby McCollum, snatched from a life of plenty, could easily be railing at the fate which have apparently deserted her.

Ruby . . . tonight . . . might not know all the things which this story will tell you.

Because Ruby, you see, has no connection with the outside world . . . or practically none. She isn't allowed to see visitors . . . other than her son, now in the Army . . . her brother . . . and her lawyers

* * *

TRUTH IS . . . Ruby has been denied the right to see anyone from the outside world, because of an order handed down by Judge Hal Adams . . . judge in the case which saw Ruby convicted of first-degree murder.

And this order . . . deliberately given and stubbornly initiated . . . might be the straw which will break the camel's back.

Ever since Ruby was first jailed, this newspaper has tried every way possible to interview Ruby . . . to give Courier readers, and the world, the story of that fateful Sunday afternoon when tragedy enveloped this sleepy Southern town, and threw the pitiless spotlight of world-wide publicity on an event without precedent in the history of Dixie.

* * *

WHAT IS Ruby?

What drove her to murder the man she "admitted" was the father of one child?

What is the background of this well-educated woman . . . wife of the richest Negro in the county . . . who killed; told a disconnected story in court . . . and since then has been kept from talking to newspapermen and to others who we know are anxious to help her . . . if she tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

And who was Dr. Leroy Adams . . . powerful, wealthy, politically ambitious scion of an old Southern family?

* * *

AND WHY . . . why . . . why is it that Judge Adams has taken a step without precedent in the history of legal procedures?

Whatever crime has been committed in this country . . . however heinous, gruesome, nauseating, revolting . . . the American sense of decency and fair play, along with the cherished freedom of the press, has given the accused an opportunity to tell the "other side" of the story.

But Judge Adams has said "No" to the Courier . . . to International News Service . . . to reporters from white daily Florida papers!

* * *

HE ALSO said "no" to William Bradford Huie . . . Alabama-born journalist, former editor of American Mercury, author of a number of "best-sellers," lecturer, world-traveler, and at present a special correspondent for this paper, who has spent months investigating the case.

And his refusal to allow Huie to see and talk with Ruby could well prove the turning-point in the case.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The second installment of this fascinating "inside story" of the Ruby McCollum case, as the Courier knows it, will appear in next week's issue. It will tell of the right of newspapermen, and analyze what action might be taken between now and the date of her second trial.

13c 1954

FLORIDA

White Writer Buys Radio Time To Ask for Truth in Ruby's Case

LIVE OAK, Fla.—William Bradford Huie, nationally known writer, here to write a story on the Adams-McCullough case, laid the "chips on the line" to the local citizenry Friday night in a half hour radio broadcast over station WNER.

In making his appeal he urged that the truth be told concerning the case . . . regardless of how unpopular the truth might be.

Huie, who has been the center of wide spread controversy here and in the rest of the state, after he filed suit to gain access to the cell of condemned Ruby McCullough, convicted for the slaying of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, explained his interest in the case to listeners and asked for full cooperation in the matter, during a broadcast on time for which he paid.

"I have purchased time on this station to explain to you exactly how I work, exactly what I expect to accomplish," he told his audience.

* * *

HUIE DESCRIBED himself as a plain-spoken Southerner . . . "just like you folks here in Live Oak."

He stated that he was in Live Oak in an attempt to write the facts about a case involving people.

"The principal character is a man named Clifford Leroy Adams. I never knew him while he lived; many of you did. I have studied him for three generations. I find him a complex, highly interesting character; a bascially unhappy man, a man who was thirty-seven years old when he finished medical school . . . one of the poorest students in his class . . . but a man with vast energy; he came here and built a phenomenal practice . . . he could attract the blind devotion of many good people . . . he could talk you into feeling better."

* * *

HUIE TOLD how he had dug into Adams' past in an attempt to find out what he was like.

"Friends, I'm like an artist who draws pictures; I draw pictures with words, and my chief satisfaction is to recreate the picture as true to life as possible."

In explaining what he had found out about Adams, Huie said that he had found out that Adams wanted two things.

"Money . . . he wanted this more than any man I have ever known, he wanted a million dollars. His second aim was to be Governor of Florida . . . and apparently at his death he was well on his way to the realization of both these aims."

In speaking of Ruby, Huie said:

* * *

"THE INSTRUMENT of Dr. Adam's death was a woman named Ruby Jackson McCollum. A Negro woman. Born near Ocala. She went to a good high school there . . . Fessenden Academy.

"I have been there. I have talked with people who knew her. Did you know Ruby McCollum? If so, then I hope you will help me.

"Ruby McCollum's husband was Sam McCollum and Sam's brother was Buck McCollum. Sam and Buck McCollum are both dead. They were two very interesting Florida Negroes.

"Sam made fortunes as a professional gambler, as a farmer and as a business executive. He was a clever man. He knew how to keep his mouth shut. He knew how to purchase white trash.

* * *

"THE SUWANNEE Democrat told you repeatedly that Sam McCollum was operating a numbers racket and that he was buying the souls of white men in Live Oak.

"But your newspaper stopped right there; it didn't tell you who was being bought. Friends, I'll make you a promise: I won't stop in the middle of revelations. In my story I'll tell you **who** Sam and Ruby were paying off. I'd tell you tonight except that I don't own this radio station.

"Do any of you have further information on these points? If you do, communicate with me, secretly or openly. I'll protect you; I'll even pay you. I'll meet you in the grave yard on the dark of the moon and we'll whisper about it."

* * *

GOING ON about Ruby, Huie told his listeners that at her trial Ruby was allowed to state that her youngest daughter was fathered by Dr. Adams, but that efforts to introduce the child to the court were overruled.

Huie told how he had seen the child, had it blood-tested, taken photographs of it and had a psychiatrist examine it.

Huie went on to tell who was helping him and who was hindering him.

"Two agencies of the Federal Government are vigorously helping me.

"The state narcotics inspector is helping me. Five medical insurance companies are helping me, with their records. I have visited the offices of the American Medical Association in Chi- Live Oak are helping me. In fact, I have talked at length with more than fifty citizens of Suwannee and Hamilton Counties."

* * *

HE TOLD the group that Adams' mother and widow were not helping him.

Yet, he said "for all his virtues, no one has yet accused Dr. Adams of being considerate of his wife . . . or his mother."

"Two public officials are obstructing me: Judge Hal Adams and Sheriff Hugh Lewis. You all know the judge, a fine public servant. The judge and I have much in common. We're both Dick Russell Democrats and we both love the South.

"He, of course, is a carpetbagger compared to me, he was born up in Missouri . . . Truman country . . . while I'm nine generations in Clayton County, Ga., on my father's side, and eight generations in Alabama on my mother's.

"But between the judge and me there is one big diference, me and my folks believe in telling it all . . . while Judge Adams in this case, has systematically excluded the press of this state from the prisoner, Ruby McCollum.

* * *

"WITH THIS action, how does Suwannee County stand before the country and the world?

"You have a Negro woman in jail, you've had her there for nineteen months, but no reporter can walk in and talk with her. What does this restriction imply? It implies that the people of Suwannee County are afraid of what some Negro woman can say.

"This action by Judge Adams now implies that your county is employing the very tactics of suppression which are foreign to America and native only to our Russian enemies."

I making his appeal to the people of the county to aid him in his search for the truth, Huie concluded:

* * *

"I DIDN'T come here to intervene in the Ruby McCollum case. What punishment is ultimately inflicted on this woman is your responsibility, not mine. I came here only to try to establish and then to publish the truth.

"I believe in freedom. I believe in freedom of the press. I believe in the freedom to question, and the freedom to publish unpopular truth. I feel that most of you believe in this too."

Huie's suit to have the Supreme Court of Florida overrule Judge Hal Adams in the refusal to allow the press to interview Mrs. McCollum was scheduled to be heard Monday morning in Tallahassee.

RUBY

Judge In Error At First Trial

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Ruby McCollum will get another chance.

The State Supreme Court Tuesday, ordered a new trial for Mrs. McCollum who was convicted and sentenced to death on a charge of murdering Dr. C. Leroy Adams, white physician of Live Oak, Fla.

New trial date is expected to be set around Oct. 15. Although Mrs. McCollum's attorney, Frank Cannon, has not revealed his plans in presenting his arguments, it is believed that he will enter an insanity plea again.

The Courier also has learned that several witnesses who were not called in the last trial, will be called upon to testify and will enter important evidence into the record.

The state high court ruled that Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams erred when he permitted a Suwannee County Circuit Court jury to view the scene of the shooting without the judge or the defendant being present as required by state law.

The court ruled, however, against a claim raised by Mrs. McCollum's attorneys that she was denied the right to a fair and impartial trial because the judge refused to recognize an appeal for a change of venue.

Mrs. McCollum, mother of four children . . . one whom she contended in her trial was the child of the slain physician . . . is imprisoned in the Suwannee County jail.

Mrs. McCollum had been held virtually incommunicado in the cellroom by order of Judge Adams. Attempts by accredited newspapermen to interview the condemned woman were stymied by county officials.

The matter reached national attention when William Bradford Huie, internationally famous author, took the matter to the Florida Supreme Court when he was refused admittance to Mrs. McCollum's cell.

There is little doubt now that much of the story which Mrs. McCollum had indicated she wanted to tell a responsible newspaper person will now be be brought to light since she will once more be accessible to outsiders when the date of the new trial is set.

Date of the new trial will be set by the Circuit Court.

Huie Denied Interview

Courier

Ruby's Friends Urge New Trial

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-10-54

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

LIVE OAK, Fla.—William Bradford Huie will continue his efforts to interview Mrs. Ruby McCollum, convicted slayer of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, despite the fact that the Florida Supreme Court last week refused to review a Circuit Court order denying him permission to visit her.

Mr. Huie, noted author and publisher, who has been gathering material for a book about the life of Dr. Adams, has challenged the right of Circuit Court Judge Hal Adams, no relation to Dr. Adams, to deny the press the right to interview Mrs. McCollum, who has been held virtually incommunicado in the Suwanee County jail here in Live Oak during the fifteen months since condemned for the slaying of the popular doctor.

In a hearing before the Supreme Court last Monday in Tallahassee, Charles L. Davis Sr., attorney for Mr. Huie, asked the court for a writ of certiorari on behalf of the writer . . . this the court denied in a decision handed down Friday, in which it charged that the Suwanee County Circuit Court has not entered a final judgment on Huie's petition for a writ ordering the Suwanee County sheriff to permit him to visit the prisoner.

"In the case now before us, the petition for the alternative writ was not dismissed and no final judgment is shown to have been made," the court said.

Mr. Huie had petitioned the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit, which embraces Live Oak, to dismiss the order of Judge Adams. The action, however, was upheld.

* * *

MR. HUIE had sought to interview Mrs. McCollum in an attempt to "get the truth behind her shooting of Dr. Adams." Mr. Huie, who has been investigating the celebrated shooting, is convinced that all facts surrounding the case were not brought out in the trial.

He is hopeful that an appeal for a new trial for Mrs. McCollum, now before the State Supreme Court, will be granted.

"There is no doubt," Huie told the Courier, "that Mrs. McCollum's case was not properly presented during the trial. After the court ordered Attorney P. Guy Crews removed as the lawyer for the defense, Ruby formed a distrust for white attorneys, and she never fully confided in Atty. Frank Cannon or told him the truth. Cannon, too, had little time to properly prepare an adequate defense for her.

"There are many angles involved in this case that were never brought to light . . . although they are consistently being whispered about this community," he concluded.

Mr. Huie indicated that it was more than a desire to protect the rights of Mrs. McCollum, now awaiting action of the appeal in her behalf, which had made officials of Suwanee County hesitant in admitting persons other than her attorneys and immediate relatives to see her.

Although Attorney Davis did not make this a part of his brief presented to the Supreme Court, Mrs. McCollum has made a written request that she be allowed to speak with Mr. Huie because she learned of his attempt to tell the nation the truth about her and Dr. Adams and has expressed a desire to see him.

Following advice embodied in questions asked Attorney Davis by the Supreme Court justices, Mr. Huie announced that in his next attempt, he hoped to make Mrs. McCollum a party to the petition.

The justices had suggested that they would have been more prone to consider the petition, if the prisoner herself had made the request to be permitted to talk to the writer.

Mr. Huie maintained that the entire factor behind his suit was to challenge the right of a judge to present certified members of the press from interviewing a condemned prisoner.

Many ridiculous reasons were given for prohibiting newspapermen from talking to Mrs. McCollum.

One court official, in explaining why two Courier reporters were barred from interviewing Mrs. McCollum, said:

"Why, they might have slipped Mrs. McCollum a razor to cut her throat or some poison and she might have committed suicide, and you know we had to protect the prisoner from anything like that."

The listener who heard the court official make this statement was amazed at the serious manner in which it was made.

Ruby's Case

Praise Lawyers' Integrity

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-1-54

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Contrary to the belief of many persons throughout the nation, the estate of the late Samuel McCollum, deceased husband of Ruby McCollum, is still intact and under the hands of capable administrators.

Because of the fact that several suits had been successfully brought against the estate, including the $100,000 claim won by Mrs. Florrie Adams, widow of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, fatally shot by Mrs. McCollum in August, 1952, it has been generally believed that the estate has been practically dissipated.

* * *

A GREAT DEAL of credit must be given attorneys for Mrs. McCollum, with particular emphasis on work done by Atty. Relesford McGriff, lone Negro attorney in the case . . . and to the courts of Madison County . . . for having held intact the estate and for protection of monies to the legitimate McCollum heirs, Sam, Jr., Kay, Sonja and Loretta . . . and to Mrs. McCollum who is to receive one-fifth share of the estate when it is completely settled.

Total assets of the estate as assessed by the county was $135,397.36. This is exclusive of the home of the McCollums in Live Oak which has been assessed at $20,000. At the present time it is unoccupied and [illegible] **awaiting final disposition of the courts in the matter.**

The estate is in the custody of County Judge J. M. Hearn of Suwanee County with Matthew Jackson, brother of Ruby McCollum, and Roland Yates of Tampa, an officer in the Central Life Insurance Company, serving as administrators. Jackson and Yates have been bonded by the Glen Falls, N. Y., Indemnity Company with the local representative, J. P. Henry of the insurance firm of Henry and Walton of Live Oak, required to countersign all checks drawn against the estate.

* * *

AFTER MRS. Florrie Adams had won her suit against Mrs. McCollum, A. Keith Black, former state's attorney who resigned his post to represent the Adams estate, entered action to have $3,000 apiece distributed to each of the heirs. This was an attempt to have money made available for Mrs. McCollum and in turn have money turned over to Mrs. Adams. The court authorized this payment, but when challenged by Attorney McGriff, the money was never paid.

Many questions have been asked relative to the actual estate. Samuel Melvin McCollum was recognized as one of the most prosperous Negro businessmen in North Florida. He was a successful farmer . . . had several business holdings and was known as "Bolita Sam," boss of the bolita racket in Suwannee County. He did hold a Federal Gambling Stamp. Stories were circulated to the effect that when he left Live Oak to go to Ocala, shortly after his wife had been arrested for the murder of Dr. Adams, McCollum had in his possession a bag containing some $85,000. Rumors also have it that McCollum had other moneys that have never been recovered.

The actual estate as appraised by J. D. Henry, J. W. Harmony and Berry Mack, who were appointed by the court was as follows:

Cash in First National Bank of Live Oak	$ 2.53
Cash in Ocala Banks	$ 4,160.65
Cash in Safety Box, Tampa	$ 47,186.56
100 Shares Capital Stock, Central Life Insurance	$ 7,500.00
Twelve Dwelling Houses	$136,000.00
Allison-Ivey Farm	$ 9,600.00
Alex Forte Farm	$ 5,400.00
Forty acres, Marion City	$ 1,200.00
Thirty-six head of Cattle	$ 1,500.00
Twenty-five Pigs	$ 723.63
Check for 1952 Tobacco Crop	$ 7,124.00
1950 Chrysler	$ 1,200.00
Ford Truck	$ 2,500.00
100 Shares Wage Earners Life, Miami	$ 1,000.00
100 Shares Pyramid Hotel, Tampa, Fla.	$ 1,000.00
(Disbursements)	
Appraisers, $50 each	$ 150.00
Minor Children, a month	$ 100.00
Administrators: Yakes and Jackson	$ 600.00
J. J. Elliott, investigator (for finding money in Tampa bank)	$ 250.00
Atty. J. L. Blackwell, (originally represented estate)	$6,000.00

* * *

A CHECK FOR $1,900 was drawn to an attorney who brought claim for an alleged illegitimate son of McCollum. This money was paid as flat settlement for this claim.

It is to be noted that the farms owned by McCollum are being successfully operated at a profit and income from these farms, real estate and other investments are being placed in the Title and Trust Company of Florida, located in Jacksonville, which is serving as a depository for the minor children.

There is no question now after appraisal of the situation that the estate would have been completely dissipated if it had not been for the integrity of certain county officials and the alert action of Attorney McGriff. Credit also goes to Administrators Matthew Jackson and Roland Yates, who have handled the investments wisely. Jackson, particularly, is highly regarded for the manner in which the farms belonging to estate and there is no doubt the estate are being run. There is no doubt that the claims will exceed her longing to the McCollum children are secure.

* * *

THE ACTION, which ties up the estate, however, leaves Mrs. McCollum without funds for continued defense and her attorney's had her declared a pauper in order to continue her defense. Claims have been made against Ruby's share of the estate.

If quick action had not been taken, however, much of the money rightfully belonging to the McCollum children would have been gobbled up by persons interested in the case only because they saw an opportunity to annex large shares of the estate.

NEXT WEEK: Interest is growing. New trial demanded.

Find body of State witness

Slated to testify at lottery trial

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns last week assigned a special officer to investigate the gang - style slaying of Charlie McKinnon, 40, key witness in state and federal gambling cases against Winston Reynolds of this city.

McKinnon's body was found lying in a ditch alongside a highway near Pelham, Ga., with three bullet holes in the back of his neck.

Arthur Cobb, administrative assistant to Acting Gov. Johns, said "the governor wants to know why this man was killed" and "if there was any link between his death and lottery operations or court cases involving lottery charges pending in Florida."

Asks Georgia Co-operation

The acting governor, Cobb stated, also telephoned Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge urging that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation assist in solving the murder, Gov. Talmadge is reported to have promised co-operation.

State Atty. W. D. Hopkins in Tallahassee said McKinnon was scheduled to testify for the state in the trial of Reynolds for lottery charges growing out of a raid on his farm home and office last November. The trial had been tentatively set for Feb. 1.

Sheriff Maples of Camilla, who described McKinnon as "a known bug (lottery) racket man in South Georgia, said that the slain man left his home with two white men and was never seen alive again.

McCollum's 'Love' Child Sues Ruby

LIVE OAK, Fla — An alleged illegitimate son of Cecil McCollum, late husband of Mrs. Ruby Mc Collum, condemned first degree murderer, faces a court fight in his battle for a share of the McCollum estate.

Frank T. Cannon, of Jacksonville, counsel for Mrs. McCollum, last week argued a motion before Judge R. K. Rowe of Madison in which he sought to have voided the judgement of County Judge of Suwanne County. In the judgement, Kenneth McCollum, the alleged illegitimate son, was to share equally in the estate with four other children born in wedlock.

Mrs. McCollum was convieted of the pistol slaying two years ago of Dr. C. LeRoy Adams, physician-politician, and is now in the local jail facing death in the electric chair. She has appealed the sentence to the State Supreme court.

McCollum, wealthy farmer and land owner here, died the day after the slaying of Dr. Adams, following his flight with his young children to nearby Ocala. Kenneth McCollum, in a long court fight to share in the estate equally with the other children was represented by Atty. Horace Hill of Daytona Beach.

The doomed woman contended she shot and killed Dr. Adams in self-defense after he threatened her and declared before the jury that she had been intimate with the doctor for a number of years, and that her youngest child was fathered by Adams.

MIAMI, Fla.—Daily newspapers here played down the fact that a Negro, Thurman McNeal, was acquitted for the slaying of a white salesman, Frank Bass. Peace Justice found that McNeal had shot in self defense following an argument after the salesman had reputedly insulted a woman friend of McNeal.

Ruby's Lawyers Ask More Time

Widow Facing Death

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (INS) —Attorneys for Mrs. Ruby C. McCollum last week asked the Florida Supreme Court for a thirty-day extension in time for the filing of briefs which would appeal her death sentence for the Aug. 3, 1952, slaying of C. Leroy Adams, Live Oak physician.

If the extension is granted, the final decision on the McCollum case is expetced to be handed down around August or September. Oral arguments would be heard in June before a full court.

Mrs. McCollum was found guilty in the slaying on Dec. 20, 1952. Defense attorneys handling her appeal are Frank T. Cannon, P. Guy Crews and Relesford McGriff, all of Jacksonville.

The defense contended during the trial that the killing was not premeditated. Mrs. McCollum, a 37-year-old mother of three, claimed Dr. Adams had been intimate with her and that one of her children was his.

Miami Judge Frees Negro Who Killed White Salesman

MIAMI, Fla — Charges of first degree murder against Thurman McNeal, 36, accused of slaying a white salesman, were dismissed last Wed by Peace Justice Francis J Christie after a preliminary hearing.

Frank Bass, 41, Miami Beach, died of a bullet wound through the heart which McNeal admited firing.

Judge Christie decided that that McNeal shot in self-defense after Bass had fired at him, causing a slight head wound.

The duel took place Jan. 23, when Bass, accompanied by his son, went to 1810 S. W. Sixth Ave., in the Negro district, to collect an overdue $2 bill from Frenell Walker.

McCollum Case Elicits Press Freedom Issue

LIVE OAK, Fla. — (INS) — A frail Negro woman — convicted of murdering a white man — huddled in her cell in a Live Oak jail Wednesday apparently unaware of the fact that she is the center of a controversy involving freedom of the press.

The issue was raised by William Bradford Huie, an Alabama-born writer who once published the American Mercury magazine. Huie, planning to write a book on the murder case, has been denied admission to the woman's cell and is carrying his fight to the state supreme court.

Mrs. Ruby McCollum has been in jail in the rural north Florida

Judge Adams said he definitely is not holding her incommunicado an will let anyone to the prisoner "if the visit will serve a useful purpose."

"But I don't want this case tried again in the nswspapers," he asserted repeatedly.

Her attorney, Frank Cannon of Jacksonville, said Mrs. McCollum has almost withdrawn from the world around her for the past two weeks and has spent most of her time "wrapped up in an old Army blanket."

"I've neve rencountered anything like this before," said Huie. "The basic freedom of the press is involved."

Attorney Cannon says the county sheriff actually is the one who forbids visitors. "But the sheriff is acting under the judge's orders," said Cannon.

Cannon also is guardedly fearful over what has happened to $36,000 belonging to Sam McCollum, the husband of the convicted woman who died the day after her arrest.

McCollum, an alleged Bolita (number's game) operator, reportedly had $83,000 in a suitcase when he left Live Oak. Cannon said it contained only $47,000 after his death. McCollum also left an estate valued at nearly $140,000—most of it in bank deposits and life insurance.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED

But she offered little in her defense and the death sentence was passed.

Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams ordered her confined at Live Oak while an appeal was prepared for the state supreme court. No one is allowed to see her except her attorneys and her family.

Live Oak, Fla.

War Over Ruby Hits New High

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

LIVE OAK, Fla. — The penetrating spotlight of national publicity is once again being turned on the case of Ruby McCollum, convicted slayer of a white physician here on Aug. 3, 1952. She is being held in the Suwannee County jail here awaiting action of the Florida Supreme Court, now weighing her appeal to a death sentence.

Last week, Stephen Trumbull, a staff writer for the Miami Herald, a John Knight newspaper and one of the widest-circulated dailies in Florida, charged that Mrs. McCollum was being held virtually incommunicado in the County Jail. He also charged that Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams of Mayo, who sentenced Mrs. McCollum to the electric chair, refused to let her tell her story to reporters.

* * *

TRUMBULL MADE a request to interview Mrs. McCullum while checking on the refusal of Judge Adams to allow William Bradford Huie, internationally known author and former publisher of the American Mercury magazine, to see Mrs. McCullum.

Huie is here in Live Oaks gathering information for a book he plans to write on Mrs. McCollum and Dr. Clifford Leroy Adams, the man she was convicted of slaying in August of 1952.

Huie, while investigating the case, has uncovered a great deal of information which he feels throws a complete new light on the case. He is convinced that Ruby deserves a new trial and should never have been convicted for more than manslaughter.

* * *

SEVERAL QUESTIONS are raised by Huie. Most important is, "Why did Ruby kill Dr. Adams?" This question, he feels, was never answered in the trial or in information made available to the public in interviews granted by Mrs. McCollum.

It is for this reason that Huie specifically wants to talk to Mrs. McCullum, and it is for this reason that he intends to carry his fight to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Huie already has carried his fight for access to the prisoner to the Florida Supreme Court. He had petitioned the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit of Florida to have Judge Adams show cause why Ruby could not be interviewed by the press.

* * *

REPRESENTED BY the law firm of Davis, Davis and McClure of Madison, Fla., Huie asked the Circuit Court for an alternative writ of mandamus commanding Sheriff Hugh Lewis of Suwannee County, as custodian of the prisoner, to permit access to Mrs. McCollum in order to discuss her case.

Judge R. H. Rowe, a fellow-Circuit Court judge of Judge Adams, denied access on the ground that he could not set aside instructions of Judge Adams, and explained that the judge gave reasons for not permitting access on the grounds that:

"Judge Adams states substantianally that, among other things, in the proceedings before him regarding the killing of Dr. Adams, he had tried to avoid notoriety, and that he did not wish to have the case commercialized; that the case against Ruby McCollum was in the Supreme Court and might have to be tried again, and he wanted the rights of Ruby McCollum protected, and also to prevent any smear to be made upon the life of Dr. Adams, and that he did not wish anything done to prejudice the rights of the state or of Ruby McCollum if another trial should be had of her for the charge made against her, and that he did not want Ruby McCollum to be embarrassed or prejudiced by some stranger going into the jail and interviewing her."

* * *

JUDGE ADAMS had ruled that any attorney-at-law who represented her, members of her family and administrators of her estate could be admitted to see Mrs. McCollum.

Huie is maintaining that Judge Adams' jurisdiction of the prisoner ended when he sentenced her to death in the electric chair, and that the Circuit Court no longer had jurisdiction over the prisoner. He is now petitioning the Florida Supreme Court to order Sheriff Lewis, as custodian of the prisoner, to permit access to Mrs. McCollum.

Judge Hal Adams, no relation to the deceased, had on several occasions refused representatives of the Courier the right to interview Mrs. McCollum.

Huie told this reporter that there is a great deal regarding the case that had not been brought to light. Huie has been contracted by the publishing firm of Duell, Sloan and Pierce to write a complete story of the life and killing of the late Dr. C. L. Adams Jr. of Live Oak, Fla., by Mrs. Ruby McCollum.

Map Plans To Save Ruby's Life

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

LIVE OAK, Fla. — A tragic figure sits in a tiny cell here in the Suwannee County jail awaiting judgment . . . for fifteen months she has sat here . . . cut off, virtually incommunicado, from the rest of the world.

Ruby Jackson McCollum . . . once proud religious and civic leader of this small North Florida community . . . now sits dejected and emaciated in a cell from which she has not been able to move since her incarceration fifteen months ago.

Ruby Jackson McCollum has been sitting here in this tiny cell without exercise for fifteen months . . . her limited visitors entering the jail house under the most strict censorship . . . and she sits, waiting for an appeal to her conviction in the first degree slaying of Dr. C. Leroy Adams . . . the white physician she shot on a quiet Sunday morning in August, 1951.

* * *

RUBY McCOLLUM has become one of the most unusual prisoners in the history of Florida . . . she is probably one of the most unusual prisoners in the history of this country.

The spotlight of national publicity was centered on her a little more than a month ago when William Bradford Huie, an internationally famous writer attempted to see Mrs. McCollum and was refused by Suwannee Sheriff Hugh Lewis, currently custodian of Mrs. McCollum.

Mr. Huie, former publisher of American Mercury Magazine, and author of several best-selling books, was a bit astounded at this action and began to probe further.

* * *

HE DISCOVERED that this was an order handed down by Judge Hal Adams of the Florida Circuit Court . . . who had presided over the trial of Mrs. McCollum and had sentenced her to death after a jury had found her guilty of the murder of Dr. Adams . . . a highly respected Live Oak citizen and State Senator-designate at the time of his death.

Huie had become interested in the case of Mrs. McCollum after learning of several unique phases of the slaying from Zora Neal Thurston, a noted writer, who had covered the case for the Courier.

Mr. Huie had known that Mrs. Thurston and other accredited Courier reporters . . .

FLORIDA HIGH COURT TAKES SE OUT OF THE McCOLLUM CASE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 12, (Special) — The Florida Supreme Court took itself out of the controversy between officials of North Florida county and a magazine writer concerning the newsman's right to interview a Negro woman convicted of murder in her jail cell.

The high Florida court ruled it had no jurisdiction in the case, which was brought by William Bradford Huie after officials of Suwannee county denied him the right to interview Mrs. Ruby McCollum in her jail cell.

Mrs. McCollum faces the death penalty for shooting Dr. Leroy Adams on August 1, 1952. She has been in jail since the death of the white doctor, who was a Senator-elect to the State Legislature.

Since that time, only the prisoner's family, lawyers and a minister have been allowed to see her. Huie requested an interview to gain material for a book he was writing, but the circuit court denied him entrance.

Huie went to the supreme court, claiming that since the Woman's appeal was in the hands of that body the circuit court no longer had jurisdiction.

However, the high tribunal ruled that since the county did not dismiss or enter a final judgment of Huie's petition to interview the prisoner, the Supreme Court could not reverse an order that did not exist.

CONVICTED IN SHERIFF'S SLAYING:

Fla. youth wins stay of execution

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Facing death in the electric chair for the alleged slaying of an Ocala sheriff in 1951, Orion N. Johnson, 18, was granted a stay of execution by the State Supreme Court here last week.

The court acted after hearing arguments on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Johnson's attorneys. The writ, the court said, posed a serious and basic question that should be given serious consideration.

As a result, it ordered the state attorney general's office to file a brief in rebuttal to arguments advanced by defense lawyers in their petition for the writ.

Says Rights Violated

Their petition contends that Johnson's civil rights were violated in that he is subject to be deprived of his life in violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of both the U. S. and Florida consitutions.

On July, 1953, the late then Gov. Dan McCarty cancelled a death warrant against Johnson to allow his attorneys to carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, but that was never done.

Leading attorney in Johnson's case at that time was Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, who defended the youth during his original trial in Ocala and who is one of several NAACP lawyers in the state.

After the State Supreme Court, for a second time, refused to set aside the death sentence, acting Governor Johns signed a new death warrant setting the execution date for Dec. 14.

On that same date (Dec. 14), the governor granted Johnson a reprieve, the excution being delayed until the governor, who was then out of town, could return and cancel the death warrant.

Johnson, who was 16 at the time of the slaying, allegedly stabbed the sheriff, M. Porter, with an icepick, then took his service pistol and shot the officer with his own gun.

The fatal altercation took place reportedly after Sheriff Porter had arrested the lad at a high school in Ocala where Johnson was a pupil. The youth was accused of purchasing a dinner jacket with a forged check.

According to testimony at the trial, the sheriff had carried the boy home permitted him to go into the house to get the jacket, the youth apparently picking up the icepick and secreting it on his person after getting the jacket.

After the youth re - entered the car with him, the sheriff reportedly drove to the outskirts of the city where he struck the lad and otherwise abused and threatened him, according to the testimony, and the killing was the result.

'Killed In Self - Defense'

The youth, now 18, contends he killed the sheriff in self-defense. He testified during his trial that he slew Sheriff Porter because he was afraid that the sheriff would kill him. He said the sheriff never revealed to him that he was an officer of the law.

Sparking the latest move to save Johnson from the chair is the Independent Civic and Religious association, headed by Z. D. Limbric Jr., which has retained Ernest D. Johnson, Jacksonville attorney, to defend him.

Mr. Jackson has made two trips to the capital to file papers with the governor, first those asking the stay of execution until the governor's return and the others for the reprieve.

Florida Court Rules:

Illegitimate Son Of Sam McCollum Will Share Estate

LIVE OAK, Fla.—The Ruby McCollum case took on a new hue last week when a Florida court ruled that Mrs. McCollum's late husband's illegitimate son, Kenneth McCollum, is entitled to an equal share of the McCollum estate. The estate has a value of more than $100,000.

The court ruled that Kenneth was being considered in the same "manner as if he had been born in lawful wedlock."

Mrs. Ruby McCollum shot and killed Dr. C. LeRoy Adams (white) and was found guilty without mercy.

* * *

MRS. FLORRIE ADAMS, widow of the slain physician, sued for a share in the McCollum holdings on the grounds that she had been deprived of the "comfort, association, protection and support of her husband."

During the spectacular trial, Mrs. McCollum testified that she and Dr. Adams had been "lovers" and that he was the father of her last child.

Samuel McCollum, Ruby's husband, died of a heart attack shortly after the doctor had been killed.

The death sentence given Mrs. McCollum is still in the process of being appealed by her attorneys.

The petition, filed on behalf of Kenneth McCollum, has been in the litigation stage since September, 1952.

Atty. Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach represented Kenneth and it marked one of the few times that a Negro lawyer has represented a Negro client without the assistance of a white attorney.

Condemned Slayer Of Fla. Sheriff Wins Stay

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Acting Governor Charley E. Johns last week granted a 30-day reprieve to an 18-year-old youth condemned to die in the electric chair for the 1951 killing of a Marion County Sheriff.

The reprieve was granted to Orion Nathaniel Johnson, a Howard Academy high school student.

Johnson was found guilty of slaying Sheriff Edward Porter, shortly after he was arrested in his classroom on charges of purchasing a white dinner jacket with a worthless check.

It was brought out in the trial that Johnson was taken to his home by Porter to recover the jacket. On the way out of the house he is said to have picked up an ice pick and hid it on his person.

Instead of taking the youth to jail, testimony revealed during the trial, Sheriff Porter was said to have taken Johnson into the woods, abused, beat and threatened him.

"For fear of his life," Johnson said he pulled out the pick and stabbed the sheriff, then grabbed his pistol and shot him fatally.

The youth was indicted for first degree murder. He was found guilty in Circuit Court at Ocala, mercy and was sentenced to the elecric chair in July 1951.

After several reprieves, the youth was scheduled to die last week but was granted the 30-day reprieve through efforts of the Independent Civic and Religious association.

2 Put To Death, 1 Spared In Florida

RAIFORD, Fla. — (INS) — Abraham Beard, convicted of rape, and Leroy Williams, condemned for a 1950 slaying, were put to death Monday in Florida's electric chair. Both men were Negroes.

Williams, convicted in Palm Beach County for the killing of Charles Summerlin, was the first to die. He was pronounced dead at 8:45 a. m., eight minutes after he was strapped in the chair.

Beard, a 19-year-old youth, was pronounced dead at 8:59 a. m. He was convicted of raping a Tallahassee housewife in 1952.

Spared was Walter Lee Irvin whose NAACP-sponsored appeal was granted by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Boy, 16, who killed Fla. sheriff, must die

Clemency plea because of lad's youth denied by authorities

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The State Pardon Board, without comment Monday, turned down the clemency plea of Orion Johnson, Ocala youth who faces death for the killing of Marion County's sheriff, Edwin Porter, in 1951.

Acting Governor Johns, who alone can send Johnson to the electric chair by issuing a death warrant, calling for his execution, told reporters:

"I'll issue the warrant when I get around to it; but the newspapers aren't going to pressure me into it."

To Carry Out Duty

He said he understood there are a dozen men in Florida prisons waiting for death warrants; and it was a duty he was going to carry out, although "I admit it's a duty I have shirked because I dread it."

E. D. Jackson, attorney of Jacksonville representing Johnson, told the Pardon Board, Wednesday, "if you electrocute him (Johnson), you will be electrocuting a child."

He pointed out to the cabinet members that Johnson was only 16 at the time the crime was committed. He is now 19, Jackson said.

Racial Angle Seen

Jackson said a search of court records reveal that no white boy under the age of 22 has ever been electrocuted in Florida, although the records show further that colored boys in their teens have been electrocuted.

Johnson was charged with slaying the sheriff after Porter had arrested him for investigation of the youth's alleged purchase of a dinner jacket with a forged check.

It was revealed before the State Pardon Board that Johnson was arrested by Sheriff Porter while attending school. The boy freely accompanied the sheriff while under arrest to the store were the jacket was purchased.

After he was identified, the sheriff took Orion to his (Orion's) home, located on the outskirts of Ocala in a wooded area. There the boy gave the sheriff, who accompained him, the dinner jacket.

No Check Book Found

Sheriff Porter allegedly told the boy to turn over to him a check book. Orion stated that he did not have a check book (which has, incidently, never been found). Nevertheless the sheriff, it was said, made demands for the book.

Orion is reported to have said the sheriff threatened his life. It is believed that Orion picked up an ice pick and placed it under his arm.

Orion, it was reported, walked behind the sheriff with the ice pick under his arm allowed the sheriff to lock him in the car.

It was further stated that Orion said as the Sheriff got into the car the ice pick slipped from beneath his arm and fell to the floor.

Orion, supposedly fearing the consequences, reached for the pick and began stabbing the officer in desperation. The boy succeeding in taking the sheriff's revolver and sooting him.

'Leader's' Letters Harmful

Jackson said the most damaging arguments to confront him during the hearing were letters from Edward D. Davis of Ocala and former State president of the Florida Branches of the NAACP, J. F. Boss, supervising principal of Marion County schools; C. C. Seabury, principal of Howard Academy, where Johnson was attending school at the time of the crime; and L. F. Bryant, principal of the elementary school of Ocala.

In these letters, the "race leaders" spoke highly, according to the defense attorney, of the fine race relations which exist in Marion County and condemned the slaying. Johnson was arrested on April 13, and confessed on April 14, 1952.

The Davis Letter was written on April 14 and the others on April 16.

Jackson's plea to the Pardon Board for commutation of Johnson's sentence to life imprisonment was in view of his extreme youth.

These letters had a deciding effect against this argument, according to the defense attorney. They were introduced by State Attorney A. P. Buie.

Huie Gets Ruby's Story On Record; Free on Bail

Author Heading For Home

LIVE OAK, Fla.—(INS)—Author William Bradford Huie walked out of the tiny Live Oak jail on Tuesday and said that he wasn't "mad at anybody."

Freed on a $2,500 bond posted by Atty. William Butler of New York, Huie said that he was going back to his home in Bethesda, Md., and continue working on the book that indirectly was responsible for his imprisonment—the scandal-smeared Ruby McCollum story.

Huie was freed after the Florida Supreme Court ruled that there was some question as to the legality of his imprisonment and ordered his freed under a writ of habeas corpus.

The hearing on the matter will be held in about forty-five days and Huie has promised that he will "push his fight vigorously."

Editor's Note: Bill Huie, who did more than any other individual or organization to save Ruby McCollum from death in the Florida electric chair, has spent more than $5,000 of his own money in this case. Read about Bill Huie's defense fund on page 5, inside this week.

THE WRITER was jailed last week in Live Oak after an all-day hearing before Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams.

The judge ruled that Huie had been in contempt of him and his court for allegedly stating that the judge was connected with a numbers racket in north Florida.

The background of the hearing and the roots of the matter lay in the Ruby McCollum case.

* * *

HUIE CAME to Live Oak many months ago to write a book on the McCollum case and had his first brush with Judge Adams when the 70-year-old jurist refused to let him interview the women in her cell.

Huie carried his fight to the State Supreme Court but was turned down on a technicality.

The contempt of court hearing grew out of a visit Huie paid Dr. Frank Fernay, one of the psychiatrists appointed to examine Mrs. McCollum. The doctor said that Huie told him that Judge Adams, Dr. Adams and former State's Attorney A. Keith Black were partners in a huge lottery racket run by Mrs. McCollum's late husband, Sam.

Black was the prosecutor at the woman's first trial and Judge Adams presided.

Bill Huie Is Out of Jail But He Needs Money

(By Courier Service)

LIVE OAK, Fla.—William Bradford Huie, the man who saved the life of Ruby McCollum, only to place his own freedom in jeopardy, is out of jail.

He is out of the Suwannee County Jail, thanks to the Florida State Supreme Court's prompt processing of a habeas corpus instrument, but the shadow of a dreary Florida penal camp still looms.

The iron-willed Florida Judge, Hal W. Adams, is still resolved to have Bill locked up for what the jurist says is contempt of court.

Let us reach the point frankly. Mr. Huie needs money to fight for his own freedom, saying in a special communication to the Courier, ". . . as you can well imagine, my finances are a wreck. The court record will cost me $750; I have to be prepared to pay the fine if I should lose in the Supreme Court; and it is imperative that the case be argued with great preparation and skill."

* * *

THE COURIER'S employes, inspired by a single $5 money order sent to editorial desk by Elbert Rogers, 1016 W. Wilson Street, Gallup, New Mexico, has started a Huie Defense Fund by adding $37 of their own . . . making for a total of $42 . . . a very meager start, but, nevertheless, an encouraging one.

Bill Huie went to jail as a matter of principal; because of his zealous crusade on the part of a mother who in his opinion, was being persecuted and "railroaded," he forgot about his original intent of using the background of the celebrated case for plot material in one of his future novels.

Rather, he rolled up his sleeves to fight, and wound up with a type of victory which has made him persona non grata to certain Live Oak citizens.

* * *

INSPIRED BY the ball set rolling by Mr. Rogers in far away New Mexico, the Courier is fathoming a campaign to abet the funds already received for the defense of heroic Bill.

Only slightly more than four weeks intervene between the present and when Bill must face the Florida high court, with his freedom at stake.

It remains for us, if we wish to forget about both Ruby McCollum or the victim she allegedly shot to death, Florida state Senator Dr. Clifford Leroy Adams, and remember Bill Huie, the man who sickened at first sight of Dixie justice.

The Courier will commence a weekly listing of the names of donors who believe with Mr. Rogers, in the following:

"Along with my best wishes to Mr. Huie, please find enclosed a small contribution ($5) towards his defense. I believe that such action as he displayed, in our favor, deserves all the support we can give him. I don't believe that a single decent person in America could turn Mr. Huie down at this hour. I am only a working man, but if need be, I will give to his cause again and again."

'Numbers Racket At Root of Ruby's Case—Bill Huie

By WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

LIVE OAK, Fla.—We human beings seem to learn only through tragic process; and in the tragedy of Ruby McCollum in Suwannee County, Florida, one of the bitter lessons, particularly for Negroes, is that the numbers racket, however intriguing, is a source of great evil.

I'm sure that discerning Courier readers who have followed this case for two years have long since guessed that Ruby's murder of Dr. Clifford LeRoy Adams was an outgrowth of associations having to do with the numbers racket headed by Ruby's late husband, Sam McCollum.

Don't misunderstand me; this is not a sermon. To the suggestion of something good in the third race I am as vulnerable as the next man.

But there are facts in Ruby's case that I have learned the hard way, even including a jail experience; and they are facts that my thoughtful Negro friends will want to consider.

LET'S FACE IT: in the South at least, the numbers racket is but another form of exploitation of Negroes and poor whites; and it is a form of exploitation

to which the exploited lend themselves with fidelity and enthusiasm.

Every Negro who risked a hard-earned dollar on Sam McCollum's "wheel" in North Florida was paying two-bits into the pockets of white men who not only were crooked but who also boasted of being the area's deadliest "n——r haters."

And, to this extent, Negroes themselves contributed to the four-fold tragedy in which Dr. Adams was murdered, Sam McCollum met an untimely death, Ruby is presently insane, and four children are orphaned.

In the months I have devoted to the McCollum case I have learned a great deal, in human terms, about how a numbers wheel works.

* * *

FROM THEIR gambling profits, Sam and Ruby, for fourteen years, enjoyed a good life.

Something about how they lived was described to me by two attractive white women, Mrs. Leona Harper, of Jacksonville, and her incredibly fair daughter, also named Leona.

"All this that I read in the newspapers about Sam and Ruby," Mrs. Harper said, "it all sounds unbelievable. How Ruby deteriorated or fell apart in a few months; how she murdered this doctor; how Sam died the next day; and how Ruby has wasted away for two years in a county jail — I just can't associate all this with the two people I knew so well.

"I knew them for years. They have been to my home many times. And, believe me, at least through 1951, they seemed to be two of the most stable, best-organized people I have ever known.

"You see, my late husband was a great lover of bird dogs. He kept extensive kennels here in Jacksonville; and he bred some of the finest dogs in the country. He sold hundreds of dogs, and Sam McCollum was our best customer.

'Sam dearly loved a good bird dog. All we had to do when we got an unusual dog was telephone Sam at Live Oak, and he'd come running. Usually he came in his car and brought Ruby; and Sam would stay here and talk dogs while Ruby drove on to the Jacksonville stores and shopped for her children and her home."

* * *

MISS HARPER took up the story:

"You wouldn't call Ruby a pretty woman," she recalled, "but she was neat and intelligent and attractive.

"She had good taste in clothes; she bought them at the best store in Jacksonville. She was about thirty-six in 1951, and she was worried about getting fat. I sometimes work as a model in the stores, so Ruby liked to talk clothes with me. She was so proud of her children and her family and her fine home. And she never complained about how much Sam spent for dogs."

And Mrs. Harper then said: "And Sam spent plenty. He was a big, jolly man. He got a kick out of life. He wore sport shirts and slacks, and he laughed like a man who enjoys living. He'd peel $500 of his roll and pay for a good dog without batting an eye. And he bought a lot of dogs. Over the years he must have bought at least fifty, maybe a hundred, dogs from my husband; and to say that he spent $25,000 on dogs over those years would be conservative.

* * *

"I WAS always impressed by the considerate manner in which he treated Ruby. When she'd come back from shoppping to pick up Sam and his dogs, she'd often come in the house and show us what she had bought. It was all in good taste, and Sam evidenced only pride and satisfaction: he never complained about what Ruby had spent.

"I have had long talks with Sam, and he was a solid citizen. He wanted his children to have college educations; and he wanted better schools for both white and Negro children. He expressed particular concern about better trained Negro school teachers; and he said he wanted to raise money for a Negro teacher training school.

"Ruby spoke well, she used good English, she seemed confident and proud. I simply cannot imagine what happened to those two people which brought them such tragedy. I can't believe that the emaciated, half-crazy, little woman in the Suwannee County jail is the Ruby McCollum who used to visit my home!"

* * *

THAT WAS Sam and Ruby McCollum. Sam must have been one of the soundest of all the numbers bankers.

For fifteen years he operated in Live Oak with a "solid fix."

Neither he nor any of his veteran writers was ever arrested, though the bolita bag was tossed and the winning numbers drawn less than two blocks from the sheriff's office.

Sam's yearly handle, of course, was "chicken feed" by big city standards. But in his small rural domain he was king.

Every dollar played on his wheel, either on bolita or cuban, was divided roughly into four parts: one-fourth went back to the winners, one-fourth went to the writers, one-fourth went for "protection and good will," and the other fourth went to Sam.

* * *

HE WAS beautifully organized, and he had the almost solid support of the Negro community, including the preachers.

He never welshed on a bet, he donated prizes, he contributed to charities and grandmothers, and his funeral was exceeded in size only by that of Dr. Adams.

But despite all this soundness, good fellowship and benevolence, Sam McCollum was an evil in Suwannee County. He was an enemy of the decent, aspiring people, both white and colored.

Why? Not only for the tired —but still valid—reason that he took money that should have bought milk for children and spent it on bird dogs; but also for the even more disturbing reason that he could operate only as a corrupting influence.

* * *

SAM COULD operate that profitable wheel only "in business" with those white men who hated Negroes and whom conspired to keep Negroes enthralled.

For dog-loving Sam and Ruby, here is the most ironical fact about the case: Dr. Adams, with Whom Ruby had both an emotional and business entanglement, boasted loudly that the two things he hated most in the world were "n———s and dogs."

One of the doctor's nurses told me that she had seen him careen six feet off the side of a road, at sixty miles an hour, in an effort to kill a dog.

In 1952, there were "decent elements" of white people in Suwannee County, who were trying to drive Sam out.

The county's only newspaper, the Suwannee Democrat, was crusading against Sam and his "white overlords." And the newspaper's case against Sam—and against the Negro community which nourished him—was that they were creating the jackpot which was the principal corrupting influence in the county.

* * *

SO SAM McCOLLUM was no friend of Negroes. He was a funnel for pouring Negro dollars into the pockets of those very white men in the community who most stubbornly resisted the aspirations of Negroes.

And the Negroes who bet their money with Sam, for the momentary thrill of a bet, they were violating the best interests of themselves and their children.

Can it be smart for Negroes in the South to continue financing their enemies? Is it intelligent for Negro money to pour—almost literally in Suwannee County — into the treasury of the Ku Klux Klan?

Until Southern Negroes understand this, until they quit, through their numbers wheels, nourishing their worst enemies, they will continue to handicap themselves, and to handicap those of us white Southerners who take pride in the progress of our Negro friends from slavery to responsible, first-class citizenship.

Huie held for trial, accused of court contempt

LIVE OAK, Fla., Oct. 9—(AP)—William Bradford Huie was held for trial today on charges of contempt of court growing out of the shooting of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, white physician, by Ruby McCollum in 1952.

Arthur Gutman, one of Huie's attorneys, shortly before had moved his client be discharged on the basis of his answer which denied the contempt allegations.

Gutman said the basis for his contention went back to Blackstone who said "if the defendant can clear himself under oath he is discharged."

But Judge Hal W. Adams, in denying the motion said there are exceptions to rules and "I believe this is one of them."

EARLIER, Huie, an author who is writing a book about Dr. Adams denied he told a psychiatrist that a circuit judge, a former state attorney and the slain physician were involved in a gambling operation here.

In his answer, Huie also specifically denied that he said anything to the psychiatrist, Dr. Frank A. Ferney, regarding Judge Adams, unrelated to the slain physician. Huie did admit, however, that he said "in his opinion" Judge Adams was "biased and prejudice against Ruby McCollum."

CONVICTED and sentenced to die for the slaying, Mrs. McCullum was declared incompetent to stand trial again as ordered by the Florida Supreme Court and was placed in the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee.

The contempt matter came out at the sanity hearing in a petition by State Atty. William R. Slaughter for a subpoena for Huie.

In effect, attorneys said, Huie does not admit telling Ferney he accused all three of being connected with the gambling operation but does not deny or affirm saying that former State Atty. A. Keith Black and Dr. Adams were connected with it.

Prior to submitting the answer, Frank Cannon, one of Huie's attorneys, moved that the case be quashed on grounds Dr. Ferney did not appear before State Atty. Slaughter in repsonse to a subpoena and sworn according to law.

SLAUGHTER ADMITTED no subpoena was issued for Dr. Ferney but said the information was given under oath before him.

Judge Adams denied the motion.

About 100 spectators, most of them middle age, came to the hearing in the Suwannee County Courthouse. There were only two Negroes among them in addition to Releford McGriff, one of Huie's lawyers.

Huie sat between McGriff and William J. Butler of New York City, another of his attorneys.

The state in the prosecution of Mrs. McCollum said the shooting was over a medical bill but she claimed the white physician tried to force her to have intimate relations with him in his office.

The petition said that after two psychiatrists were appointed to examine the woman, Huie went to one and said that Judge Adams, Dr. Adams, and A. Keith Black, now a Lake City attorney but who prosecuted the McCollum case, "had a financial interest in a lottery or bolita operation and that the husband of Ruby McCollum was in partners with the three and that it was the desire of Black and Judge Adams to see that Ruby McCollum was executed" so she could not give information against them.

He Spent $5,000 of Own Money . . We Talked!

Bill Huie Saves Ruby's Life; On His Way to Florida Jail

(By Courier Press Service)

LIVE OAK, Fla.—William Bradford Huie, novelist, ex-Phi Beta Kappa scholar, current correspondent for the Courier, and scion of one of the first families of the old South's vanished agricultural aristocracy, is on his way to a cell, here, in the Suwannee County jail.

Why? Why must this brilliant resident of Garden City, Ala., come back to this small town in north Florida (pop. 4,064), and, after a short formality in the court of Judge Hal W. Adams, feel the click of a deputy marshall's handcuffs about his wrists?

The answer lies in the name of a woman now known to millions of Americans: Ruby McCollum!

* * *

RUBY McCOLLUM is not dead!

She is not dead because Mr. Huie, in the flesh, challenged the hell-for-leather bluster of Dixie's interracial incivility and, in the doing, saved Mrs. McCollum's person from the fateful hum of the state electric chair at Raiford.

The Courier championed the cause of Mrs. McCollum within the margins allotted to some thing called the freedom of the press, and Mr. Huie, despairing of the moral wrong discussed and laid bare thereby by Courier correspondents, threw himself effectively into the fight and, eventually, into the outraged jurisprudence of a court which has been finally obliged to treat Ruby as the "legally insane" and not as a wanton killer.

ASIDE FROM the moral backing of the Courier, Mr. Huie has fought the McCollum fight alone.

Today, his source of sustenance apparently must come from the Courier and from the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which recently voted to join the fight for Ruby.

He spent $5,000 of his own money and exhausted every possible avenue of struggle, ventilated every discernable error, collaborated with defense lawyers and made it almost impossible for any sort of irregularity to prevail in the indictment which accused Ruby of feloniously shooting to death her rich, white and allegedly abusive lover, Dr. C. Leroy Adams, in 1952.

"SO NOW they are going to put me in jail," he regrets, confindentially, to the Courier, . . . and there is little I can do about it."

Mr. Huie is in poor financial condition and hovers on the brink of jail with a balance of $750 still due lawyers and psychiatrists engaged by him in the duel with Dixie justice.

Accused of tampering with a psychiatrist called into the case by Judge Adams, the instrument aimed at Mr. Huie declares, under heading of the Third Judicial Circuit Court of Florida, in and for Suwannee County, insists:

" . . . that the said William Bradford Huie did . . . bring this court into disrepute by certain remarks . . . said remarks and statements being set forth in detail in said sworn information.

"It is therefore ordered that (he) appear before this court in the Suwannee County of Florida Court room on Oct. 9, 1954, and then and there show cause, if he can, why he should not be held in contempt."

* * *

OUTSIDERS CLAIM the powers are trying to "get even" with Mr. Huie, that he is blamed entirely for saving Ruby and for fouling up a bolita (numbers) racket which he reportedly asserted was supported and abetted by high-ranking officials of Suwannee County, including the late lover of Ruby, Dr. Adams.

Bill Huie has spent all his ready cash to save Ruby McCollum from the electric chair. He shamed Florida into the giving of a modicum of justice to that obviously exploited woman.

On his way to jail, Bill still believes Ruby will eventually go free and, this Friday, expects to see her in person and get her story. Beyond that pending engagement, however, he must try to save his own freedom. It is obvious that he will need money, plenty of it, this week.

* * *

OFTEN WE, as a people, talk a good fight. This week, the Courier is led to wonder how many of our number will become a part of a fight to save a courageous man who, as James Russell Lowell wrote, " . . . gave not merely as a sense of duty, but gave to that which was out of sight."

We cannot afford to let Bill Huie down.

Florida Boy Hanged; Father Says 'Murder'

By the Associated Press.

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Aug. 20.—The nearly nude body of the 17-year-old son of a well-to-do Coral Gables was found hanging from a stick rigged between two trees today under circumstances that caused the father to say: "Somebody murdered my boy."

The youth was Kenneth Grimm, son of Mr. and Mrs Clarence O. Grimm. The father owns the Grimm Electric Co here.

Kenneth was last seen about 6 p.m. yesterday. The father found the body in a vacant lot near his home after a search that began at midnight.

The youth's feet had been bound with a rope which encircled his neck, causing him to hang head downward with his body bent in a sharp arc. The rope encircled a tree.

Jail author in Ruby McCollum case

LIVE OAK, Fla. (ANP)—William Bradford Huie — author of best-seller "Execution of Private Slovik" — has been jailed for contempt of court on charges growing out of the 1952 pistol slaying of a white physician by Mrs. Ruby McCollum.

The judge fined Huie $750 and costs and told the writer if he did not pay he would be sent to jail for six months. Huie refused to pay and was jailed.

Huie was accused of defaming the court by telling a court-appointed psychiatrist in the murder case that the judge was involved in a numbers racket along with other public notables.

Huie has denied accusations that he told a psychiatrist that Judge Adams, former State's Attorney A. Keith Black, and Dr. C. Leroy Adams, the slain man, were connected with a lottery.

MRS. McCOLLUM recently was declared insane and committed to a state hospital. She was originally sentenced to death but the Florida Supreme court ordered a new trial.

During the sanity hearing State's Attorney William R. Slaughter petitioned the court to subpoena Huie on contempt charges based on remarks he was accused of having made to Dr. Frank A. Fernay.

Dr. Fernay testified Huie told him that Judge Adams and Dr. Adams "were financially interested in the lottery and that it was to their interest that Ruby McCollum be done away with so she would not talk."

In his testimony, Huie denied mentioning Judge Adams in connection with gambling in any way. Huie testified he did tell Fernay of a "long illicit relationship between Dr. Adams and Mrs. McCollum."

HUIE'S NAME has been connected with the case for months as a result of his unsuccessful efforts and subsequent lawsuit to interview Mrs. McCollum. He said he is writing a book about Dr. Adams and wanted to get her side.

Judge Adams refused permission for Huie to see Mrs. McCollum. He has consistently refused permission to the press in general to see Mrs. McCollum.

The state charges Mrs. McCollum shot Dr. Adams in an argument over a medical bill, but she said he tried to force her into intimate relations in his office. She also charged he fathered one of her children.

Huie Out on Bail Until Court Review

By JOHN KILGORE
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE—Author William Bradford Huie won his freedom from the Live Oak jail Tuesday on posting $2,500 bond pending review by the Florida Supreme court of his contempt conviction.

The writer had already won on two fronts — valuable publicity for his forthcoming book on a sensational murder case, and the right to publish material he had gathered for it which became "privileged" only after it was made a part of official court records at his hearing.

Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams found Huie guilty of contempt Saturday and sentenced him to pay a fine of $750 or serve six months.

Huie went to jail because he would have lost the chance for a Supreme court review had he paid the fine at once.

Huie spent seven months in Live Oak investigating the slaying of Dr. Clifford Leroy Adams, senator-elect, by Ruby McCollum, a Negro woman.

She was convicted and sentenced to death but the state Supreme court reversed the verdict. On the advice of two court-appointed psychiatrists, Judge Adams later held her insane and she is now in the state hospital at Chattahoochee.

Huie testified his investigation developed evidence that the Negro woman and her husband, "Bolita Sam" McCollum were engaged for 15 years in a protected bolita racket with Dr. Adams and former State Attorney A. K. Black.

During the sanity proceedings, Huie visited Dr. Frank A. Fernay of Lake City, who had been named but did not serve as a psychiatrist to test the woman's sanity.

The state charged Huie's remarks to Dr. Fernay were intended to prejudice his judgment. Huie insisted, however, that it was his intention only to offer helpful information.

Waited Death For '52 Slaying

Wife Of Alleged "Bolita King" Said Slain Doctor Fathered Her Child; Writer Faces Jail Term

LIVE OAK, Fla. (INS)—Mrs. Ruby McCollum, the wealthy Negro convicted of shooting a white Live Oak physician, was adjudged "mentally incompetent and insame" Friday at a sanity hearing and ordered transferred to the Florida State Hospital at Chatahoochee.

Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams handed down the ruling in Live Oak after hearing a report from two court-appointed psychiatrists. Mrs. McCollum, found guilty of slaying Dr. C. Leroy Adams in 1952, was sent immediately from the courtroom to Chatahoochee where she will be confined in the section for the criminal insane.

• • •

JUDGE ADAMS, no relation to the murder victim, exploded a new bombshell in the already-sensational case when he ordered free-lance writer William Bradford Huie to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt.

A petition filed by State Attorney William Randall Slaughter said that Huie approached a court-appointed psychiatrist and told him that Judge Adams, the murder victim and former State Attorney A. K. Black were partners in a lottery racket with Mrs. McCollum's late husband.

• • •

THE PETITION further charged that Huie said that Judge Adams wanted Mrs. McCollum declared insane so she could not reveal the alleged tie-in. The psychiatrist was Dr. Frank A. Fernay who later disqualified himself in favor of another doctor.

HUIE SAID that he will be in court to answer the show cause order on Oct. 9. "I will be here," he said, "and I assume I will go to jail."

Huie admitted having talked to Dr. Fernay but said "I deny some of the allegations in the petition.'

Await Ruby's Sanity Tests

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Reports on the sanity of Ruby McCollum, convicted of the murder of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, prominent local physician and politician, are scheduled to be made to Circuit Court Judge Hal W. Adams on Sept. 24.

Reports will be made by Dr. William H. McCullagh of Jacksonville and Dr. Frank A. Firney of Lake City, appointed to make tests of Mrs. McCollum who was recently granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court.

Mrs. McCollum's attorney requested the tests after charging that his client was insane and had been insane at the time she shot Dr. Adams in August, 1951.

Experts' Findings Awaited

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Sane or insane?

That question will be answered here Friday morning when psychiatrists appointed by the court, will tell Judge Hal W. Adams the result of their findings. These findings will have an important bearing on the scheduled second trial of Mrs. Ruby McCollum in the office slaying of Dr. C. LeRoy Adams.

At the same time, it is believed that an outstanding psychiatrist, engaged by Ruby's lawyer, will also testify before court.

Ruby's attorneys feel that three actions could be taken.

(1) That she could be declared "legally insane." In that case, she would be committed to the state insane asylum, and the trial discontinued.

(2) That she could be declared "irrational." This would mean, that Ruby would take treatment and go to trial when it was determined she was "rational."

(3) That she could be declared "sane" . . . and a date for the second trial be set by Judge Adams.

If Ruby is declared "sane," it is hinted in some circles that her lawyers will ask for a change of venue.

Rush Ruby to asylum

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams ordered Mrs. Ruby McCollom taken to the Florida insane asylum at Chattahoochie, Friday, after hearing two court appointed psychiatrists declare that she is insane; but other actions by the judge indicated that the sensational case is far from being closed.

Immediately after sending Mrs. McCollom to the insane asylum, Judge Adams touched off what might become a new and sensational sequel to the case when he cited a white writer for contempt of court.

The judge charged that writer William Bradford Huie had told one of the court-appointed psychiatrists that Mrs. McCollom's late husband "Bolita Sam" McCollom and Judge Adams, himself, had been partners in the Live Oak policy racket.

Judge Adams also charged that Huie had told the psychiatrist that State Attorney A. K. Black, who had prosecuted Mrs. McCollom, was also the racket partner of her late husband.

Huie denied the charges and Judge Adams ordered him to appear for a hearing here on October 9.

All this action tok place minutes after Juge Adams had ordered Mrs. McCollom sent to the insane asylum after hearing the report of the psychiatrists.

This action virtually brought to an end an interracial murder case which has gained national and international attention. However, if Mrs. McCollom is ever adjudged sane she will have to stand a new trial.

Mrs. McCollom, was sentenced and condemned to die for the August 3, 1952 murder of her lover, a white physician and senator elect in 1952.

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TESTIMONY IN the trial took a sensational turn when charges were heard that the white doctor was father of one of her children and that she was pregnant with another of his children when she allegedly shot him down in his offices.

Subsequently Mrs. McCollom was granted a new trial when the Supreme Court ruled that Judge Adams had erred in permitting the jury to view the scene of the slaying without the judge and the defendant being present.

It was at the outset of the new trial that Mrs. McCollom's attorneys came in with the petition for insanity.

Throughout her jail term Mrs. McCollom was confined in the city jail at Live Oak.

This, and the fact that she was kept incommunicado except to her lawyers and immediate relatives, kept the trial on the front pages whenever newsmen and others made attempts to see her.

The two psychiatrists, Dr. Frank A. Ferney of Lake City and William H. McCullah of Jacksonville, had been ordered earlier this month by Judge Adams to examine Mrs. McCollom at the Live Oak jail and to report to the court by September 24 as to whether they considered her sane or insane.

The court's order came after Mrs. McCollom's attorneys had foiled a petition stating that they considered her insane.

In a two hour session held here last Friday the two psychiatrists told the court that they had examined Mrs. McCollom and that they had found her "mentally incompetent" to stand trial. They recommended that she be sent to the state asylum for treatment.

—o O o—

ACTING SWIFTLY on their recommendations, Judge Adams ordered her taken to the state asylum and three hours later she was admitted to the criminally insane ward.

2 DIE IN FLA. CHAIR

RAIFORD, Fla.—(INS)—A Columbia County farmer and a 19-year-old Negro youth were executed Tuesday in the electric chair at the State prison in Raiford.

Tanner Brock, the farmer convicted of killing his four-year-old son by smashing his head against a tree, went to his death first. He was followed by Orion Johnson, the youth condemned for the ice-pick stabbing of a Marion County sheriff.

Neither of the doomed men made any last statement and both refused the traditional last meal before the long walk to the chair.

A. Elwood North was also scheduled to die but the Port Meade undertaker was given a brief reprieve through a legal quirk last week.

However, Prison Superintendent L. F. Chapman set North's execution for next Monday morning. Two other men will also be put to death on the same date.

North, convicted of murdering a wealthy widow, Mrs. Betty Albritton, in Lake Wales three years ago, was reported to be "doing just fine" in his jail cell.

Double Axe Murder Is Discovered

MAITLAND, Fla.—(INS)— The mutilated bodies of a 68-year-old grove owner and his Negro helper were found in a blood-smeared orange grove about three miles northwest of Maitland.

Sheriff J. L. Hobby of Seminole County said that John G. Petosky and 60-year-old Charles Alexander had been killed by a maniacal axe-swinger.

Both of the victims' heads had been bashed in by an axe and there were six-inch deep gashes in the tops of their heads.

The murder apparently took place on Monday as Alexander's lunch box, which he took to work on Monday, was unopened.

A search was started for Petosky Tuesday night when his brother, Max, reported that he had been missing since Monday when he went to the orange grove with Alexander.

Sheriff Hobby said that the grounds showed that both men had put up a savage fight with their killer and that robbery seemed to be the motive.

The axe-wielder robbed Petosky of $15 and stole his car. An immediate southeast-wide alarm was sent out for the car—a green, 1950 Chevolet.

Petosky was a bachelor and had been in the citrus business for 35 years. Alexander had worked for him for 30 years.

Another Suspect's Brother Defends Her

Ruby Innocent, Savs Friend

By DUANE JONES
Herald Staff Writer

FORT LAUDERDALE—Mrs. Ruby Linthicum had no part in a bold daylight bank robbery here two years ago today, a brother of one of three suspects insisted Saturday.

"She's a fine woman—as fine as any in this town," declared Herman Heflin, a Fort Lauderdale painter whose younger brother, Lurton, is one of three men charged with robbing the Peoples Industrial Bank and fleeing with $9,068.

Herman also believes that Lurton is innocent of murder and of the two bank robberies of which he is accused.

"Ruby's clean as a whistle," Herman contended. "She wouldn't do a thing like that and my brother wouldn't have let her because he doesn't trust women."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation feels differently. It believes Mrs. Linthicum, ex-wife of Lurton Heflin, and mother of two children, harbored the bandits at her home before and after the holdup.

Charged with complicity, Mrs. Linthicum, 807 SW 26th ct., is being held in the Dade county jail under $10,000 bond. She's to receive a preliminary hearing Wednesday.

Herman Heflin, who lives at 1239 NW First ave., can't prove that Mrs. Linthicum wasn't linked to the robbery, but he says, "I know she wasn't."

And he doesn't believe his brother had any part in it. Again he has no proof.

"When Lurton came to Fort Lauderdale he always stopped at my home," Herman said. "If he'd been in town at the time of the robbery I would have known about it."

The elder Heflin said he has been told Mrs. Linthicum helped plan the holdup and stood guard in a nearby restaurant while it was being staged.

Neighbors have told of seeing her leave the house that morning.

"Sure she might have left the house," Heflin said. "She has two children she takes to school about that time."

Last week Lurton Heflin was convicted in Bay Minette, Ala., on a charge that he murdered Leroy C. Miller, a Bon Secour fishing lodge operator. He was handed a 30-year prison term.

Herman Heflin can't prove his brother didn't kill Miller but again he's "sure" he didn't.

He claims Lurton was in Fort Lauderdale at the time Miller was slain. So does Mrs. Linthicum, who testified in Lurton's behalf at the trial.

In addition to Lurton Heflin, two companions, Samuel J. Hornbeck and Albert Sidney Denton, have been charged with the Fort Lauderdale bankrobbery.

Cite Bill Huie

Noted Author and Lecturer May Go to Jail For Contempt of Court

By ED PLANER
(INS Staff Writer)

(Special to the Courier)

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Mrs. Ruby McCollum, the wealthy widow convicted of shooting a white Live Oak physician, was adjudged "mentally incompetent and insane" Friday at a sanity hearing and ordered transferred to the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee.

Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams handed down the ruling in Live Oak after hearing a report from two court-appointed psychiatrists.

* * *

MRS. McCOLLUM found guilty of slaying Dr. C. Leroy Adams in 1952, was sent immediately from the court room to Chattahoochee (CQ) where she will be confined in the section for the criminal insane.

Judge Adams, no relation to the murder victim, exploded a new bombshell in the sensational case when he ordered free-lance writer William Bradford Huie to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt.

* * *

A PETITION, filed by State Attorney William Randall Slaughter, said that Huie approached a court-appointed physchiatrist and told him that Judge Adams, the murder victim and former State Attorney A. K. Black were partners in a lottery racket with Mrs. McCollum's late husband.

The petition further charged that Huie said that Judge Adams wanted Mrs. McCollum declared insane so she could not reveal the alleged tie-in.

The physchiatrist was Dr. Frank A. Fernay, who later disqualified himself in favor of another doctor.

* * *

HUIE SAID Friday that he will be in court to answer the show cause order on Oct. 9.

"I will be here," he said, "and I assume I will go to jail."

Huie admitted having talked to Dr. Fernay but said "I deny some of the allegations in the petition."

The two doctors who testified Friday were Dr. William Ingram Jr. and Dr. W. H. McCullough. They testified that Mrs. McCollum was suffering from "a prison psychosis."

* * *

MRS. McCOLLUM has never eaten any food prepared for her in jail and has charged that people were trying to poison her. She also slept under a blanket all the time while she was in jail, regardless of the weather.

In court she appeared highly nervous.

READ! — Bill Huie's story on how he fought to save Ruby McCollum . . . Next Week!

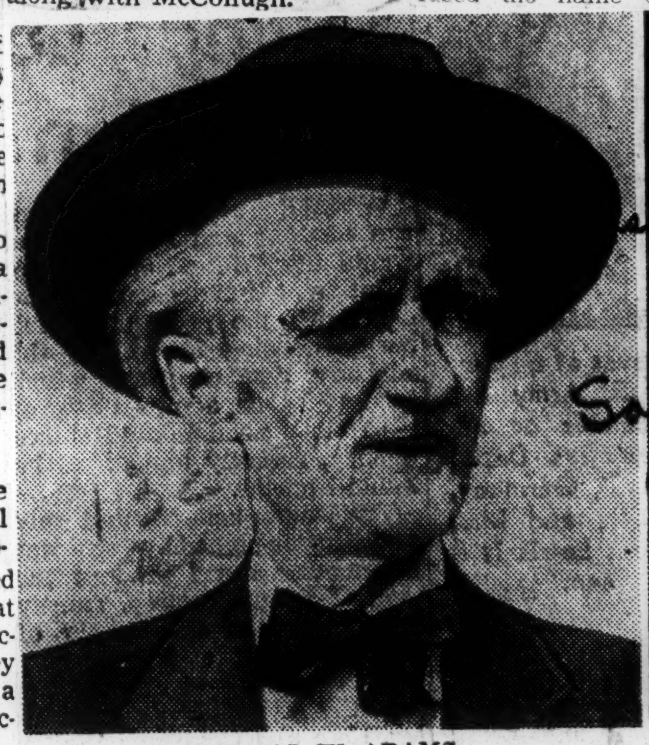
THE PETITION filed against Huie charged that he approached Dr. Fernay on Aug. 30 and allegedly made the remarks concerning Judge Adams, Black and Dr. Adams.

Fernay was replaced by Dr. Ingram, who conducted the examination of Mrs. McCollum, along with McCollugh.

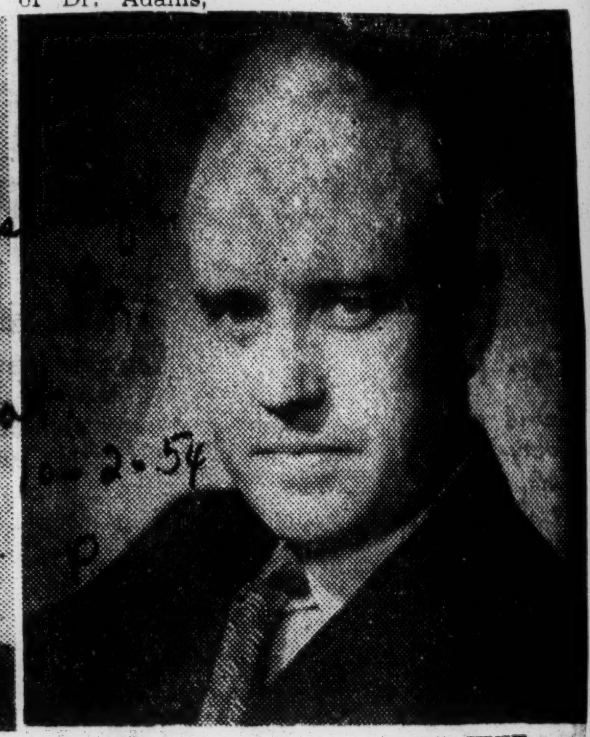
psychiatrist to examine the woman. The writer said he spoke to the psychiatrist at request of the woman's attorney and had no intention of influencing Fernay.

The writer said he believed the 75-year-old Fernay had not paid close attention to his statements and had inadvertently confused the name of Dr. Adams, the slain man, with that of Judge Adams. Fernay was fishing in a lake near his home when Huie talked to him.

The phychiatrist's report of the conversation to Judge Adams resulted in Huie being charged with contempt.



JUDGE HAL W. ADAMS



WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

. . . "Battle of the Giants" . . . all because of Ruby McCollum . . . Huie will probably go to jail

Author Held for Contempt In Florida Slaying Case

LIVE OAK, Fla., Oct. 9 (IP)—A drawling country judge jailed a Washington author Saturday night on a charge the writer had held the court up to contempt while collecting information on a lurid murder case.



W. B. Huie

William Bradford Huie, author of "The Execution of Private Slovik," was locked up in the county jail of this small tobacco-growing community after Judge Hal W. Adams sentenced him to a $750 fine and court costs or six months.

Huie refused to pay the fine because he plans to appeal the decision to the state Supreme Court Monday. But after a 30-minute argument, Judge Adams refused to release the writer in custody of his attorney until the appeal could be filed.

HUIE WAS ACCUSED of defaming the court by telling a court-appointed psychiatrist in the murder case that the judge was involved in a numbers racket along with other public officials. Huie denied the charge from the witness stand.

The soft-spoken white-haired jurist gave Huie a lengthy lecture before passing sentence and said the writer's own testimony during the day-long hearing had convicted him "of the most brazen contempt of court."

"I have no bitterness," the 70-year-old judge said, "although you've said some mighty rough things about me. Without a doubt, this case represents one of the most outlandish cases of contempt that I have ever had the occasion to observe."

THE CASE GREW out of the 1952 slaying of a popular doctor here and the conviction of a Negro woman for the murder. Huie had sparred unsuccessfully with the judge in an attempt to interview the woman, Ruby McCollum, wife of a wealthy Negro politician with the politically "fixed" numbers lottery.

Giving all the details he had collected about the sensational murder for his book, Huie testified in inter-Adams, no relation to the judge, resulted from the physician's conviction of Dr. C. Leroy operator.

Entering the jail, Huie said he had told all he had spent a lot of money to get in before and "now I'm getting out."

White Writer Buys Radio Time To Ask for Truth in Ruby's Case

LIVE OAK, Fla.—William Bradford Huie, nationally known writer, here to write a story on the Adams-McCullough case, laid the "chips on the line" to the local citizenry Friday night in a half hour radio broadcast over station WNER.

In making his appeal he urged that the truth be told concerning the case . . . regardless of how unpopular the truth might be.

Huie, who has been the center of wide spread controversy here and in the rest of the state, after he filed suit to gain access to the cell of condemned Ruby McCullough, convicted for the slaying of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, explained his interest in the case to listeners and asked for full cooperation in the matter, during a broadcast on time for which he paid.

"I have purchased time on this station to explain to you exactly how I work, exactly what I expect to accomplish," he told his audience.

HUIE DESCRIBED himself as a plain-spoken Southerner . . . "just like you folks here in Live Oak."

He stated that he was in Live Oak in an attempt to write the facts about a case involving people.

"The principal character is a man named Clifford Leroy Adams. I never knew him while he lived; many of you did. I have studied him for three generations. I find him a complex, highly interesting character; a bascially unhappy man, a man who was thirty-seven years old when he finished medical school . . . one of the poorest students in his class . . . but a man with vast energy; he came here and built a phenomenal practice . . . he could attract the blind devotion of many good people . . . he could talk you into feeling better."

* * *

HUIE TOLD how he had dug into Adams' past in an attempt to find out what he was like.

"Friends, I'm like an artist who draws pictures; I draw pictures with words, and my chief satisfaction is to recreate the picture as true to life as possible."

In explaining what he had found out about Adams, Huie said that he had found out that Adams wanted two things.

"Money . . . he wanted this more than any man I have ever known, he wanted a million dollars. His second aim was to be Governor of Florida . . . and apparently at his death he was well on his way to the realization of both these aims."

In speaking of Ruby, Huie said:

* * *

"THE INSTRUMENT of Dr. Adam's death was a woman named Ruby Jackson McCollum. A Negro woman. Born near Ocala. She went to a good high school there . . . Fessenden Academy.

"I have been there. I have talked with people who knew her. Did you know Ruby McCollum? If so, then I hope you will help me.

"Ruby McCollum's husband was Sam McCollum and Sam's brother was Buck McCollum. Sam and Buck McCollum are both dead. They were two very interesting Florida Negroes.

"Sam made fortunes as a professional gambler, as a farmer and as a business executive. He was a clever man. He knew how to keep his mouth shut. He knew how to purchase white trash.

* * *

"THE SUWANNEE Democrat told you repeatedly that Sam McCollum was operating a numbers racket and that he was buying the souls of white men in Live Oak.

"But your newspaper stopped right there; it didn't tell you who was being bought. Friends, I'll make you a promise: I won't stop in the middle of revelations. In my story I'll tell you who Sam and Ruby were paying off. I'd tell you tonight except that I don't own this radio station.

"Do any of you have further information on these points? If you do, communicate with me, secretly or openly. I'll protect you; I'll even pay you. I'll meet you in the grave yard on the dark of the moon and we'll whisper about it."

* * *

GOING ON about Ruby, Huie told his listeners that at her trial Ruby was allowed to state that her youngest daughter was fathered by Dr. Adams, but that efforts to introduce the child to the court were overruled.

Huie told how he had seen the child, had it blood-tested, taken photographs of it and had a psychiatrist examine it.

Huie went on to tell who was helping him and who was hindering him.

"Two agencies of the Federal Government are vigorously helping me.

"The state narcotics inspector is helping me. Five medical insurance companies are helping me, with their records. I have visited the offices of the American Medical Association in Chi- Live Oak are helping me. In fact, I have talked at length with more than fifty citizens of Suwannee and Hamilton Counties."

* * *

HE TOLD the group that Adams' mother and widow were not helping him.

Yet, he said "for all his virtues, no one has yet accused Dr. Adams of being considerate of his wife . . . or his mother."

"Two public officials are obstructing me: Judge Hal Adams and Sheriff Hugh Lewis. You all know the judge, a fine public servant. The judge and I have much in common. We're both Dick Russell Democrats and we both love the South.

"He, of course, is a carpetbagger compared to me, he was born up in Missouri . . . Truman country . . . while I'm nine generations in Clayton County, Ga., on my father's side, and eight generations in Alabama on my mother's.

"But between the judge and me there is one big diference. me and my folks believe in telling it all . . . while Judge Adams in this case, has systematically excluded the press of this state from the prisoner, Ruby McCollum.

* * *

"WITH THIS action, how does Suwannee County stand before the country and the world?

"You have a Negro woman in jail, you've had her there for nineteen months, but no reporter can walk in and talk with her. What does this restriction imply? It implies that the people of Suwannee County are afraid of what some Negro woman can say.

"This action by Judge Adams now implies that your county is employing the very tactics of suppression which are foreign to America and native only to our Russian enemies."

I making his appeal to the people of the county to aid him in his search for the truth, Huie concluded:

* * *

"I DIDN'T come here to intervene in the Ruby McCollum case. What punishment is ultimately inflicted on this woman is your responsibility, not mine. I came here only to try to establish and then to publish the truth.

"I believe in freedom. I believe in freedom of the press. I believe in the freedom to question, and the freedom to publish unpopular truth. I feel that most of you believe in this too."

Huie's suit to have the Supreme Court of Florida overrule Judge Hal Adams in the refusal to allow the press to interview Mrs. McCollum was scheduled to be heard Monday morning in Tallahassee.

Huie Can't Visit Ruby

MADISON, Fla.—Noted Arthur William Bradford Huie, Saturday was still trying to gain an interview with Mrs. Ruby McCollum who is in prison awaiting an appeal of her death sentence for the slaying of her alleged outside lover, Dr. C. LeRoy Adams.

The sheriff of Suwanee County, Hugh Lewis, of Live Oak, appeared Saturday before Judge R. H. Rowe to show cause for denying Huie entrance to Mrs. McCollum's prison cell.

State's Atty. William Slaughter upheld the sheriff, arguing that Lewis was within his rights when he turned back Huie.

Judge Rowe did not hand down an immediate decision.

Huie Turned Down Again By Fla. Court

LIVE OAK, Fla.—(INS)—A Suwannee County Circuit Court Tuesday rejected for the second time a plea by author William Brandford Huie to interview a woman convicted of murder in her jail cell at Live Oak.

For several months, Huie has been trying to talk to Mrs. Ruby McCollum, convicted of killing a popular white doctor-politician two years ago by shooting him to death in his office.

Huie says he is trying to get her story for a book he is writing.

Circuit Court Judge R. H. Rowe turned down the free lance writer's request. Earlier, Judge Hal Adams denied the writer entrance to Mrs. McCollum's cell, where she is waiting for the State Supreme Court to review her death penalty.

Huie already has asked the high State Court to grant him an interview, but was turned down in a jurisdictional ruling.

Judge Rowe said the author apparently wanted to see the convicted woman "solely on business grounds."

Await Appeal Action

Errors in Ruby's Trial Revealed

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE
(Second in Series on Ruby McCollum)

LIVE OAK, Fla.—Last week an article on the case of Ruby McCollum was ended with a question . . . "When will the Florida Supreme Court consider the appeal of Ruby McCollum?"

There are many more questions that must be answered in this case which involved the fatal shooting of this town's most prominent citizen . . . Dr. C. Leroy Adams, leading white physician and State Senator-designate . . . by Mrs. Ruby McCollum.

This the Courier does know . . . that Ruby McCollum should be given a new trial.

* * *

ATTORNEYS Frank Cannon and Releford McGriff, who are counsellors for Mrs. McCollum, have filed an appeal citing a number of errors in the trial in which Mrs. McCollum was found guilty of first degree murder without recommendation of mercy.

Study of the transcript from the trial reveals three major errors that should be sufficient enough for the granting of a new trial.

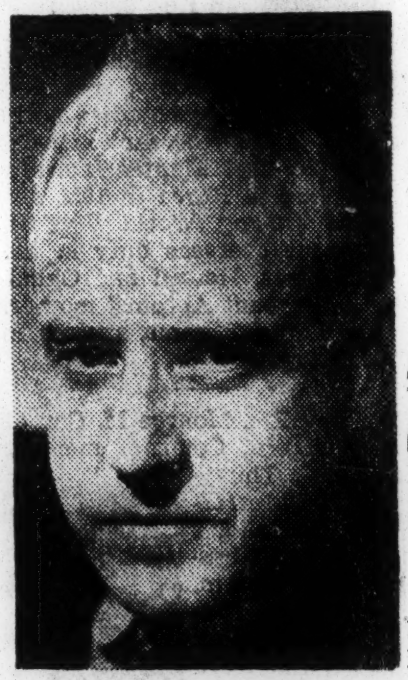
First and most serious error was the failure of Judge Hal Adams to allow Mrs. McCollum to accompany the jury on its first visit to the scene of the crime during the trial.

* * *

WHEN THE jury visited the scene of the crime on instructions from Judge Adams, Mrs. McCollum was ordered returned to her cell.

The law of the State of Florida specifically points out that on such visits during a trial, both the presiding judge and the accused should be with the jury.

On the next day when someone pointed out to Judge Adams that the error had been committed, the jury was ordered to return to the scene but this time properly escorted by the Judge and Mrs. McCollum. It is contended that when Judge Adams ordered the jury to return to the scene, propertly escorted, that this was an admission and not a correction of the error.



WILLIAM B. HUIE
. . . presses Ruby's case

A SECOND major point is the matter of change of venue which, although requested, was refused by Judge Adams.

The third, and one of the most important points, is the fact that at least six of the jurors who sat in judgment of Mrs. McCollum had close contact with the murdered Dr. Adams . . . It has been revealed that in the cases of the jurors . . . their wives, children or close relatives had been treated at one time or other by the physician.

It is felt by impartial legal minds and veteran court observers that the appeal made by Mrs. McCollum's defense counsels is valid on any one of these three grounds . . . combined, they make the fact that a new trial is justified even that much stronger.

BUT, WHILE the Supreme Court awaits the filing of briefs on the appeals, there are more questions which should be answered in reference to the imprisoned woman.

Why do county officials continue to keep this iron curtain around Mrs. McCollum?

Why is she continued to be kept in the county prison at Live Oak where there are no facilities for adequate recreation when it has been the custom to hold prisoners awaiting appeal on murder charges in the state prison at Raiford?

What has happened to the McCollum estate?

This reporter has inquired into these questions and hopes to give Courier readers a full accounting as soon as possible.

(Next article will give accounting of McCollum estate to date and something about family background.)

Ask Fair Trial

Cite Errors In Ruby Case

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A fair trial was asked for Mrs. Ruby McCollum by her attorney, Frank Cannon of Jacksonville, before the Florida Supreme Court last week. Mrs. McCollum has been convicted of the murder of Dr. C. Leroy Adams of Live Oak.

Attorney Cannon told the court that Suwannee County Circuit Court Judge Hal Adams allowed the trial jury to view the scene of the shooting of Dr. C. Leroy Adams without the presence of either the judge or the defendant.

Doomed matron's trial held 'unfair'

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — "Ruby McCollum, an ignorant woman, didn't get a fair trial," declared Frank T. Cannon, Jacksonville attorney, last Tuesday, before the seven men, who compose the State Supreme Court.

The defendant stands condemned to die for the Aug. 3, 1952, shooting to death of a white physician and senator-elect, Dr. C. Leroy Adams, at Live Oak.

The court made no immediate ruling on the appeal from death sentence.

Doctor Her Paramour

The attorney pointed out, that during her trial, Mrs. McCollum had testified that Dr. Adams was her paramour and that the illicit relationship had been going on for several years.

She also testified that the physician was the father of her daughter, Loretta McCollum, born July 15, 1951, and said that she was pregnant again by Dr. Adams when she went to see him and the alleged homicide occurred.

Mrs. McCollum told the court that Dr. Adams gave her a shot of some medicine which she thought would induce pregnancy and there was some argument about a bill.

The doctor died with a $100 bill in his hand.

58 Errors Alleged

Mr. Cannon told of the air of mob violence which prevailed in the little tobacco-growing community immediately after the Sunday - morning murder. His brief argued 58 errors of the trial court before the high tribunal.

Victim Popular

Mr. Cannon dealt at length with the popularity of Dr. Adams and the ignorance of his client, thus seeking to establish that the defendant could not have possibly secured a fair trial in her home county.

He pointed out that the state highway patrol and deputies were summoned after the crime, anticipating mob violence, and the immediate whisking of Mrs. McCollum to Raiford to the state prison for safe-keeping.

She is now shut in a Suwannee Court jail, incommunicado, except to her lawyers, state prosecutors and immediate relatives. This means newspaper men, too.

Charges Law Violated

Mr. Cannon said, Suwannee County Circuit Court Judge Hal Adams allowed the trial jury to view the scene of the shooting of Dr. C. Leroy Adams without the presence of either the judge or the defendant.

State law requires the present of both unless the defendant is absent without court permission. The justices questioned State Atty. W. R. Slaughter closely on the point.

He said the jurors viewed the scene again the next day with both Judge Adams and the McCollum woman present and in any case, he didn't think error had been committed.

"You never have ruled the presence of the defendant could be waived in a capital case," Cannon told the court. He said the jury included a member of former patients of Dr. Adams, even though those who claimed him as their full-time family physician had been eliminated.

"Had No Chance"

Cannon also declared his client was handicapped because her attorney, P. Guy Crews of Jacksonville, was suspended from the practice of law for 60 days while her case was being tried and she was directed to get another attorney instead of being allowed to wait until he could resume the litigation.

"I believe about every right this woman had has been violated," he said. "She had no chance at all."

Most of Mr. Cannon's brief dealt with the Suwannee County's Court in refusing to allow the introduction of the baby girl, whom it is alleged that Dr. Adams fathered for Mrs. McCollum, as an exhibit, and the pregnancy at the time of the murder.

The likeness of the child, counsel argued, would have proven to all who knew Dr. Adams that he was the child's daddy. Little Loretta, the child in question, was in the colored balcony of the courtroom during the trial.

13c 1954

GENERAL

62 Executed In '53; 31 Negroes

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Although Negroes represent only about 10 per cent of the total population of the United States, they constituted exactly half the number of persons executed last year.

There were some 31 colored persons executed by civil authorities in 1953, the department of justice announced last week. There also were 30 white persons and one Indian.

The over-all figure of 62 executions represents the lowest number of persons paying the supreme price since the justice department began keeping records in 1930.

In 1952, there were 83 executions. Of this number, some 42 colored and 40 whites.

The executions in 1953 were carried out for murder, rape, espionage and kidnaping. There were as many Negroes executed for murder as white, the number being 25.

As was to be expected with rape more Negroes were executed for this crime than were whites. Some six Negroes paid with their lives for rape as compared to one white person. There were no colored persons executed for espionage and kidnaping.

A breakdown, according to sex showed no Negroes among the three women executed.

A colored man in Georgia was the oldest person executed in 1953.

A further breakdown of executions for rape revealed that all those of Negroes occurred in the South. There were two in Georgia, one in Alabama, two in North Carolina and one in Texas.

The lone white person paying the supreme price for rape met his death in Texas.

The wide variance between the number of Negroes executed for rape as compared to whites is understandable when it is pointed out that a charge of rape hardly ever is placed against a white man. It is usually reserved for Negroes in their relationship with white women. A white man in a similar position usually is charged with assault or attempted assault, a far less serious crime.

A glance at figures of executions for rape over a period of years revealed a wide discrepancy for white and Negroes. The year with the narrowest gap was 1950 when nine colored persons were executed to four whites. Figures on some other years revealed.

Some 11 Negroes to one white in 1952; 15 to 2 in 1951; 10 to none in 1949; 21 to one in 1948, and so with the highest porportion being 2 to one in 1938.

The six executed during 1953 represents the third time that the number has settled on that figure. There were six executed for rape in 1930 and 1933 as well as 1953.

13c 1954

Judge Okays Position That No Force Used In Confession

13c

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

An alleged oral confession to the "Lovers Lane" slaying of white shoe repairman Marvin Lindsey was introduced in court late yesterday afternoon after Fulton Superior Judge M. Wood ruled prosecuting attorneys had set up a Prima Facie case that the admission was obtained from Negro defendant Willie Nash without aid of duress.

The baring of the alleged confession came after a four-hour duel between attorneys, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Fulton County solicitors, who were trying Nash on a charge of murder.

The 33-year-old Nash is charged with slaying the white shoe repairman with an iron pipe in a secluded wooded section off Jonesboro Road November 4, and raping and robbing his 23-year-old female companion.

The all-white jury was excluded from the court room from approximatery 12:05 p. m., until 3:45 p. m., while several police officials were questioned in an attempt Judge Wood said was conducted to determine whether the alleged confession was admisable to the jurors.

POLICE CLAIMS

Testifying officers claimed that Nash confessed to murder after he was advised police had uncovered the following:

1. Identification in a lineup of Nash by three witnesses, including the 23-year-old white woman who had told the court the previous day that she had not seen the man who struck Lindsey.

2. That results of a Lie Detector test showed he had lied about the incident.

Defense Attorney Donald Hollowell, however, in cross examining police witnesses, secured only one statement that Nash had been advised of his constitutional rights. None of the officers knew of him having been advised that he could contain counsel, refuse to answer questions, or that he had been taken before a magistrate prior to being officially charged with the crime.

The combined statements of Dets. J. E. Helms, E. F. McKillip and W. E. Petty were that Nash had been taken to State Patrol Headquarters for the test after he agreed to go.

NO THREATS AT STATE PATROL

The test was conducted by Lieut. Barney Ragsdale, patrol Polygraph operator. All parties, including Ragsdale, testified Nash had agreed to take the test and had confessed about 1 a. m., shortly after the test was concluded, without any officer threatening him.

Detective McKillop, who said he talked with Nash after the test, told the court that after he acquainted the suspect with "all the facts" and evidence in the case, "Willie looked at me for a few minutes and told me he might as well tell me about

[illegible] admitted "slipping" off from his wife the night of November 4, 1953, to go fishing in a wooded section off Jonesboro Road.

Helms further quoted Nash as saying he picked up his fishing pole and entered the area, and walked past a parked auto in which he spotted a man and woman lying on the front seat. The man cursed him and swung at him with an iron pipe, missed and swung again, after which Nash, thinking the man drunk, took the pipe and struck him three blows and then ran.

Helms told the court Nash admitted slaying Lindsey, but steadily denied raping the 23-year-old white woman or committing robbery.

NEVER ADMITTED ATTACK

"He has never admitted rape," Helms declared, "he said he never would because he didn't do it."

Several points of conflict were brought out in cross exxamination by Hollowell.

There was a question of the number of officers who accompanied Nash to patrol headquarters, and method of travel. One officer testified that six policemen were present, but all others listed only four. On official said they all rode out together, while another testified they went in two autos. There was little agreement as to whether Ragsdale or police arrived first, and whether Dr. Herman Jones, Director of the Crime Laboratory was present.

OTHER CONFLICTS

There was also conflict as to who was present during the alleged confession. McKillop said Nash confessed to him, after which other officers got a change to hear the admission.

Det. W. F. Petty told the court "We were standing there when he told us he wanted to tell us about it.'

Police said Nash then rode to the scene and located the alleged murder weapon, an iron pipe, but hurled a rock of approximately the same weight in the general direction he allegedly flung the weapon a few nights before.

He went to the scene, police said, after "We told him we had to have the iron bar."

GEORGIA

2 Teen-agers Die In Electric Chair

REIDSVILLE, Ga. — Charles Lewis King, 18, and Joe Lee Jones, 17, died in Georgia's electric chair last week, convicted of killing a 65-year-old white man. Officers claimed "confessions," but in a brief to the Georgia Supreme Court the youths insisted they were innocent to the last. Their conviction was twice confirmed by the high court.

Farmer Is Charged In Slaying

VALDOSTA, May 10 (AP)—Bill Rodgers, 34, farmer and produce dealer, was charged with murder in a warrant sworn to Monday by the widow of a Negro killed in a fight April 30.

Lowndes County Sheriff J. L. Futch, to whom the warrant was delivered, said it will be served upon Rodgers as soon as he is able to leave the hospital.

Rodgers was shot in the leg during the fight and has been in the hospital since.

Mrs. Lillie Mae Marshall signed the warrant, accusing Rodgers of murdering her husband, Sam Marshall, in a violent clash that grew out of the Negro's conviction on a charge of running down Rodgers' son, Teddy, with a motor vehicle.

The boy was struck by the vehicle in 1953 and was injured seriously. He still wears a cast as a result of his injuries.

Marshall was convicted in May, 1953, of assault with intent to murder and was sentenced to five to 10 years in prison. He appealed and was granted a new trial.

In November, 1953, he was convicted the second time and again was sentenced to five to 10 years. He appealed again and was released under $1,000 bond pending court action on his appeal.

Sheriff Futch said Rodgers gave him this account of the fight April 30:

Rodgers encountered Marshall walking along a road near Valdosta and asked him, "Why are you out of jail?" On Rodgers' invitation, Marshall got into Rodgers' truck to ride into town.

En route, they got into an argument and struggled for possession of a pistol Rodgers had in his truck. During the struggle, several shots were fired and Rodgers was wounded in his left leg.

Marshall, with the gun in his hand, fled from the truck and Rodgers gave chase, overtaking him nearby.

A little later, a Valdosta policeman found both men lying on the ground near the truck. Marshall had been shot in the abdomen and hip. He said soon after admission at a Valdosta hospital.

Valdosta police, investigating the fight, reported they found a witness who said he saw Rodgers run over Marshall with his truck after three shots were fired.

Dr. Herman Jones, director of the state crime laboratory in Atlanta, performed an autopsy on Marshall's body and reported he died from injuries to his left lung, apparently inflicted when he was run over by the truck.

Slew White Cop, GI Ruled Guilty

COLUMBUS, Ga. (INS)—An all-white jury last week found former Army Pvt. Leon I. Domingo, 23-year-old Negro of Newark, N. J., guilty of murder in the Oct. 2 shooting of a Columbus police officer.

The death sentence is mandatory under the verdict. Judge T. Hicks Fort postponed formal sentence, however, until Wednesday morning.

Officer Harold O. Stewart, 27, was shot during an altercation which followed an earlier attempt of the officer—in civilian dress—to quell a disturbance. Domingo and fellow-soldiers from Fort Benning later returned to the officer's home, and Domingo claimed he fired when Stewart appeared to be reaching for a pistol.

Plea Made For Parole Of Mrs. Rosa Ingram

The State Board of Pardons and Paroles heard another appeal Monday on behalf of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, now serving life sentences in the 1947 slaying of a farmer at Elaville.

This new appeal by a group of white and Negro women from Atlanta is another step in the long fight to secure clemency for the trio. The board promised to check over the case.

This group first called on Governor Talmadge only to be reminded that for nine years the governor of Georgia has had no pardon or parole authority. He referred them to the parole board.

On previous appeals, the board has stated that Mrs. Ingram and her two sons must serve at least seven years or until August, 1955 before they can be considered for parole.

Former GI To Die Jan. 21 For Officer's Death

COLUMBUS, Ga. —(INS)— Superior Court Judge T. Hicks Fort Wednesday set Jan. 21 as date for the execution of former Army Private Leon I. Domingo, of Newark, N. J., convicted Tuesday in the murder of Columbus Policeman Harold O. Stewart.

Domingo, who claimed he fired after Stewart reached for a pistol during an altercation, declared:

"Well, judge, I'd just like to say I've been judged wrong."

The ex-soldier's attorney said he would review the record of the trial before determining whether the sentence will be appealed.

An all-white jury found Domingo guilty of murder.

Officer Harold O. Stewart, 27, was shot during an altercation which followed an earlier attempt of the officer—in civilian dress—to quell a disturbance. Domingo and fellow-soldiers from Fort Benning later returned to the officer's home, and Domingo claimed he fired when Stewart appeared to be reaching for a pistol, the prosecution said.

55 Violent Slayings Among Negro Citizens

BY MARCEL HOPSON

A desperate struggle over a pistol by a man and his young wife, who apparently attempted to "keep him from committing a crime" on another person, proved fatal to her and gave Birmingham its 55th violent slaying among Negro citizens before 1953 expired, police said.

MAY BE RULED ACCIDENTAL

Victim of this apparent accidental shooting was Miss Julia Jackson, 26-year-old reported common-law wife of Ben Johnson, 44 of Rt. 7, Box 254, Birmingham.

Johnson was confined in jail last weekend and this week pending a complete investigation and verdict by Deputy Coroner James O. Butler and homicide detectives.

Investigating officers said Miss Jackson was shot allegedly accidentally while her husband, Johnson, and another man were reported engaged in a fight at another residence, listed as 3016 North 33rd Ave around 7:30 o'clock Christmas night.

Miss Jackson, suffering from an inflicted gunshop wound in the left side, died around 1:15 a. m., December 31, 1953 while confined at Hillman Hospital, police said.

ALWAYS CARRIED PISTOL IN HER BOSOM

Johnson told police that Miss Jackson, his wife, always reportedly carried his pistol for him concealed in her bosom when they went out together. He stated further that shortly after he and another man became involved in a fight, he rushed to Miss Jackson and asked her for his pistol to defend himself from the other man, who was reportedly armed with a pistol and a pocket knife, police quoted him.

Johnson said when Miss Jackson refused to give him the weapon, they began to struggle and the weapon accidentally discharged striking her, police further quoted the defendant.

Police said conflicting stories made them unable to ascertain whether the pistol, a 32-20 calibre revolver, discharged while still in Miss Jackson's bosom or whether the weapon had been removed during the struggle.

"ARE THOSE DOGS HUNGRY?"

Mrs. Mary Lue McCall, 50 of 1706 18th Street, Ensley, became the second victim of a recent dog-biting in her community, police were told.

Mrs. McCall complained that around 5:30 p. m., December 30, 1953, while she was walking in front of a residence reportedly owned by a man, identified as West Beamon, of 1241 Avenue S. Ensley, a dog dashed into the street and grabbed her on the right leg, police said.

Police quoted Mrs. McCall as saying that, after she struggled and tore aloose from the dog, she ran across the street into another person's home and the animal dashed back into reportedly the backyard of Beamon's residence.

ORDERED TO KEEP DOGS LOCKED UP FOR 14 DAYS

Police said, upon arrival, they were told by neighbors that the dog which allegedly bit Mrs. McCall is one of three dogs at the Beamon's house and this event was the second time a person had been chewed on by one of the said dogs.

Officers reported that they checked the neighbors' account and Beamon admitted that he owned the three dogs. Police said Beamon was then ordered to keep the dogs locked for fourteen days.

Police said no arrest was made in connection with the dog-biting episode. The victim was treated at Ensley's Dispensary and dismissed.

"HUNTING OUT OF SEASON"

Mrs. Fannie Collins, 32 of 3124 South Seventh Avenue, was admitted to Jefferson Hillman Hospital, New Year's Day morning, suffering from a stab wound near the heart, police said.

Officers quoted Mrs. Collins as stating that she was stabbed near the heart with a hunting knife allegedly by William Tom Collins, 25 of the same address, while they were fighting reportedly at an address, 611 South 31st Street ,around one a. m. New Year's Day.

Police said Collins was not arrested on request by the victim.

"IS ROMANCE THAT EXCITING?"

Roosevelt Murphy, Jr., 20 of 2507 South Eighth Court, sustained a stab wound in his left shoulder, December 29th night, while he and another youngster were fighting reportedly 'over the attentions of a girlfriend" in the Southown Project community, around 11:30 o'clock police said .

Police said Mrs. Annie Murphy, the victim's mother, pointed out a person, identified as "Pete" Ramsey, of 410 South 16th Street, as one of two suspects who allegedly attacked her son during the "sweetheart" battle.

"EXPENSIVE TRIP"

Joseph McCary, of 3017 North 33rd Way, who cried "robbery," December 31 night, will be particular about jumping into cars from now hence, police were of the opinion.

McCary complained that ,sometime between nine and 9:30 o'clock that night, he got into a car which he thought was a "taxi cab" and the vehicle, with three men inside, including the driver, carried him to the 3200 block of North 29th Street before it stopped.

The victim said the men suddenly man-handled him and took $82 cash and a $75 valued wristwatch from him, police qquoted him. Police said the victim described the car as being a black-colored, 1941 Ford with the left door tied up with a string or rope. He also named one of the suspects, officers said.

"LOVELY DRINKING PARTY"

John Taylor, of 732 South 26th Street, was arrested, January 1 night, and jailed on a suspected charge of assault and battery.

Taylor was apprehended shortly after Miss Ruthie Lee Maudlin, 26, of 616 South 29th Street, swore out a warrant charging him with allegedly beating her with his fists, around 9:20 o'clock that night while they were in the 600 block of South 29th Street, police said.

Miss Maudlin was quoted as stating that she went to aylor's home and "we began drinking." She said tthey shortly engaged in an argument at which time he allegedly struck her in the face and stomach with his fists, police said.

"IRONING A HUMAN BEING"

Mrs. Lucille Harris, 36 of 806 Pippens Place, was taken by police car to Hillman Hospital, January 2 evening, to be treated for "eye trouble", investigating officers said.

Though she refused to press charges against him, police quoted Mrs. Harris as saying that "Lank" Harris, of the same address, allegedly slapped her in the eye with a flat-iron while they engaged in domestic warfare at their home, around four o'clock that evening.

Officers said Mrs. Harris requested that the over-six feet tall defendant, identified as a local iceman, not be arrested.

"PEE WEE SHOOTER"

Mrs. Willie Ann Stephenson, 32 of 2517 South Second Avenue, said she was accidentally shot with a .38 calibre pistol allegedly fired by a six-year-old boy, identified a s James Pollan, Jr., of the same address, in their home around eleven o'clock December 31 night, police reported.

The victim was treated for a minor injury at Hillman Hospital and dismissed. Police said the shooting was ruled as "accidental."

Our Murder Rate Is Crying Shame!

"If I were a criminal, I'd rather live in Georgia than any other state."

These are surprising words. They were made by Judge Luther Alverson of the Fulton County Criminal Court at a gathering of members of the Butler St. YMCA.

The facts bear him out.

In Atlanta, the judge declared, "we have one of the highest murder rates in the nation." Actually the latest FBI survey of crime in the United States showed our homicide rate to be highest in the country.

Judge Alverson pointed out that there were 74 homicides in the Negro community alone during 1953. He rightly blames this on the attitude of white jurors who evaluate the crime of murder among Negroes as "just one of those things."

Lack of law enforcement, directly traceable to public and jury apathy, makes murder routine and major crimes misdemeanors.

Such a situation cannot be accepted lightly by citizens concerned about progressive weakening of law enforcement and respect for law and order. Crimes of violence are the oldest known to mankind and can be controlled only by penalties that fit them.

As the first step in helping eliminate the high rate of crime in Atlanta's Negro community, Judge Alverson recommends that all Negro jurors be chosen for cases of murder and assault. Such a step would give them the same protection as that afforded all others. We think he is right.

Judge Alverson is right in saying that there is a weak link in the chain of law enforcement in Fulton County when jury penalties for major crimes are negligible. As long as such a situation exists, our high incidence of homicides and assaults will continue.

A first and important step in strengthening that chain would be to let Negro jurors sit in judgment on cases of murder within their own race. They are entitled under the law to the same protection against violence as any other citizen. To place the responsibility upon them for curbing it would help.

At any rate, the community conscience must be shamed by the figures that show Atlanta leading the nation in incidences of murder and assault year after year.

There were a total of 102 killings in Atlanta in 1952 and 994 cases of aggravated assault. The total in the state was 189 slayings and 2,105 cases of assault.

It's high time we let penalties fit the crimes and end this business of killing whenever the whim strikes.

Conviction Of Girl, 14, Is Upheld



A 14-year-old Augusta Negro girl was ordered by the Georgia Court of Appeals Thursday to serve a 13-to-18-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter.

She was convicted of fatally stabbing Robert Lee, 18, on a road near Augusta as the climax of a drinking party.

The defendant challenged jurisdiction of the Richmond Superior Court to try the case because of her age but the Court of Appeals cited a recent Supreme Court decision that despite the 1951 Juvenile Court act, superior courts have jurisdiction over felony charges against persons as young as 14 or even younger, if they know the difference between right and wrong.

ELEMENT OF MYSTERY SURROUNDS KILLING

VALDOSTA, Ga. — An element of mystery surrounded the slaying of a Negro here Friday who had been convicted in a hit-and-run accident that crippled a 10-year-old white boy.

Police identified the victim as Sam Marshall, about 40, who had head and leg injuries in addition to gunshot wounds in the abdomen and hip.

Twice convicted in connection with the hit-and-run accident, Marshall had been sentenced to from five to ten years for assault with intent to murder. He was out on bond on a second appeal.

Found nearby with a gunshot wound in the leg was the father of the injured boy, identified by police as Bill Rodgers. He was taken to the hospital with a fractured leg.

The shooting occurred shortly before 7 p. m., in a residential area here.

Police Chief Wilbur Perkerson called Dr. Herman Jones of the State Crime Laboratory to assist with the investigation.

According to officers, from statements made by Rodgers when questioned at the hospital it appeared he stopped Marshall who was en route to work to find out how he got out of jail after receiving the second sentence in November, last year. Rodgers apparently offered to take Marshall to his job, the officers reported.

It was in March, 1953 that Rodgers' son, Teddy, sustained a broken hip when knocked from his bicycle into a ditch by the driver of a car that did not stop.

Marshall was convicted in May, 1953, of assault with intent to murder and was sentenced to five to 10 years in prison. He appealed and was granted a new trial.

In November, 1953, he was convicted the second time and again was sentenced to five to 10 years. He appealed again and was released under $1,000 bond pending court action on his appeal.

Sheriff Futch said Rodgers gave him this account of the fight April 30:

Rodgers encountered Marshall walking along a road near Valdosta and asked him, "Why are you out of jail?" On Rodgers' invitation, Marshall got into Rodgers' truck to ride into town.

En route, they got into an argument and struggled for possession of a pistol Rodgers had in his truck. During the struggle, several shots were fired and Rodgers was wounded in his left leg.

Marshall, with the gun in his hand, fled from the truck and Rodgers gave chase, overtaking him nearby.

A little later, a Valdosta policeman found both men lying on the ground near the truck. Marshall had been shot in the abdomen and hip. He said soon after admission at a Valdosta hospital.

Valdosta police, investigating the fight, reported they found a witness who said he saw Rodgers run over Marshall with his truck after three shots were fired.

Dr. Herman Jones, director of the state crime laboratory in Atlanta, performed an autopsy on Marshall's body and reported he died from injuries to his left lung, apparently inflicted when he was run over by the truck.



Slaying suspect captured—Valdosta, Ga., Police Lt. J. D. McVane (left) and Lt. W. B. McDuffie of the Georgia Bureau of Identification (right) hurried Tom Williams to their auto after his capture near Moultrie, Ga., Sunday night. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

Farmer Is Charged In Slaying

VALDOSTA, Ga., May 10 (AP)—Bill Rodgers, 34, farmer and produce dealer, was charged with murder in a warrant sworn to Monday by the widow of a Negro killed in a fight April 30.

Lowndes County Sheriff J. L. Futch, to whom the warrant was delivered, said it will be served upon Rodgers as soon as he is able to leave the hospital.

Rodgers was shot in the leg during the fight and has been in the hospital since.

Mrs. Lillie Mae Marshall signed the warrant accusing Rodgers of murdering her husband, Sam Marshall, in a violent clash that grew out of the Negro's conviction on a charge of running down Rodgers' son, Teddy, with a motor vehicle.

The boy was struck by the vehicle in 1953 and was injured seriously. He still wears a cast as a result of his injuries.

Ex-convict admits killing couple who helped get parole

MOULTRIE, Ga., May 18—(AP)—A Negro ex-convict has admitted he killed two white benefactors because they "fussed at him about milking chores, says Colquitt County Sheriff Eddie Gordon.

The sheriff reported that 47-year-old Tom Williams told in detail how he killed former Colquitt County Prison Warden W. C. Rowland and his wife, Gladys, at their home Saturday night.

Gordon said the Negro related that he became enraged when "they fussed at me about milking the cows."

The sheriff said Williams gave this account of the double slaying:

After the dispute over the milking, the Negro struck Rowland on the head with a shovel, then dragged the 70-year-old man into a nearby tobacco barn, tied his hands, slashed his throat and hid the body under burlap bags.

THEN WILLIAMS entered the Rowland home, stabbed Mrs. Rowland several times and finally slashed her throat.

Five years ago Rowland and his wife helped Williams get a parole from a life sentence for the slaying of another Negro in nearby Miller County, and gave him a job at their home.

GBI Charges Youth In Death Of Aged Woman

AMERICUS, Ga.—(INS)—An 18-year-old Negro youth was charged with murder by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in Americus in the fatal shooting and robbery of 70-year-old Nora Jones.

The elderly woman, also a Negro, was shot to death in her home near Ellaville Sunday night, according to Jim McDuffie, Americus GBI agent.

Calvin Eugene Davis of Schley County, was arrested near Columbus this morning and charged with the murder.

13c 1954

High Court To Hear Aubry Williams Case

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A Supreme Court hearing was granted Monday to Aubry Williams who appealed his death conviction on the basis of discriminatory methods in jury selection.

Williams, now 28, was convicted in Fulton County Court of murdering a white liquor store proprietor, Harry Furst. The hold-up occurred October 4, 1952 and the trial came to an end with his conviction by an all white jury on March 19, 1953.

According to records, the names of four Negroes were included in the jury panel. Three were disqualified "for cause" and the fourth was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution.

At that time, the names of prospective jurors were segregated on jury slips by race—white slips for whites and yellow slips for Negroes. It was on the basis of this discrimination that Williams appealed to the Supreme Court.

Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook filed a brief with the Supreme Court asking it not to consider William's case.

The date for the high court hearing has not been set.

Mysterious Death Puzzles City Police

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 10-26-54

The motive of the Sunday night slaying of a white man in a predominantly Negro residential neighborhood remained virtually unknown yesterday, homicide squad detectives said Monday.

However, police were running down possibilities the slain man might have run into difficulty with either a bootleger or pedestrian after it was learned he was last seen seeking whiskey and insulting people he passed.

The man, identified as Arthur Edward Hicks, 33, 810 Virgil St., N. E., was discovered about 10 p m. Sunday lying in front of 596 Irwin Street, N. E., Detectives O. W. Jordan and J. G. Adams reported.

He had sustained numerous bruises and had been shot in the left side of the head, officers disclosed.

Police quoted a friend of the slain man, Kirk Wooster, of 847 Virgil Street, N. E., as saying Hicks' mother called him to help her son who she said was highly intoxicated and creating a disturbance.

He was further quoted as saying Hicks started after additional whiskey and he went with him, but lost him when the drunk man insulted a motorist who stopped his auto. While Wooster was asking the man to overlook the man's action, Hicks disappeared. He was later found after being shot.

He died later at Grady Hospital

Dr. Terrell Plans Mothers Day Crusade For Ingrams

NEW YORK — The distinguished Dr. Mary Church Terrell, venerable fighter for civil rights, has announced that she will lead a National Mother's Day Crusade for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons. Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a Negro woman, and her two young sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee Ingram, have served over six years of a life imprisonment sentence for defending their lives, their property and Mrs. Ingram's honor against attack from a white sharecropper neighbor.

"On May 9th I am going back to Georgia," Dr. Terrell has announced. "On the steps of the Georgia State Capitol, I and those who go with me will invoke freedom for Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons. We will then go to Reidsville, Georgia State Prison, to be with Mrs. Ingram on Mother's Day. The following day, May 10th, I will once again appeal to the Governor of Georgia to redeem the honor of his state by freeing Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons. Finally we will convene in a National Conference in Atlanta. I ask all women, colored and white, to join with me on these two days. There can be no finer way to honor mothers than to seek freedom for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram."

Women wishing to join the Mother's Day Crusade should write the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, 6 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.



DR. MARY CHURCH TERRELL
... will Georgia's "honor" be redeemed?

civil rights crusader, announced that she will lead a national Mothers Day crusade to free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons that will have its focal point on the steps of Georgia's State Capitol.

Dr. Terrell said here last week, that on the steps of the Capitol, she "and those who go with me will invoke freedom for Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons. We will then go to Reidsville, Georgia State Prison, to be with Mrs. Ingram on Mother's Day.

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Mrs. Ingram, and her two sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, have served over six years of life sentences for defending Mrs. Ingram from the alleged attack of a white sharecropper neighbor.

FOR MRS. ROSA INGRAM:

Mrs. Terrell to lead Mother's Day march

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Back To Georgia

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Famed Crusader Continues Fight To Free Ingrams

NEW YORK—"I'm going back to Georgia." With those words Dr. Mary Church Terrell, venerable

Dr. Mary Church Terrell To Lead Mothers Day Crusade For Ingrams

Dr. Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, will arrive here Saturday from Washington to lead a Mother's Day crusade for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, according to Mrs. Marilyn Alexander, coordinator for the committee.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, Wallace, now 22, and Sammy, 20, are serving life sentences in the Georgia prison system for killing a white neighbor farmer near Americus, Georgia, on November 4, 1947. They pleaded self-defense in the celebrated case charging that farmer John E. Stratford attacked the widow with a stock of a shotgun in a dispute about hogs trespassing on his property.

Women from all over the country will join Georgia women in a pilgrimage to the Reidsville prison Sunday to visit Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Alexander said. They will represent trade unions, clubs and churches.

Churches throughout the 48 states will feature sermons and prayers for the Ingrams on Mother's Day, she said. The Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, Rev. D. T. George, president, and the AME Methodist Ministers' Union, Rev. A. A. Hightower, president, have pledged special services and cooperation in the crusade.

The 90-year-old Mrs. Terrell and the committee will go to the State Capitol and make a second appeal to the Parole Board to release Mrs. Ingram, explained Mrs. Alexander. The committee previously called at the Capitol last December.

Mrs. Ingram is the mother of 12 living children, seven of whom live at Leslie, Ga., with a married daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. The younger children range from ages 7 to 15.

Mrs. Alexander quoted Mrs. Rushin as saying that her mother was faring better in prison since she was taken off hard labor and given work as a matron. Mrs. Ingram suffered a heart attack before her duties were changed.

Mary C. Terrell To Crusade For Rosa Lee Ingram

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WOMEN WISHING to join the Mother's Day Crusade should write the **Women's Committee for Equal Justice**, 6 East 17th Street,, New York 3, N.Y.

75 on 'Praying Crusade' In Georgia Killing Case

Atlanta, May 9 (AP)—Seventy-five members of the Women's Committee for Equal Justice were in Atlanta today for what a spokesman describes as a "praying crusade in the interest of the Rosa Lee Ingram case."

Mrs. Ingram and her sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, were convicted of slaying John Stratford, a Lacrosse-community farmer, November 4, 1947.

The three were charged with bludgeoning Stratford to death with a rifle, hoe, and claw hammer during an argument over their cows allegedly grazing on Stratford's property.

Originally Faced Death

They were sentenced to death in the electric chair, but the sentence later was commuted to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Marilyn Alexander, New York City co-ordinator for state groups of the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, said the organization is represented by persons from all 48 states.

Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, chairman of the committee, was hospitalized yesterday and could not make the trip.

Mrs. Alexander said, "Our purpose as a group . . . is to appeal to the authorities to be human. I feel that she is in prison as the result of an injustice—that she was defending womanhood and herself from a neighbor who attacked her.

"I feel that a woman who defends herself against cotton-patch attacks of this type should be glorified and certainly not sent to prison." She did not elaborate.

She said she believes the sentencing "was the result of Jim Crow injustices that are a part of the South."

To Call on Talmadge

Three members of the delegation went to Reidsville to see Mrs. Ingram and her sons. "They visited her in prison to cheer her up on Mother's Day and took her some flowers," Mrs. Alexander said.

The spokesman said the entire delegation would call on Governor Herman Talmadge and the State Pardon and Parole Board between 11 a.m. and noon tomorrow. Asked if the group has an appointment with Talmadge, she replied, "He has not confirmed it."

Mrs. Alexander said the group would ask the Governor "to throw his weight around in the Parole Board to see that this woman is granted her freedom."

Ingrams Denied Paroles

A plea for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons was rejected Wednesday by the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board. The three are now serving life sentences for the slaying of a white Schley County farmer.

Earlier this week, a large interracial group of women from several different parts of the country had made a special appeal to the Board on behalf of Mrs. Ingram. The group also made an appeal Tuesday to Governor Herman Talmadge who told the interested women that the matter rested in the hands of the Board.

A similar appeal had been made during the 1953 Christmas season when the same group staged a dramatic plea on the steps of the capitol. On Sunday of this week, a delegation of the women attempted to see Mrs. Ingram at Reidsville prison but were delayed en route by the Highway Patrol. Only Mrs. Ingram's mother, Mrs. Amy Hunt was successful in seeing her. Because of the delay, however, she had but 15 minutes to spend with her daughter before the visiting period expired.

The Ingrams will not be eligible for parole until August of this year when the seven-year statutory period will have expired. (Persons sentenced to life terms must serve sven years of their sentences before being considered eligible for parole.)

The announcement that no exception would be made in favor of the Ingrams came from Mrs. Rebecca R. Garrett, a Parole Board member.

13c 1954 LEGAL SENTENCE (GEORGIA)

STATE PARDON, PAROLE BOARD HEARS DELEGATION'S PLEA FOR MRS. INGRAM

Troopers Delay Mothers Day Pilgrimage To Reidsville, Ga.

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

An explosive situation, which failed to erupt through constant politeness by the visiting group, although they were not always treated so . . . soft words turning into tearful dramatics as speakers felt the weight of their own words . . . a Negro photographer barred from the hearing and two reporters required to register with the goup although they explained they were from the local press

And a high strung plea for Georgia to live up to its motto as an answer to a world which challenges our right at world leadership in a democratic plea for freedom, that was the noon-day hearing which rang through the walls of the Georgia Board of Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Shortly before noon about 57 delegates and many Atlanta people representing both Negro and whites, gathered outside the state capitol. They had come for a second try at freeing Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, now serving life sentences in state prisons.

VISIT TRY FAILS

An attempt to see Mrs. Ingram in Tatnall County the day before had failed when state troopers halted the small group a few miles from Reidsville. Only Mrs. Amy Hunt, 66-year-old mother of the convicted woman, got in the prison, accompanied by a nurse.

Mrs. Hunt, who has five living children and lives with a grandchild of a deceased daughter, said she managed to speak to Mrs. Ingram for 15 minutes after a short controversy.

"She was sitting in a hallway at a long table," Mrs. Hunt said. "She threw both arms around my neck and started crying, and murmured, 'I'm so glad to see you!'"

Mrs. Hunt, who said she was not allowed to see the boys, declared, "It has been six years since I've seen them."

The hearing at the capitol saw a group of state patrolmen gathered outside the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The interracial group was required to register as they entered.

White reporters and photographers were welcomed to go in and come out as often as they chose, but when two Negro reporters walked to the door they were held outside to wait their turn to register.

This reported asked if all members of the press must register as member of the group, and the answer was "Yeah, if you want to get inside."

Once inside, Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney, architect from Greenwich, Conn., elderly white leader of the group, told the board, "We come to you as mothers. We're appealing to you not on legal grounds but on moral grounds."

WIDE REPRESENTATION

She declared the representatives consisted of people from New England to California, were appealing for the best interests of the United States.

"We're no longer an isolated country. We're spreading forth as a moral leader of the world."

She declared that people outside the United States were disturbed by the plight of the Ingrams; "not only by the Communists but by people who say we are not worthy of world leadership.

"We must remember," she asserted, "that the vast majority of human beings who live on this planet are colored."

Then came messages from various delegates:

Mrs. Virginia Barden declared mothers in the U. S. "can't rest at home with our children until Mrs. Ingram is home with her children."

Mrs. Sally Mitchell, from North Carolina, spoke of the need for a mother to be with her young.

CHANCE FOR REDEMPTION

Mrs. Carmen Mobley, from California, declared that most people still think of Georgia as chain gangs and brutality. She offered the state a chance to redeem itself in the eyes of the world.

Atlanta was well represented by Mrs. Octavine Kyles Reid, of 787 Fair Street, S. W., who declared: "We are a band of Christian women who believe in equal rights regardless of race color or creed.

"The children are fatherless," she declared, "and in a way they are now motherless."

A New York delegate, Mrs. Maude White Katz, told the board that "the motto of Georgia is moderation, wisdom and justice. We believe in that motto," sh said.

U. S. PRESTIGE AT STAKE

She declared further that th "prestige of this nation is at stake," and stated further tha "the eyes of the world are upo us. They will judge our sincerity in how we handle our cases o injustices."

Mrs. Katz further presented a written state which asked: "Did this mother have a right to defend the honor of her home?"

"Can this state and nation continue to permit such a miscarriage of justice?"

By this time most of the women were in tears. A prayer was offered. Mrs. Marguerrette McCadden, of New York, sang a song "We'll Overcome Someday," and the delegation walked out of the office with a promise of consideration.

Outside the office, only one person had been denied entrance. A Negro photographer declared troopers had refused to allow him to either register or go inside with his camera. The major in charge of the troopers declared he was held outside because of the crowd, but it was noticed that people streamed into the board room all during the hearing.

The visiting delegates departed for their distant homes by way of planes, trains and automobiles. The national chairman of this group, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., was absent on account of illness. She sent a telegram of regrets.

50 Weep in Ingram Plea

A weeping group of about 50 white and Negro women made another appeal to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles Monday for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram.

The Georgia Negro and two of her sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, are serving life terms for the Nov. 4, 1947, slaying of John Stratford, a white farmer. The Ingrams were first sentenced to death but the penalty was reduced to life imprisonment.

The delegation included Mrs. Amy Hunt of Philadelphia, mother of Mrs. Ingram.

Most members of the group broke into loud sobs when Mrs. Hunt was introduced by Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney of Greenwich, Conn., spokesman for the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, which sponsored the visit.

Mrs. Barney said Mrs. Hunt visited the Reidsville state prison Sunday and "saw her daughter for the first time in six years."

Gov. Talmadge was in his office today when the delegation arrived at the State Capitol, but the women went directly to the Pardons and Parole Board offices.

Federated CLUBS

By REBECCA S. DODSON

ROSA LEE INGRAM GETS A NEW TRIAL

Perhaps some of my readers have seen elsewhere the result of the trip to Georgia that a group of colored and white women, who represented organizations, made on "Mother's Day" in the interest of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, who with her two young sons are serving life sentences in a Georgia prison for the death of a white tenant farmer, who attacked Mrs. Ingram with criminal intent.



Mrs. Dodson

The authentic report of the trip reached me late. I feel that the case is of such vital importance to all women and especially to colored women, that interest is still running high, hence my report. For, "lest we forget," this case must be kept before the public with no let down until this widowed mother of 13 young sons who defended her, are free again.

It will take time and money but time moves fast. Money can be found to help Europeans and Asians in foreign countries, so why not spare a bit for a persecuted Negro mother at home whose only crime is that she fought to protect her honor. This case must be fought with one purpose in mind. The status of Negro womanhood in the United States of America.

The "Chicago Women for Peace" sent three delegates to Georgia on Mother's Day to visit Mrs. Ingram and to plead for her freedom from prison. Mesdames Lula Stafford, Sue Van Howe and Ada Shaw made the trip and are now available for speaking dates to tell of their experiences.

Mrs. Shaw reports that the delegates from 11 states on May 9 and 10 met in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Hunt, the mother of Mrs. Ingram, was sent to see her daughter. She was accompanied by two white women. Their expenses were paid by the delegation. The car was met at the prison by two truck loads of police and the warden.

The delegation was unable to carry out the meeting as pre-arranged with Governor Talmadge, so they went directly to the parole board.

Mrs. Nora Stanton Barnes was among the delegates who presented pleas from all States. Mrs. Barney begged that Mrs. Ingram might come back to her children because they needed her and she needed them.

The delegates talked with Mrs. Ingram's lawyer, Atty. Walden of Atlanta and learned that she would not be eligible for parole until 1955. Col. Walden spoke of a new trial for Mrs. Ingram in July of this year.

Both Negro and white citizens are taking an active part in the Ingram case.

Listen, Readers, it was your contribution to the delegates' fund that made it possible for the "Women For Peace" to send delegates. You can get your money's worth out of their trip by inviting friends in and ask to have one of your delegates come and tell about the trip. They are all wonderful speakers and they have a terrific story to tell.

Mrs. Maud White Kats reminded those on the parole board that Georgia stood for Wisdom, Justice and Moderation, neither of which had been shown Mrs. Ingram.

Remember, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Freedom." Freedom for all.

Mrs. Ingram denied parole

No action seen until Aug. 1955

ATLANTA, Ga. — There is little hope that Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram will be considered for parole before August 1955.

This was the ruling made last week by the State Pardon and Parole Board in answer to an appeal by 50 women made on behalf of Mrs. Ingram who was convicted of the murder of a Georgia farmer in 1947.

Among the women making the appeal was Mrs. Ingram's mother.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, were convicted of killing John Stratford, a white neighbor. The case attracted widespread interest and a number of groups came to Mrs. Ingram's assistance. She pleaded self-defense in the slaying.

21 Years Is Life

In turning down the plea of the women, the parole board pointed out that it is standing procedure to consider life termers for parole only after they have served seven years.

This conforms to a board practice of requiring prisoners to serve at least a third of their terms before being given parole consideration. The average life sentence is computed at 21 years.

Ingrams Denied Paroles

Women Marchers Treated Like Reds at Georgia Capitol in Atlanta

By W. A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia Pardon and Parole Board has again refused to grant paroles to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons.

The board, through member Mrs. Rebecca Rainey Garrett, announced it would make no exception in the case and that the imprisoned mother and the offspring who defended her against the alleged attack of an enraged white sharecropper will not be eligible for parole until August, 1955.

The denial followed the second sensational appearance of a group of women before the board, spearheaded by the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, headed by Dr. Mary Church Terrell.

DR. TERRELL was not among the visiting group, being reportedly ill in Washington.

Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney of Greenwich, Conn., descendant of a famed suffragist, acted as official spokesman.

The entire interracial group remained under constant surveillance of the GBI (Georgia Bureau of Investigation) and the State Patrol.

From the time committee members entered Georgia and were connected with the announced Mother's Day pilgrimage to Tatnall Prison and the Parole Board hearing, state police kept their movements under watch.

Ingrams Denied Paroles

TWO DAYS after the hearing, when delegates had departed to their eight-state homes, Georgia detectives were seen along Auburn Avenue and other streets, keeping up their "watch."

When the group visited Governor Talmadge and the Parole Board last January, it was termed an "unusual" body.

Pictures were made and the names recorded of every person who entered the Governor's executive office. Unofficial reports connected this action with an alleged attempt to ferret out possible "Reds" or representatives of "Red Front" organizations.

THE GBI force could not have done a better job of watching parachuted enemy agents of the Government than they did the Ingram delegation.

They made no arrests, although interracial delegates ate together in public places, clearly in violation of Georgia laws requiring separation.

A plan of Mrs. Marilyn Alexander, New York coordinator of the group, to have the delegates carried by bus to Reidsville to see Mrs. Ingram failed.

Instead two delegates accompanied Mrs. Amy Hunt, 66-year-old mother of Mrs. Ingram, to Southeast Georgia.

* * *

THEY WERE stopped by the state patrol a few miles from Reidsville. Mrs. Hunt was allowed to enter the prison and speak with her daughter for fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Hunt said she found Mrs. Ingram apparently healthy, but unhappy because she could not be with her twelve children. Mrs. Ingram was admonished to quit crying and to take it easy, as Mrs. Hunt patted her, the latter said.

The imprisoned Ingram boys are reportedly in a South Georgia camp.

At the Monday hearing, which saw Negro reporters required to register along with visiting delegates entering the Board of Pardons and Paroles room, Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney acted as spokesman.

* * *

DECLARING THAT the group of representatives were appealing to the board for the Ingrams' release on moral grounds, Mrs. Barney pointed out that people around the world are disturbed by the plight of Mrs. Ingram and her sons.

She said America was spreading forth as "moral leader of the world" in which most peoples of this earth are colored.

Eight delegates from New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wisconsin, California, Connecticut, Illinois and Georgia pleaded for Mrs. Ingram's release.

Georgia representative Mrs. Octavine Reid of Atlanta, made one of the most fervent appeals as a mother and Christian.

* * *

WHEN MRS. INGRAM'S mother, Mrs. Hunt, was presented, there were sobs from virtually all women present. She stood, nearly fainted, then sat down with difficulty.

A touching song—"Done Made My Vow to the Lord"—was sung by Mrs. Margaret McCadden of New York, closing the appearance by the board.

Governor Talmadge, who had left executive offices earlier, was visited by four representatives the next day. They found him "cordial," but offering no encouragement to their mission.

THE PETITION to the parole board, read by Mrs. Maude White Katz of New York, asked:

"Did not this mother have the right to defend her honor and her home?

"We feel time already spent in prison is sufficient . . ."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were convicted in 1948 for the Nov. 4, 1947, slaying of John E. Strartford of Ellaville. They were doomed to die in the electric chair, but the penalties were reduced to life terms upon appeal.

The other children of Mrs. Ingram live near Leslie, Ga., in a home constructed with funds raised in her behalf by the NAACP. The association presently aids in support of the children.

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50 WEEPING WOMEN PLEAD, BUT:

Georgia governor refuses to free Mrs. Rosa Ingram

ATLANTA — A petition by 50 weeping women, seeking the release of Mrs. Rosa L. Ingram, 45, mother of 14 children, convicted of murdering a 66-year-old white sharecropper in 1947, was turned down last week by Gov. Herman Talmadge and the Georgia pardon and parole board.

Led by 94-year-old Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the interracial group, members of the Women's Committee for Equal Justice of New York, prayed and sang hymns on the steps of the state Capitol in Atlanta, before seeking a pardon from the life sentence imposed on Mrs. Ingram.

They carried a blue and white banner which read "Free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram." The matron was convicted along with her sons, Sammie, 19, and Wallace, 22, of fatally beating John E. Straford, the sharecropper.

Refuses To Listen

When the delegation appeared before Governor Talmadge in a reception room adjoining his office, the governor refused to listen to the petition asking for a pardon for Mrs. Ingram.

The governor said he has no clemency power and referred the group to the pardon and parole board. He stated, "This is an unusual group. We don't often have groups of this kind come to Georgia."

At the parole board, the group read the petition, which maintained prejudice, not fact, convicted Mrs. Ingram. Miss Lois Johnson of New York visualized Mrs. Ingram as a woman who courageously resisted an attempted criminal attack.

Jeer Chairman

The group jeered when the chairman of the parole board called the petition "another propaganda story," and said the dead man was armed with a gun to shoot a mule.

Miss Karen Worley, white California actress, told parole officials, "I believe if this had happened to me I would never have been convicted."

The group, with representatives from California, Texas, Chicago and St. Louis, was told to consult Mrs. Ingram's attorney if they have any new facts in the case. The parole official added that Mrs. Ingram would be eligible for parole in August, 1955.

Doomed 2 Accuse Man In Slaying

By ALBERT RILEY

The Upson County Negro youths under death sentence in the slaying of an elderly white man near Thomaston last March have repudiated confessions of guilt attributed to them and have signed affidavits accusing a white man of connection with the crime.

This surprising new development in the Edgar Henderson killing case was brought to light in an appeal by Charles Lewis King, 17, and Joel Lee Jones, 16, for commutation of their death sentences to life imprisonment.

The affidavits, sworn to in the presence of several witnesses at Tattnall State Prison Dec. 29, were presented as a supplemental petition to the State Pardon and Parole Board by A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney for the condemned youths.

AX AND PIPE

Edgar Henderson, 65, operator of the Crest Drive-In, was hacked and bludgeoned to death, apparently with an ax and a piece of iron pipe, last March 20. His body, wrapped in a quilt, was found the next day in a crude grave in woods about 100 yards behind the drive-in.

King and Jones, who worked on a nearby farm, were arrested a few hours later and both confessed to the crime.

Despite the confessions, both Negroes pleaded not guilty and were tried on the same day, April 13, and both were convicted without recommendations for mercy. Jones repudiated his confession at his trial in his unsworn statement to the jury. Both swore in their Dec. 29 affidavits that their confessions were obtained by threats from investigating officers.

Court-appointed attorneys for the two Negroes appealed the verdicts to the State Supreme Court, which upheld the convictions and death sentences.

Walden subsequently entered the case and filed the commutation plea now pending before the Pardon and Parole Board.

MAN IMPLICATED

In a portion of King's affidavit, corroborated by Jones, a white man was implicated in the crime.

In his sworn statement, King said he and Jones went to the Crest Drive-In on the morning of the slaying to buy food. He said a white man, named in the affidavit, was in the drive-in but warned them not to call his name and then took them into a room where Henderson's battered body was lying wrapped in a quilt on a bed.

The white man made them take Henderson's body out and bury it, King swore, and threatened to kill them if they ever told about his presence there.

Members of the Pardon and Parole Board said yesterday that the case is being thoroughly investigated in the light of the new contentions filed in the appeal for commutation.

Paul White Electrocuted

ATLANTA, Ga.—Paul Wright, 19-year-old farmhand, was electrocuted last Friday at Reidsville, Ga., for the knife slaying of Mrs. Sara Bell Daniel, a Walton County white farm woman.

A last-minute appeal for clemency by NAACP counsel failed. The State Pardon and Parole Board previously had turned down a plea for commutation of sentence.

Friends Of Mrs. Ingram Fail Again

WASHINGTON — A delegation representing the Women's Committee for Equal Justice was informed last week that the United States Department of Justice can do nothing toward the release of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram from a Georgia prison where she is serving a life sentence on an alleged murder charge involving a white farmer.

The delegation composed of approximately 20 persons, headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, last Fri. called upon A.B. Caldwell chief of the civil rights section of the justice department, to use every means possible to free this widowed mother of 14 children. She has spent 6 years behind bars.

Caldwell received the delegation with much curtesy and showed great respect to Mrs. Terrell, listening patiently as she read a statement outlining the case of Mrs. Ingram.

THE TRAGIC STORY

The statement told the story of how this Georgia farm woman had been assaulted by her neighboring white sharecropper because her stock had supposedly trespassed on land he was clutivating. When Mrs. Ingram, accompanied by her two sons, went to retrieve their stock, the widow was attacked by the white sharecropper. Her two sons, ages at that time about 12 and 14, came to her rescue and the 3 fought off the white farmer, beating him to death.

The courts were never able to prove which of the three might have been responsible for the man's death, but it was a known fact that whichever one was responsible it was still a matter of self defense.

It was generally believed, however, that the white neighbor was not as enraged with Mrs. Ingram because her stock had gotten into his cotton patch, was he was because she had continually discouraged his advances toward her.

Booker To Die Friday, Board Says

By International News Service

Howard Leroy Booker, a 33-year old Atlanta Negro, was told Wednesday he must die Friday for an armed robbery that netted him $1.50.

If no further legal action wins a reprieve, Booker will be the second Georgian to die in the electric chair on that charge. Armed robbery was made a capital crime in 1947.

The State Pardon and Parole Board turned down a plea for commutation of the sentence for the second time. The Board pointed out that the Supreme Court had found there was sufficient evidence to support the verdict and sentence and added:

"There does not seem to be any doubt under the best information we can obtain to the identity of the subject. There is a confession of the crime by the subject. He was represented by able counsel, denied none of his constitutional rights.

"In view of the confession, the identification by the victim and the evidence showing a brutal attack, an attempt to rape, a brutal kicking and beating of the victim in the prospect of the commission of the crime, it is directed that the order denying the application for commutation issued by this Board Dec. 29, 1953, remain in full force and effect."

The robbery victim, a white woman, was beaten, kicked and slashed with a knife.

U.S. unable to aid Mrs. Rosa Ingram

Dr. Terrell Leads Delegation On Behalf Of Georgia Prisoner

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United States Department of Justice can do nothing toward the release of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram from a Georgia prison.

This statement was made to approximately 20 women, headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, last Friday, by A. B. Caldwell, chief of the civil rights section of the department.

Mrs. Ingram, widowed mother of 14 children, has spent six years in prison, where she was sentenced to life for the alleged murder of a white farmer.

Mr. Caldwell heard a statement by the delegation, outlining the case of the imprisoned woman. The statement said, in part:

Mrs. Ingram had been assaulted by her neighboring sharecropper because her stock has supposedly trespassed on land he was cultivating.

When Mrs. Ingram, accompained by her two sons, went to retrieve the stock, she was attacked by the farmer.

Come To Rescue

Her two sons, about 12 and 14 years old at the time, came to her rescue and the three fought off the farmer, beating him to death.

Mr. Caldwell said the president has no authority to parole a prisoner not prosecuted on federal charges.

"The United Nations has interceded," he added, "but they found that they could do nothing."

To this Mrs. Angie Dickerson of New York retorted, "Well, we charge you, together with brother Hubbert (Maceo Hubbert) of finding a way."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Mary Church Terrell, venerable fighter for civil rights, led a delegation of 20 Negro and white representatives to the U. S. Department of Justice, to petition for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons. Mrs. Ingram, mother of 14 children, has been serving a sentence of life imprisonment for defending herself against the attack of a white man in Georgia.

Other members of the delegation included Rev. J. Philbert, of the Baptist Ministers Alliance of Philadelphia, 4 Negro women trade unionists from North Carolina, the chairman and several members of the Sullivan Counthy NAACP, representatives of the Insurance Union of Philadelphia, the New York Civil Rights Congress, the American Peace Crusade and the Emma Lazarus Federation.

The delegation met with Arthur Caldwell, chief of the Civil Rights Division of the Criminal Section of the Justice Department, and with Maceo Hubbard, Negro member of the same division.

DR. TERRELL'S STATEMENT

Dr. Terrell opened the meeting by reading a statement on behalf of the delegation which said in part: "The circumstances which surround the imprisonment of Mrs. Ingram and her sons are inseparably a part of the system of oppression of the Negro people in America.

"A system which has come to have very definite recognizable patterns but always to be sure involving in some way or another a denial of basic human rights, including as it does all too often, denials of the primary right — the right to life itself. Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were denied their individual rights to a fair trial, to due process of law and to equal protection of laws."

Dr. Terrell then described the delegation of Negro and white women which she led to Georgia last December to demand freedom for the Ingrams.

Arthur Caldwell claimed that the Department of Justice could not intervene in the Ingram case because (1) it would violate "state's rights" and (2) because the statute of limitations had expired in this case. Caldwell was sharply answered by members of the delegation who said the statute of limitations could not be invoked by the Department in this case, without exposing its indifference toward the Negro people. For the matter had been brought to the Department of Justice within the stipulated three year period, yet no action had been taken by the Department.

Further, the delegates sharply attacked the centuries old excuse of "state's rights" which has always meant the "right" of states to deprive Negro citizens of all constitutional guarantees.

The Women's Committee for Equal Justice anounced that the next step in their campaign to free Mrs. Ingram would be a delegation to the United Nations on Tuesday, April 6.

Nash Acquitted In Lovers' Lane Slaying Case

Willie Nash, 39-year-old Hapeville Negro, was acquitted of a murder charge Friday in the lovers' lane slaying of Marvin Lindsey last November.

An all-white jury deliberated five hours before returning a verdict in the case.

Lindsey was bludgeoned to death while he and a woman were parked in his car on a lonely side road in south Fulton County.

Nash took the witness stand and, in an unsworn statement, said he knew nothing about the killing.

BOOKER SAVED BY LAST-MINUTE

Atty. A. T. Walden Secures Vital Habeas Corpus Writ

REIDSVILLE, Ga. — (SNS) — Howard Leroy Booker was temporarily snatched from dying in the electric chair yesterday morning after Atlanta Attorney Austin T. Walden skirted local red tape to secure a writ of Habeas Corpus 20 minutes before the 33-year-old Atlanta Negro was to walk that last mile.

And after several hours following legal procedures in swift manner to save the man who lost a plea for commutation of the death sentence a few days ago, Walden said he found Booker sitting in his cell, "calmly reading his Bible."

The State Pardon and Parole Board had turned down a second plea earlier this week, an it had been felt that no other course lay open to save Booker from paying the supreme penalty.

HEARING APRIL 23

The writ, which will be heard April 23 in Reidsville City Court, Judge C. L. Stewart presiding, was secured on grounds that white and yellow jury slips were used to select the jury which handed Booker the death sentenee last March 11 upon conviction of armed robbery of $1.50 from a white woman.

Walden, who has defended Booker since his arrest, declared, "I'm going to exhaust everything I know in the law."

The attorney told of a harrowing trip to Tatnall County Thursday night in preparation for a last ditch effort to save Booker from the electric chair.

He was accompanied by S. L. Highly, of 163 Laurel Ave., a roof repairman, who volunteered to drive him to the state prison.

FRANTIC RACE

Most legal offices open at 9 or 9:30 a. m., and Booker was scheduled to die at 10 a. m. The attorney had to first take the legal papers to the prison where they were notarized after Booker signed them. The next trip was back to the Reidsville Courthouse for filing, before the writ could be served on the prison warden.

Walden said he placed the papers in the warden's hand at 9:40 a. m. The attorney said he was surprised that Booker had such "composure" a scant few minutes before he was scheduled to die.

Court Rejects New Plea of Doomed Pair

Pretrial investigations required by the 1951 Juvenile Court Act do not apply to superior courts trying juveniles on felony charges, the Georgia Supreme Court said Monday.

Thus the court again refused to spare Joe Lee Jones and Charles Lewis King, teen-age Upson County Negroes sentenced to death in the fatal bludgeoning of an elderly white man near Thomaston.

Their conviction of slaying Edgar Henderson, 65, operator of a drive-in, previously was affirmed by the high court.

Their counsel then filed habeas corpus proceedings in Reidsville City Court and when turned down there, appealed to the Supreme Court once more.

The court had ruled in another case that the Juvenile Court Act does not take away from superior courts jurisdiction to try juveniles for felonies. Attorneys for Jones and King contended, however, there had been no pretrial investigation as required by the Act.

But the court said that applies only to juvenile court trials and not to superior courts

13c 1954

GERMANY

Soldier to die for 4 slayings

Guilty of multiple killings in Germany

AUGSBURG, Germany — Pfc. Abraham Thomas, 26, was sentenced to death here last week for the murder of two American soldiers and two German girls.

The death sentence, imposed by a German court-martial, is subject to review. Private Thomas will be hanged if the sentence is upheld.

Shooting and Stabbing

A native of Dooly County, Ga., the soldier was found guilty of shooting and stabbing the foursome on the outskirts of the city of Augsburg.

He pleaded innocent to the charges. The verdict required a sentence of death or life in prison.

GI Who Slew Four In Germany, Gets Death

AUGSBURG, Germany — (AN P) — Pfc. Abraham Thomas, 26, of Dooly County, Ga., was given the death sentence by a U. S. army general courts martial board here Thursday night. Thomas was found guilty of murdering two American soldiers and two German girls.

A 10-man board found him guilty of the fatal stabbing and shooting of Sgt. L. C. Lafayette Bennett, Kansas City, Kans., Cpl. Edward Peters, East Chicago, and

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GERMANY

Soldiers get life in German killing

WIESBADEN, GERMANY — (ANP) — Life imprisonment was the penalty given last week to two soldiers convicted of unprecedented murder by a general court martial here.

Sentenced for the knife slaying of a German were: Privates Thomas H. Jackson, Chicago, and John F. Burns, Pensacola, Fla. Both suffered dishonorable discharges and forfeiture of pay and allowances.

The soldiers were found guilty of stabbing Wilhelm Brueckmann, 26, as he walked with his girl friend in a local park last November.

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Kidnaper Grabs 2, Kills Man

Herald P. 11 A Miami Dec 5-11-54

CHICAGO —(UP)— Richard Dix, 24, a free-lance radio worker, was shot to death early Monday by a gunman who kidnaped him and his sweetheart and made improper advances toward the girl.

The girl, Carol Giddins, 19, told police that when the bandit began making advances Dix broke free, even though his hands had been bound with wire, and attacked the gunman.

She said that after shooting Dix five times the gunman drove around for 45 minutes with the dying man on the back seat of Dix's auto. He made no further effort to molest her, Miss Giddins said.

The girl told police she and Dix were parked on a North Side street when the gunman forced his way into the car and bound them with wire.

After Dix was shot the bandit took $20 from his pockets and finally abandoned the car and the girl on another street corner.

Dix was dead by the time police got him to a hospital. Dix was to have appeared on the network show "Welcome Travelers" Monday.

13c 1954

JAPAN

GI And Buddy Indicted In Overseas Slaying

CANNONSBURG, Miss. — (ANP) — According to a report received from the Army Home Service News department, Pfc. Richard Crews, 26, of Route 1, this city, along with Pfc. Percy Scott, 27, of Chicago, has been indicted by the Sapporo Prosecutor's office on charges of murder in the robbery and slaying of a beer hall operator in Sapporo, Japan.

The report stated the crime was committed on April 18 and the men were arrested on April 25 by the American military police and turned over to Japanese authorities.

It also stated that Crews confessed he and Scott killed the beer hall operator after he caught them robbing the place.



GOT 40 YEARS — Rothwell B. Floyd talks with his attorneys, Lt. Col. Thomas J. Cameron, left, of Chicago, and Elisha Scott, right, of Topeka, as he awaited verdict of court-martial on charge of slapping a lieutenant colonel in Red prison camp. (UP Photo.)

Wins acquittal on charge of murder

Sentenced for slapping fellow prisoner, a lieutenant colonel

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd was sentenced to 40 years in prison last week after being acquitted of murder but convicted of striking a superior army officer.

Private Floyd, a former prisoner of war in Korea, was accused of drowning one fellow POW and attempting to kill another. He was convicted in six counts by a 11-man military court, but exonerated on the murder charge.

After deliberating for nine hours, the court rendered its guilty verdict, one count being a charge that he struck Lt. Col. John W. Keith while both were being held as prisoners by the Reds.

Not Maximum Sentence

The charge of striking the superior officer was the major basis for the 40-year sentence because it was a violation of Article of War 64, for which he could have been given the death sentence.

However, a unanimous vote of the court is required for imposition of the death penalty and a three - fourth vote is required for a sentence in excess of 10 years of imprisonment.

The other five counts against Floyd covered assaults on other United Nations prisoners in the hands of the enemy, stealing their food and the food and belongings of sick and dead prisoners.

Acquitted On 3 Other Counts

He was acquitted on three charges of stealing food and belongings of prisoners.

The verdict and sentence of the military court is subject to review by higher military authorities, including a board of review in Washington.

The trial was one of the longest courts - martial in military history and is believed to be the first in which an American faced trial for crimes alleged to have taken place in an enemy prison.

The trial began Feb. 9 and concluded on March 31.

Private Floyd snapped to attention, saluted smartly and said, "Yes, sir," as the verdict was read to him.

Members of an army court write out their recommendations on a secret ballot, tally of the ballots largely determining the sentence.

Private Floyd, a member of the Second Division, was captured by the Reds Feb. 12, 1951, and released Aug. 9, 1953 — 30 months later. Returning to his home in Chicago Aug. 25, 1953, he was arrested on his wedding day, Oct. 12.

'Fingered' By Fellow POWs

The charge that he killed a fellow prisoner stemmed from Army interviews with his fellow POWs. It was based on 41 affidavits by 39 of his fellow prisoners, the Army said.

The military court that convicted Floyd was composed of officers only. The officer that he was convicted of slapping later died in prison.

Ex-POW freed of murder charge

Colonel was fellow prisoner; Balto. soldier defense witness

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd was sentenced to 40 years in prison last week after being acquitted of murder but convicted of striking a superior army officer.

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Sentence surprises Balto. ex-POW who was with Pfc. Floyd

Pfc. Roosevelt Lunn of Baltimore, a defense witness for Pfc. Floyd, was "surprised" when notified by the AFRO of the sentence given the former POW.

Now at his home at 1044 W. Fayette st., while waiting for his discharge, Pfc. Lunn was in the same prison camp with Pfc. Floyd for 20 months. He was in Kansas for the trial for four weeks before suffering a nervous breakdown.

Now formally stationed at Camp Pickett, Va., Pfc. Lunn was the first repatriated American POW to reach San Francisco last July.

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Widow, 72, Slain On South Second

Police Say Handyman Also Raped

Worker for Democratic Party

Mrs. Roberta Busby, a 72-year-old widow, was found slashed to death early yesterday in the bedroom of her apartment at 850 S. Second.

An autopsy revealed that she had been brutally raped.

Deputy Coroner Harry Elstone said the well-known Democratic Party worker had been dead from 6 to 10 hours when her body was discovered about 2:30 a.m. by a neighbor.

He said her throat had been slashed and her windpipe severed. Her body was severely bruised.

Police arrested a 44-year-old handyman, James Franklin Bowman, 317 E. Gray, and charged him with murder and rape.

Left Prison May 25

Bowman was released from Eddyville Penitentiary May 25 after serving 11 years of a 15-year sentence for raping his 14-year-old stepdaughter here, police said.

Mrs. Busby, widow of Eugene Busby, had worked as a bookbinder at Breckel Press, 205 W. Breckinridge, for the last five or six years. She was previously in charge of bookbinding at the Jefferson County Courthouse for 23 years.

She was one of the oldest members of A.F.L. Bookbinders Local Union 54 and served for five years as its vice-president.

She was well known in political circles and had been an enthusiastic Democratic Party worker on the precinct level.

Struggle Is Indicated

Police said the condition of her first-floor apartment indicated that a struggle had taken place. Mrs. Busby's eyeglasses and false teeth were found on the floor of her kitchen amid tiny spots of blood. More blood spots were found on the floor of her bathroom.

The body was lying face down on the floor of her bedroom.

Police said a nightgown had been laid out on her bed, but there was no other indication that she was planning to retire when the assault occurred.

Bowman was questioned all day yesterday. He admitted the slaying, police said, but denied raping the woman. He gave several versions of the crime, saying at first that he killed Mrs. Busby because she accused him of taking a trinket from her dresser.

Says Price Angers Her

Bowman signed a final statement about 6:30 p.m. In it he told police he had been doing repair work for Mrs. Busby for the last two weeks. He said he went to her apartment Saturday to appraise a painting and cleaning job she wanted done.

Bowman said Mrs. Busby became angry over the price he quoted for the job.

He said he became so infuriated that he grabbed a pair of scissors from her dresser and stabbed her in the throat.

Bowman said he carried the scissors from the house and threw them in front of a cleaning shop on Second Street. Police were unable to find the scissors, however.

Mrs. Busby was described by friends as being "too kind for her own good." Friends said she often pitied down-and-out strangers she met on the street and took them home with her to feed them.

Dog Found Terrified

Apparently the only witness to the struggle and murder was Mrs. Busby's tiny dog, a Manchester terrier she acquired only last week. The puppy, terrified and shaking, met investigators at the door of the apartment.

The body was found about 2:30 a.m. after a neighbor, Mrs. Anna Marie Nash, 844 S. Second, noticed a light burning in Mrs. Busby's kitchen.

Mrs. Nash, who knew that Mrs. Busby was a diabetic, became concerned and tried to call her. When there was no answer she telephoned Mrs. E. H. Stone, 81, who lives in an apartment over Mrs. Busby's apartment. But Mrs. Stone was reluctant to enter Mrs. Busby's apartment.

Door Found Unlocked

Mrs. Nash then appealed to a cousin, Robert Brownfield, 69, also of 844 S. Second, to look in on Mrs. Busby. Brownfield said he found the side door to the apartment unlocked and went in. He saw Mrs. Busby on the floor and called police.

Mrs. Busby was visited by her son, Frank E. Busby, 1017 S. Brook, about 4:30 p.m. Busby said he saw Bowman near her apartment as he left, but thought nothing of it since he knew the man had been working for his mother.

Bowman was arrested about 4 a.m. at the home of a brother-in-law, Henry Jones, where he has lived for the last three weeks or so. Bloodstained clothes were found in Bowman's clothes closet.

Informed by Busby that the handyman had been seen near Mrs. Busby's home, police asked neighbors if they knew the man's name. Neighbors supplied the name of Jones, Bowman's brother-in-law, who had worked for Mrs. Busby in the past.

Purse Found on Bed

Officers went to Jones home and learned that Bowman had worked for Mrs. Busby Saturday. He was then taken in for questioning.

Police said the apartment had not been entered by force. Mrs. Busby's purse, containing $37, remained on her bed. A coin bank had not been disturbed.

The elderly widow moved to the apartment in late June from 618 S. Second, where she had lived about 20 years. Her son said she made the move to be near her work. She had been renovating the apartment for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Busby's husband, who died in 1942, had been a pressman for many years for the old Louisville Anzeiger, a German-language newspaper.

Services To Be Tomorrow

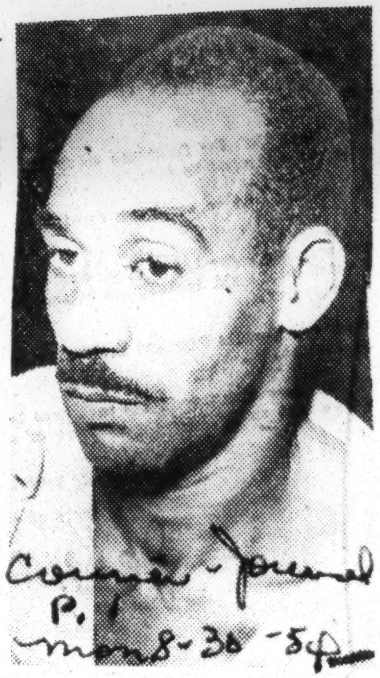
Surviving besides her son is a sister, Mrs. William A. Ruff, McLean, Va., and a number of nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Busby was a member of Christ Church Cathedral and Eastern Star Daylight Lodge 214.

Requiem Mass will be said for her at 9:15 a.m. tomorrow at Grace Episcopal Church. The funeral will be at 1 p.m. tomorrow at Pearson's, 1310 S. Third. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.



MRS. ROBERTA BUSBY
Found slashed to death



JAMES F. BOWMAN
Held as murderer-rapist

13c 1954

KOREA

Doomed GI's hanging stayed

Afro American
Sat. 11-20-54
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The U.S. District Court of Appeal for the District of Columbia, Saturday, stayed the execution of a colored soldier who is under death sentence for the alleged murder of a Korean civilian two years ago.

The order to delay the execution was granted by Chief Judge Harold Stephens and Judge John Danahar, ponding appeal of a lower court decision.

The soldier is John E. Day of Washington, who was sentenced to death after a court martial on charges of slaying a Korean when the latter attempted to protect his wife against advances said to have been made by Day.

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THE CASE was brought before federal court for a hearing on charges that his constitutional rights were invaded in the court martial proceedings.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut held that the court did not have jurisdiction. Day's attorneys are appealing that ruling.

Since Day is being held in Japan the question at issue is whether the federal courts have jurisdiction in habeas corpus cases beyond Continental United States.

13c 1954

LOUISIANA

DEPUTY MARSHAL CRITICALLY HURT

Denham Springs Official Shot During Scuffle

Deputy Town Marshal Charles Green of Denham Springs, Livingston parish, was shot and critically wounded during a scuffle with a man he had arrested in Denham Springs about 2:20 a. m. Sunday.

State police trooper Van Foster said Green, about [illegible] underwent an emergency operation at the Baton Rouge General hospital for removal of the bullet from his forehead.

Being held in the Livingston parish jail at Livingston on a charge of attempted murder is Frank Parker, Negro, 23, of Denham Springs.

Trooper Foster said Green had arrested Parker on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, a pistol, and was attempted to handcuff the man. Parker knocked Green to the ground, pulled the pistol and shot him, Foster said.

The trooper said the man took Green's pistol and fled. He was found hiding in a shack on the edge of town about 7:15 a. m., Foster said, and surrendered meekly. One of the pistols was found on the premises and a search was being made for the other weapon.

THREE ARE SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE

Shreveport Police Chief, Bossier Deputy Cut Down

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 27—Chief of Police E. G. Huckabay, Shreveport, and Deputy Maurice Miller, of Bossier parish were slain Saturday afternoon in a running gun battle with Man West, Negro of East Point, La., who was finally shot down.

Detective J. B. Chandler of Shreveport was shot in the hand.

The gunfire started when Deputy Miller went to the home of West's mother at McDade, about 20 miles southeast of Shreveport on Highway 71, shortly before 2 p.m., to question the Negro about an unspecified complaint.

Miller was shot dead as he entered the house unarmed.

Officers quickly summoned to the scene, then began an afternoon-long gun battle with West who barricaded himself in the loft of his mother's house.

Before the shooting ended, over 24 cars of police officers from all over North Louisiana had arrived at the house. At one time during the battle, tear gas shells were poured into the house, but they failed to rout West.

After the tear gas failed to force him out, five officers attempted to rush the house, one of them Huckababy, who was fatally shot. He was pronounced dead on arrival at about 4:15.

Police finally drove the Negro from the house by setting fire to it. He ran out, clothes in flames and gun in hand, and was struck down by a barrage of bullets.

The Negro's mother was in the house when Miller was slain but escaped soon afterward.

At the height of the battle, bystanders lined the highway for over a mile to witness it.

Negro Kills Police Chief and Deputy In Blazing Gun Battle

SHREVEPORT, La. — (ANP) —The chief of police here and a deputy were slain Saturday afternoon by Man West, of East Point, La., who himself was later slain. A fourth casualty, a city detective was wounded in the hand.

Dead officers are Police Chief E. G. Huckaby and Deputy Maurice Miller.

Deputy Miller is said to have gone to West's home regarding a complaint that was not very clear. He was killed on entering the house. West next fled to the home of his mother where he barricaded himself and defied his pursuers most of whom had been summoned from nearby towns.

STRANGULATION SLAYING SOLVED

Suspect Admits Killing of Produce Dealer

New Orleans police said Sunday that a man identified as Louis Chinn, Negro, 25, East Baton Rouge parish, had confessed to the slaying of Dominick Boeta, 57, also of East Baton Rouge, late Friday night.

The man was arrested about 7 a. m. Sunday by Det. William Stevens, Sgt. James Lavergne and Ptn. John Deltuget in a truck in front of 1617 Lowerline.

Police said they were told by East Baton Rouge parish sheriff's deputies that Chinn was wanted in connection with the beating and strangulation murder of Boeta, a home delivery produce dealer, about 11 p. m. Friday.

Boeta's bloodstained truck was found abandoned by the levee in Baton Rouge Saturday afternoon after his disappearance was reported by persons who usually did business with him. An investigation showed that Chinn was employed on the truck by Boeta.

Police here said Chinn admitted the murder and told East Baton Rouge deputies, who came here to return him to that parish, that he struck Boeta on the head and then strangled him.

He threw the body out of the truck on River rd. near Mullato Bend in West Baton Rouge parish and later abandoned the truck, police said.

The body was found at the spot described by the Negro a few minutes after the confession, police said, by East Baton Rouge authorities, who were notified by telephone.

Chinn was returned to East Baton Rouge by deputies T. W. Henderson, H. G. Leach and E. L. Guss.

13c 1954

LOUISIANA

Negro Ban Is Claim in Hearing

Times-Picayune

Quashing of Indictment on Fatal Beating Asked

New Orleans

Criminal district court Judge Neils F. Hertz Friday heard the testimony of six witnesses during a hearing on a motion to quash a murder indictment against a 19-year-old Negro on the grounds that Negroes were excluded from the grand jury.

Following the testimony of the witnesses Judge Hertz continued the hearing to a date to be set later on the grounds that several witnesses, including other criminal district court judges, were not available.

A motion to quash the indictment against Freddie Eubanks, formerly of Kosciusko, Miss., for the fatal beating of Mrs. Mabel Clarkson shortly before 6 a.m. May 24, was filed by defense attorneys Herbert Garon and Joseph [illegible] the grounds, that Negroes are systematically excluded from grand jury service and were excluded from the jury that indicted Eubanks.

'Negroes' Names in Wheel'

William B. Dillon, who served as chairman of the jury commission from 1928 to 1940, testified that to his knowledge no person was ever disqualified as a juror because of his race or color and stated that in fact while he was in office they were anxious to qualify Negroes for jury duty.

He further testified that he was certain that names of Negroes were in the wheel from which the grand jury panels are chosen from 1929 until his administration left office.

Dillon said that special efforts were made to acquire names of Negroes for qualification for jury service and that the commission met with several Negro leaders to acquire such names.

Walter E. Douglas, a member of the present jury commission, testified that the present commission has made further special efforts to qualify Negroes for jury service by drawing for jury service names from areas of the city known to be dominantly Negro in population and subpenaing them for qualification.

'Qualifications Identical'

Under cross-examination by assistant district attorney Edward A. Haggerty Jr., Douglas said that such efforts were instituted in 1952 and were in effect when the panel for the grand jury that indicted Eubanks was selected.

He said qualifications for jury service were identical for Negroes as for white and reiterated that no person is disqualified because of his race or color.

Other witnesses called during the hearing Friday were V. G. Warner, chairman of the jury commission, Dudley J. Desmare, former jury commissioner, both of whom testified basically the same as the two others; Mack A. Dyer, registrar of voters who furnished Negro and white registration figures, and Ernest O. Becker, assistant superintendent of public schools, who testified on Negro and white education statistics.

Eubanks is accused of the brutal murder of Mrs. Clarkson, then a housekeeper at the New Orleans Country Club, whose battered body was found in her apartment at 731 Iberville May 25.

Police stated that Eubanks signed a written confession stating that he had beaten her to death with a 30-inch metal pipe while attempting to burglarize her apartment.

13c 1954

White Police Shot Near Negro Hospital Dies Taveling Mile To White Hospital

BALTIMORE. — (ANP) —Jim crow customs in this city were criticized strongly when officials of the Provident hospital pointed out that a white policeman, Aubrey Lowman, who was shot Sunday 200 feet from the doors of the colored hospital by a Negro ex-convict, was taken 11 blocks away to the Maryland General hospital where he was pronounced dead.

Mrs. E. Finch Morris, executive secretary to the hospital superintendent John Procope, said that doctors and orderlies had readied blood plasma and oxygen soon after the shooting and had sent out a stretcher for the victim. She added that they were surprised when an ambulance called to the scene took the wounded policeman to the hospital.

In the meantime Melvin Oliver, whom the police scoured the city for since Sunday in an intense hunt to charge him with shooting the policeman, killed himself as two patrolmen stalked him.

Twenty-seven year old Oliver, who shot Lowman while the policeman was guarding a car that the ex-convict had stolen and left committed suicide while seated in a double-parked car to which he had fled after firing once at two patrolmen who had spotted him rambling down Gay street.

The policeman was shot Easter Monday night. He was dead upon arrival at Maryland General Hospital.

Gaines Lansey, a member of the Provident Hospital board of trustees, who arrived on the scene a few minutes after the policeman was shot near the hospital, suggested that the man might could have been saved if he had been taken to Provident hospital. Assailing the city's jim-crow customs, he said that Provident was equipped to administer medical treatment to all citizens regardless of race or color.

13c 1954

MASSACHUSETTS

Boy, 15, Accused of Murder; Admits Sex Slaying of Girl

Post & Times Herald
Sun. 11-7-54

NORWOOD, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP).—A lanky, 15-year-old altar boy and former Boy Scout was charged with murder today after he allegedly confessed to strangling Geraldine Annese, 15, former schoolmate, whose nude body was found yesterday in a garage beside her home.

District Attorney Myron Lane said Peter Makarewicz, Jr., good-looking 6-footer, confessed strangling the girl with his bare hands, after eight hours' questioning. Handcuffed to police later, Peter walked through a horrified crowd of his neighbors to the garage to reenact the crime.

Washington D.C.

Lane said:

"There was sex connected with the attack. He planned to do it that (Thursday) evening. We have evidence that shows he had reason (to kill the girl), although he didn't say."

Geraldine had been out with other teen-agers Thursday night and left them about 9:45 o'clock. Next morning, her body, clad only in socks, was found on the garage floor. A necklace was drawn tightly around her neck, but authorities did not believe it was the instrument of death.

Peter and Geraldine went to grammar school together. They lived around the corner from each other and "dated" until she broke off the association six months ago, neighbors said.

As Peter walked with police to the garage this afternoon, Geraldine's stepbrother, Philip de Rose, leaped at him, shouting: "My sister's dead. My mother's dying." Geraldine's mother has been given sedatives.

Police said young Peter attempted to make a date with another girl last night, less than 24 hours after Geraldine met death.

Police said suspcion had been directed to Peter by a palm and fingerprints found on a car parked in the garage.

Kills 'Boss', Ends Mixed Love Tryst

TUNICA, Miss, — A Mississippi man charged with slaying his white railroad foreman to break up an interracial love affair between his boss and wife has been freed of a murder rap by a Tunica Grand jury.

The Tunica Grand jury last week returned a "no true" bill in favor of Robert Jones, an Illinois Central railroad hand who had been held without bond on a murder charge for the Feb. 13 fatal shooting of Richard Turbeville, Illinois Central section foreman.

Sheriff H. B. Cargile said Wednesday that Jones had been released from custody after the no true bill was returned last Monday.

ONE OF FEW CASES

This is believed to be one of the few cases where a Negro has been set free in Mississippi after admitting killing a white man.

In this case, which apparently came to the violence stage as a last resort after Jones had sought vainly to have first the railroad company and then the police force Tubeville to break off his illicit relations with his wife, whites in the section seemed generally to show sympathy to Jones' side.

The Tri-State Defender learned during the period that Jones was being held that it had been "common knowledge" in the community that Turbeville had been carrying on an affair with Jones' wife. Also that the foreman had physically chastised the man on at least two occasions on the job.

'RIGHT TO PROTECT HOME'

It was learned that a plea by Jones to railroad officials failed to help solve the ticklish problem when officials refused to intervene. When he went to the police he was refused a guard around his house but was assured a man had the "right to protect his home."

The fatal shooting occured Feb. 13, when the white man came to Jones' home and tried to get the latter to leave his own house on a pretext. An argument followed and Turbeville reportedly rushed to his car and grabbed a shotgun and aimed it at Jones. Jones beat him to the draw and the foreman was dropped on the spot, his gun at his feet.

Indications are there would be no explosive aftermath in connection with the shooting or the action of the jury.

NOEL TO BE TRIED IN GREENWOOD

LEXINGTON, Miss., April 12, (DSN)—The trial of Eddie Noel, Holmes County Negro war veteran, who confessed the killing of three Holmes County white men, including a Deputy Sheriff, will be held in Greenwood in Leflore County.

Noel, an expert rifleman who later voluntarily surrendered became the central figure in one of the largest manhunts in Mississippi history following the slaying.

Noel who had been held in the Hinds County jail at Jackson since his surrender, presumably for safe keeping was indicted by the Holmes County grand jury last week.

The place of the trial was changed from Lexington to Greenwood when Atty. David Williams appointed by the court to defend Noel requested and was granted a change of venue.

The trial is set to be held in Greenwood during the May term of Circuit Court.

White Men Confess Murder Of Aged Negro Farmer

CLARKSDALE, Miss. June 8—(Special) — Two men have confessed the [illegible] murder of a 74-year-old Negro farmer, Will Matheny of near Clarksdale.

J. C. Wilson, 30, and Willie Williams, 18, said they lured Matheny from his home by asking him to help to start their car, while they said was stalled. While one of the two occupied Matheny's attention, the other hit him with a crowbar. Repeated blows with the crowbar caused the man's death.

Wilson worked for Matheny and knew that the farmer had withdrawn some money from the bank on Saturday to pay cotton choppers on his place. The attackers got a few dollars but failed to find $80 hidden in the house, though the dwelling was ransacked.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas E. Bingham and Clarksdale police identification officer R. L. Lanham made the arrests in Clarksdale Monday. Wilson and Williams were promptly indicted by a grand jury which was in session here yesterday.

With Negro Policemen It Might Not Have Happened

According to news releases, the latest from Montgomery, Alabama, the capitol of the Confederate states, and the very heart of the Old South, town after town, and city after city, is adding Negro policemen to its police force, and never was the conclusion more universal than that every where that Negro policemen have been added to the force it has brought about a sharp reduction in crime in the Negro Community, a sharp reduction in the cost of law enforcement, and of equal if not greater importance in these times, a great improvement and betterment in race relations and interracial goodwill.

In spite of justifiable expectations in the matter of the part of Negro citizens of the city, especially those who cast their votes for the winning candidates in the last city elections, Jackson the Capitol City of Mississippi is still among the important cities of the deep South which has not appointed, and is making no effort to appoint Negro policemen.

Out in North Jackson early this week a Negro man under treatment for mental illness was shot to death by a policeman called to investigate a disturbance created by the man.

Without reflecting on the intention of the officer responsible for the shooting it may well have been that a Negro policeman would have more likely been acquainted with the man, or the circumstances of his case, or close enough ecquainted with some of the neighbors at the scene to have talked with them upon reaching the scene.

In what ever way one chooses to look at the matter it is doubted whether the city of Jackson would have to bear the bad effects of the incident had Negro policemen been on the Jackson police force. . . .

GI Must Die In Slaying Of Salesman

Defender P. 4
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-20-54

JACKSON, Miss. — This state's supreme court Monday ordered the death Monday of GI Mack Lewis of Buffalo, New York, for the hitchhike murder of Kenneth Mason, New Orleans salesman. The court upheld the conviction of Lewis for the shooting of Mason on a lonely road in Hancock in April, 1953.

In writing the supreme court decision, Associate Justice W. T. Gillespie refused to give credence to contentions by Lewis' attorney that the accused had not been properly informed fo the charge or that he had been pressured into confessing. "Even the accused testified he had received nothing but fair treatment," the judge wrote.

Appeal By Negro Foils Death Chair

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 14.—The state's portable electric chair, which goes out of business on Jan. 1, Tuesday missed its last scheduled death sentence execution.

Come 1955 and lethal gas replaces the electric chair and executions will be at the state penitentiary at Parchman instead of in the county of conviction.

Mack Lewis, a Negro soldier scheduled to die at Bay St. Louis in Hancock County, Friday won a stay of execution when Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of the State Supreme Court granted him an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Lewis was convicted of the hitchhiker slaying of Kenneth Mason, salesman of New Orleans, who gave him a ride in his car.

Mr. Mason was killed on a lonely road in Hancock County in May of 1953 and his car stolen by Lewis who was later arrested in Virginia. Securing the stay for Mson were attorneys Arlington Jones of Hattiesburg and William H. Stewart of Poplarville. Grounds for United States Court review o conviction are that Lewis was coerced into confessing the slaying to two New Orleans detectives who returned him from Virginia.

Today 58 per cent of America 45,000,000 households are home owners, compared with 43.6 per cent in 1940, a newspaper survey has revealed.

State Negro Charged With Slaying White Woman Held Without Bond

Bond For Wife Set At $10,000

Louisville, Miss., Sept. 20.—(DSN)—A habeas corpus treat of a group of Negroes charge with the slaying of a white woman and wounding her husband during an incident at Vaiden, Miss., on September 4 was held here Monday.

Robert Goldsby, charged with the shooting, was held without bond. Bond for his wife, who is charged with being an accessory-after-the-fact, was set at $10,000. Other bonds were set at $2,000 for Robert Gillion, also charged with being an accessory-after-the-fact, and $1,000 for Mrs. Rosie Lee Moore, who is being held as a material witness. Mrs. Willie Turner, mother of Robert Goldsby, was released without bond.

The group, all natives of Mississippi, now living in St. Louis, Mo., were returning to the state to visit friends and relatives when the incident took place.

Shot to death during the incident was Mrs. Bryant Nelms whose husband was also shot and seriously wounded at the filling station and cafe which they operate at Vaiden.

According to reports the Negro group involved in the incident told the following story at the hearing Monday.

They had left St. Louis about 12 o'clock the night before en route to Mississippi to visit relatives and had arrived at the drive-in about 8 o'clock. They had decided to stop at the next place to get something to eat and oil and gas, they said, and they came on Nelms place unexpectedly. Stopping suddenly the car skidded around, nearly hit the place, and stirred up a lot of dust. They got out of the car, and the white man came out, ordering them to move on.

T Gillian said he has been driving, but when they got back in Goldsby took the wheel. The white man who had gone back in came back outside with a rubber hammer. "Here comes that man again," one of the Negroes said.

In the meantime Goldsby had reached in the glove compartment and had taken a pistol out and laid it in his lap. The Negroes said that the white man told them to "get the h--- out of here" and hit at Goldsby or hit the side of the car with the hammer. They testified that Goldsby shot the white man twice, once in the neck and once in the hip, that the white woman hearing the shots, rushed out of the drive-in, crying "you've shot my husband." They related that Goldsby fired at her and she fell, and then they drove speedily away toward Lexington.

As they left the place they heard a shot, and further down the road stopped and examined the car, found the bullet hole, and attempted to put a patch over it. After buying gas at another filling station, they told of seeing officers following them, and after hearing another shot pulled off the road and surrendered.

Nelms, husband of the dead woman, and owner of the drive-in, was released from the hospital Sunday and returned to his home in Vaiden. Both bullets, still in his body, are to be removed at a future date.

Robert Goldsby did not appear in the court room during the hearing.

The group was brought to jail here as a precautionary measure when mob threats were heard following the incident.

Judge Henry Lee Rodgers, who presided at the hearing, ordered the group returned to the custody of the Winston County sheriff for confinement in an unannounced jial, pending further action in the case.

None of the group were able immediately to make bond.

NEGRO HUNTER SLAIN

Shooting By Farmer Is Termed Accidental

INDIANOLA, Miss., Oct. 14.—Louis Hood, a middleaged Negro, was accidentally shot and killed early Wednesday in a brake on Kenlock Plantation near Indianola by D. L. Youngblood, Inverness farmer, who was firing at what he thought was a raccoon.

According to Deputy Sheriff W. B. Bradley, the Negro had climbed a small vine covered tree, leaving his boots on the ground and was evidently trying to get a squirrel he had shot, which lodged in the fork of the tree. Mr. Youngblood said he saw the vines move, and fired with a .22 rifle from a distance of about 50 yards.

In a hearing before Justice of the Peace John Carroll of Indianola the shooting was termed accidental.

5 NEGROES CHARGED IN SLAYING AT VAIDEN

Housewife Buried — Husband's Condition Serious

Special to The Commercial Appeal

VAIDEN, Miss., Sept. 5. — Charges ranging from first degree murder to aiding in the escape of a felon were placed against five Negroes who were arrested Saturday for the death of a Vaiden housewife and wounding of her husband.

Sheriff H. E. Ashmore said Sunday charges of first degree murder were placed against Robert Lee Goldsby, St. Louis, for the death of Mrs. Moselle McCorkle Nelms. The Negro also was charged with assault and battery and intent to kill in the shooting of Bryant Nelms, Mrs. Nelms' husband.

Services were held for Mrs. Nelms here Sunday afternoon at the Baptist Church, with Lee Funeral Home in charge. Mr. Nelms was reported still in serious condition in a Grenada hospital.

The shooting occurred Saturday when Mr. Nelms ordered Goldsby and four other Negroes to leave his dairy bar here after they had driven recklessly into the establishment's parking area.

Sheriff Ashmore said charges of accessories after the fact and aiding a felon to escape were being placed against the four other Negroes: Robert Galion, 22; Laura Mae Goldsby, 26, Robert Lee Goldsby's wife; Willie Turner, 43, and Rosa Lee Moore, 40, all of St. Louis.

All the Negroes were being held at jail in Jackson, Miss. Goldsby, about 28, is charged with emptying four shots from a pistol at both Mr. Nelms and his wife. The Negroes then fled and were captured later by Holmes County officers about 30 miles from here Saturday.

Officers at Jackson said Goldsby admitted shooting down Mrs. Nelms and wounding her husband.

FIVE NEGROES CAUGHT AFTER VAIDEN KILLING

Surrender Quietly After Officer Fires—Taken To Jail In Jackson

Special to The Commercial Appeal

VAIDEN, Miss., Sept. 04.—A single shot from an officer's pistol forced the meek surrender near Lexington Saturday of five Missouri Negroes, ending a two-hour manhunt touched off by the killing of a Vaiden housewife and the serious wounding of her husband.

Sheriff Richard Byrd of Holmes County and one of his deputies arrested the three Negro men and two Negro women, all of St. Louis, on Highway 17 about four miles south of here at 10:10 a.m. A 5-year-old girl was also in the car.

30 Miles From Scene

The capture took place about 30 miles southeast of Vaiden, where a dairy bar operator was wounded and his wife was instantly killed during an argument between the Negroes and the injured man.

Mrs. Moselle McCorkle Nelms, about 44, died instantly with one pistol wound in the chest. In serious condition at Grenada Hospital is her husband, Bryant Nelms, about 45, who was shot in the face and in the side.

Held in Hinds County jail at Jackson are Robert Goldsby, who Sheriff Byrd said confessed firing the shots, Laura May Goldsby, Willie Turner, Robert Gallion and Rosa Lee Moore.

Shooting Described

Sheriff H. E. Ashmore of Carroll County, in which Vaiden is located, gave this account of the shooting:

Goldsby drove into the dairy bar parking space recklessly and Mr. Nelms ordered the group to leave. When they refused, Mr. Nelms went into the dairy bar for a pistol. When he returned, Goldsby fired.

The officer said Goldsby turned his weapon on Mrs Nelms before the car sped away

Mississippi Highway patrolmen and sheriffs of several central Mississippi counties set up roadblocks on main highways and Goldsby turned west from Vaiden on a gravel road.

Funeral arrangements for Mrs Nelms are incomplete, with Lee Funeral Home of Winona in charge. Mrs. Nelms was a lifelong resident of Carroll County and a Baptist.

In addition to her husband she leaves two sons, William Bryant Nelms and Robert Wade Nelms; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.A. McCorkle of Vaiden; two sisters, Mrs. Charlie Stewart of Vaiden and Mrs. Spencer Mullen of Grenada. ....

SEARCH FOR KILLERS SWITCHES TO SWAMP AS TRUCK IS FOUND

Jackson Fugitives May Be Hiding In Fishing Camp On Pearl River

POSSE COMBS REGION

Desperate Pair Who Fled Hinds Jail May Now Be Armed — Bloodhounds Are Hunting For Trail

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—The search for two convicted killers, who escaped in a daring jail break Friday, narrowed down Sunday [illegible] heavily-

armed men combed a tiny section eight miles north of here.

The bright red pickup truck the men took during their escape was found abandoned early Sunday as the search intensified.

The State Highway Patrol, FBI agents and police from four surrounding towns fanned out over a fishing camp site near the Pearl River swamp.

Escaped Early Friday

The two fugitives, Gerald Gallego, 23, under death sentence for the murder of Carthage, Miss., town marshal, and 35-year-old Minor Sorber, convicted in the murder of a fellow inmate at the Mississippi Penitentiary, escaped from the Hinds County Jail early Friday after tossing acid in the jailer's face and slugging him with a length of pipe.

Two other men were slugged and the pickup truck stolen before the men vanished into a dense area north of Jackson.

A Negro cotton picker told the Highway Patrol Sunday she saw two men run toward the swamp where a hunting and fishing camp is located. Officers said the camp has several buildings in which groceries are kept and believe the two desperadoes may be hiding in one of the buildings.

Officers said they feared guns also may be stored in the buildings.

A State Penitentiary trusty with bloodhounds was brought into the area to search for the fugitives' trail, grown cold after heavy rains.

Homes Are Guarded

In Hawthorne, Calif., meanwhile police maintained guard on the homes of Gallego's mother and brother after receiving a tip that the killer was in Tijuana on the Mexican border.

Police said a former San Quentin cellmate of Gallego's told them he had received a phone call from the convict in a Tijuana bar. But no trace of Gallego was found.

Gallego's mother said she feared for the safety of an elder brother, Robert, 30, who turned Gerald in to authorities last January as a parole violator.

Court Rules GI Must Die

JACKSON, Miss. — The Mississippi Supreme Court last week upheld the conviction of Mack Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y., soldier, in the hitchhike slaying of Kenneth Mason, New Orleans white salesman, in April, 1953, and ordered his execution on Dec. 17.

Lewis, according to evidence, was on furlough from Fort Bliss, Tex., when he hitch-hiked a ride with Mason who was en route from New Orleans to Biloxi, Miss. Some days later, Lewis was arrested in Mason's car for a traffic violation in Petersburg, Va., and Mason's driver's license was found in his possession.

Following an investigation after Lewis was returned to New Orleans, Mason's body was found on Highway 90 in Hancock County, Miss.

13c 1954

MISSISSIPPI (LEGAL SENTENCE)

Stay Of Execution For Man Denied

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (U.P.)—A stay of execution for Luther Carlton Wheeler, scheduled to die Thursday midnight for killing two Hattiesburg, Miss. policemen, was denied today by Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

Atty. Arlington Jones made the last resort appeal to the high court asking a reversal of a ruling by the Mississippi Supreme Court denying him permission to file a writ of error contending Wheeler is insane.

The 28-year-old Jacksonville, Fla., ex-typewriter mechanic, is scheduled to die in Mississippi's portable electric chair Thursday midnight in Hattiesburg for the slaying of two Hattiesburg officers who attempted to question him about a burglary.

Today's refusal was the second time the Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal in Wheeler's case.

Officers Take Accused From Inquest



JESSE LEE RAY, a confused look across his face, is escorted from the Coroner's inquest Wednesday by the two police officers who apprehended him, Alphonso Kidd, left and Herman Saunders, right. The full impact of the murder of Mynetta Foster seems to be upon him.—Photo by Henderson.

Coroner's Jury Says Homicide In Girl's Death

A Coroner's jury, after finding that 12-year-old Mynetta Foster came to her death "at the hands of Jesse Lee Ray" on February 8, returned a verdict of "homicide" against the 15-year-old confessed rape-murderer at an inquest Wednesday morning.

Mynetta, daughter of Mrs. Willetta Foster of 1311 North Jefferson avenue, was strangled criminally assaulted and stabbed to death by the boy while on her way home at about 2 a.m. Her body, found in the rear of 1303 Jefferson five hours later, bore mute evidence of the fiendishness of the attack.

An insulated electric cord and a rope were wrapped tightly around her neck and she had been stabbed in the chest about ten times. One of the stab wounds penetrated her heart. The girl's clothing had been torn.

SPEAKS WITH LISP

Speaking with a slight lisp at the inquest, Jesse related that he formerly attended Curtis school and later worked at a landscape firm. On advice of Deputy Coroner Joseph Quinn the boy refused to make a statement at the hearing. He was not represented by counsel.

The boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ray, Sr., of 2011 Dayton street, appeared bewildered from time to time as Ninth District police told of their findings during the investigation of the brutal crime. Dressed in an Army jacket with technical sargeant stripes on the sleeves, Jesse sat with his head in his hands during part of the testimony.

SIGNED STATEMENT

In a signed statement to police last Wednesday Jesse admitted slaying Mynetta. When taken into custody the day after the murder by Special Officers Herman Saunders and Alphonso Kidd the boy said he killed the girl but later repudiated his own statement.

He later told officers, "I might as well tell you. I killed her."

When the girl was attacked by Jesse she was en route home from Ray's Restaurant, 1225 N. Elliott street, about two and a half blocks from her house. From approximately 7 p.m. on Feb. 7 at 2 a.m. on the morning of the murder Mynetta and several other early teenage girls visited three or four juvenile "hangouts" along with some teenage boys.

SAW GIRL EARLIER

Jesse, who had seen the girl at his home visiting his sister earlier that night, told police he went to the restaurant when the group of teenagers arrived there.

Officer Kidd, testifying at the inquest, said Jesse stated that that night he and another youth drank a large quantity of beer. Kidd told the jury the boy refused to say where he purchased the beer.

The special officer testified that Jesse told him he (Jesse) ran home and went to bed after attacking the girl.

None of the teenagers with Mynetta prior to the slaying were called to testify at the hearing.

State Can Try Juvenile Under Law

Under Missouri laws 15-year-old Jesse Lee Ray, confessed murderer of 12-year-old Mynetta Foster, can be given the death penalty if convicted of first-degree murder by a circuit court jury.

The youth, returned to juvenile authorities following an appearance at a Coroner's inquest Wednesday, has been charged with first-degree murder in a temporary warrant issued last Thursday by Assistant Circuit Attorney George W. Draper, II.

In cases involving youths who

Related Pohotos, Page 12

commit serious crimes, the Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the proceedings ,unless the court certifies the case over to another court for prosecution.

State laws do not provide separate treatment for juveniles on trial in open courts. In other words, juveniles are given the same consideration as adults on trial for similar crimes in courts other than Juvenile Court.

However, the Juvenile Court Judge determines whether a child is turned over to the jurisdiction of other courts, or whether the youth is to be handled solely by juvenile authorities.

This exclusive jurisdiction may be waivered by a Juvenile Judge who feels that the extreme nature of the crime warrants consideration by other courts.

It was not known at press time whether Jesse Ray would be tried in Juvenile Court or whether the case would be certified over to the Circuit Court.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.
VICTOR LIVELY

MUSCULAR TEXAN ADMITS SLAYING

Stuffed Girl's Body in Dresser Drawer

ST. LOUIS, July 23 (AP)—Victor Lively, a short and stocky Texan, admitted today he choked an 18-year-old girl to death in an Indianapolis hotel room and then stuffed her body into a dresser drawer.

The confession to St. Louis County sheriff's deputies came three hours after the 32-year-old Lively was seized by two deputies while walking westward on a highway.

He told the deputies, they said, that he became enraged when the girl protested about his drinking and that he choked her "three or four minutes until she was dead."

The body of Dorothy Poore, a high school graduate of Clinton, Ind., was discovered in the drawer last Sunday, three days after she was slain. It was clad in bra, panties and slip.

The 5-foot-3, auburn-haired Lively, who has unusually muscular arms, said he picked up the Poore girl earlier on the day of her death, in a hamburger stand in downtown Indianapolis.

Lively waived extradition late Friday after signing a statement in which he described the killing. He said in the statement he strangled her about 2:30 a. m. last Friday and sat in a chair and drank gin for more than five hours before stuffing the body into the drawer.

Lively said he had been drinking and continued to drink in the room in the Claypool Hotel where he had registered under the name of "Jack O'Shea."

Lively, who told deputies he had been married six times and had one child, was carrying a loaded .32 caliber automatic wrapped in a money sack and newspapers when he was arrested.

The arrest was made by Deputies Robert E. Wilkerson and Carroll Rowland, who noticed Lively emerge from some brush alongside the highway they were patroling in a car.



...AGE THRILL KILLERS' IDENTITY VICTIM'S ... — Four teen-age Brooklyn, N. Y. boys, ... allegedly killed two men, beat or set fires ... and horsewhipped two girls, identify ... one of their victims after it had been ... the East River by police. The dead ... identified as Willard Menter, 34, a ... who leaves a widow and two children. The youths had admitted torturing with lighted cigarettes a man who was sitting on a park bench, and later tossing his body into the river. At left is Robert Trachtenberg, while pointing to the corpse (checked shirt) is Jack Koslow, purported leader of the kill-for-thrill gang. Wearing T-shirt is Melvin Mittmtn and at right, Jerome Lieberman. Uncovering the body is Lt. Vance Parkinson. — (International)

13c 1954

NEW YORK

Serves 16 Years In Prison On Law Error

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A man sentenced to life in Sing Sing Penitentiary by error is free today after serving 16 years. He is Robert McCray, 38, who discovered and revealed the miscarriage of justice with the help of Atty. Harrison Jackson.

McCray said he intends to start his new life by marrying Miss Estelle Bryant who gave him encouragement while he was in prison.

McCray learned to read and write while in prison. He was imprisoned as a fourth felony offender in 1938. He reviewed his case and discovered that a conviction on a felony case in 1935 on a weapons carrying charge, should have been listed as a misdemeanor. Atty. Jackson substantiated his suspicion by searching the records.

General Session Judge Mullen, before whom the case was reviewed, resentenced McCray to a five to six-year term and said the sentence had been "more than served."

Find Body Of Man Beaten, Drowned By Teenage Gang

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK — (INS) — Four swaggering teen-age boys who killed two men, beat and set fire to others and horsewhipped two young girls—all "just for the kicks"—identified a body pulled out of the East River Thursday as that of one of their victims.

Bringing the young quartet to view the body of the man, beaten and tortured when they came upon him in a Brooklyn Park two weeks ago, provided the first break in the casual, almost insolent front the boys have put up since their arrest Tuesday.

"Take me away from here before I faint!" cried 18-year-old Jack Koslow, identified by police as the leader of the "kill for a thrill" gang.

The body was identified as that of Willard Menter, 44, a Negro who left a widow and two children in Brooklyn. Menter worked in a Brooklyn bag factory. A member of his family said he was separated from his wife.

Like all of the sadistic teen-agers' victims, Menter's body was bruised from punching and kicking The boys have told police they also tortured him by burning him with lighted cigarettes before the body was dragged from the park and rolled into the nearby river.

This latest discovery brought to seven the total of dead or battered persons unfortunate enough to have been accosted by the quartet of 15-to-18 year old youths, now believed by psychiatrists to be "sexual deviates."

The boys, all from the middle-class homes in Brooklyn, are accused of: burning, killing and throwing Menter into the river (the boys claim he "rolled" into the river); beating a 43-year-old steeplejack to death; horsewhipping two 16-year-old girls; making a "human torch" of a vagrant by wrapping him in gasoline-soaked rags and setting him afire, and torturing and beating two other aged, homeless men.

Brooklyn District Attorney Edward Silver said the youths are being held without bail and will be charged, "probably with murder." He is waiting, however, for an autopsy on Menter's body.

Three of the four already face murder charges in the death of the steeplejack, and the fourth gang member was held on felonious assault charges.

ONE YOUTH FREED IN 'STOMP' KILLING

...ictment Against Younger ...Brooklyn Pair Dismissed ...for Insufficient Proof

...Samuel S. ...eibowitz ...d yesterday the first-... indictment against ...younger of two Brooklyn ...agers accused of "stomp-... to death a 40-year-old ... man.

...onald Loesch, 16 years old, ...been on trial for seven days ... Kings County Court with ...as Wysokowski, 17, on the ... of Thomas A. Condon on ...rooklyn street early on the ... of July 10. Wysokow-...'s case will go to the all-male ...y on Monday.

...Before granting the motion to ...miss the indictment, Judge ...bowitz called Loesch "a typ-...l hoodlum who is a menace to ...e people of Brooklyn." He also ...nounced the defendant's father, ...derick Loesch, a truck driver, ...r not watching more carefully ...e movements of his son.

...Turning to the youthful de-...ndant, Judge Leibowitz said: "You assaulted this man Con-...n. He didn't insult you. He ...n't harm you. You just didn't ...e the look in his eyes. Here is ...n citizen who didn't bother you ...e father of four children. He ...d some drinks in him, but that ...ve no reason to knock him ...wn. However, the proof in this ...se is not sufficient to sustain ...e charge of murder."

...Because Loesch had been on ...obation for a simple assault ...arge in another case, he was ...manded to Brooklyn City ...ison for violation of probation. ...Several witnesses put Loesch ...t the scene of the fatal beat-..., but only one testified that ...e had hit Mr. Condon twice and ...ocked him down. Other wit-...sses, however, told how Wy-...owski, moments later, jumped ...n the victim's head as he lay ...n front of 416 Prospect Avenue, ...Brooklyn.

...Loesch never took the witness ...and. His co-defendant was ...ague about his part in the fatal ...eating. He admitted he had ...icked at Mr. Condon once, but ...e insisted he had drunk much ...eer earlier and could not re-...member what really had hap-...pened.

BOY GIVES DETAILS IN CONDON SLAYING

Witness Says One Defendant Held On to Fence While He Stomped Father of Four

A 15-year-old high school boy told Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz and an all-male jury yesterday the vivid details of the stomping to death of Thomas A. Condon, a business man, in the Park Slope area of Brooklyn early on the morning of July 10.

Raymond Sanzone, now held as a juvenile delinquent, said Ronald Loesch, 16, a defendant, had punched Mr. Condon twice just because the business man had stared at Loesch.

Mr. Condon was lying on the sidewalk in front of 416 Prospect Avenue when Thomas Wysokowski, 17, the principal defendant, held on to a wrought iron fence rail and jumped on Mr. Condon's head, according to Sanzone.

Sanzone, a swarthily built youngster, told his story through the questioning of Assistant District Attorney Julius A. Helfand. The witness said he had joined Loesch on the stoop at 391 Prospect Avenue late on the night of July 9 after returning from a dance. He said they were just talking when Mr. Condon, who lived at 614 Prospect Avenue and was the father of four children, came walking by. The victim was 40.

According to the youth, Mr. Condon stopped and stared at him and Loesch. The next thing he knew, Sanzone said, Loesch was punching Mr. Condon. At the behest of Sanzone, Wysokowski, across the street, joined Loesch as Mr. Condon lay on the sidewalk.

Sonzone said he and two other left Mr. Condon where he had fallen and headed for a near-by cafeteria. Later he returned to the home of relatives at 739 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn. His permanent home is in Lindenhurst, L. I.

The trial, which began Tuesday, was adjourned until next Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

KILL FOR THRILL GANG VICTIM IS FOUND IN RIVER

New York, Aug. 19 (AP)—A bruised body was taken from the East river today, and a quartet of teenage sadists labeled it one of their kill-for-thrills victims.

In a grimly dramatic move, police took the four boys separately to a Brooklyn pier and made them parade one by one past the sodden remains of a factory worker, sacrificed to their blood lust.

Jack Koslow, 18, the tough guy leader of the gang, was marched past the corpse first. He broke down and sobbed: "Yes, that's the man. Take me away from here before I faint."

Only a few hours earlier, Koslow had brazenly asked a detective, in reference to the search for the body: "Any news from the river?"

Lights Human Torch

Early today, a Brooklyn hospital patient, from his bed, identified Koslow as the attacker who doused him with gasoline a month ago and turned him into a human torch in an unprovoked attack.

Police thus far have attributed some nine attacks to the gang. These included two homicides, the horse whipping of two young girls, and park attacks on elderly and usually homeless men.

The body taken from the river today was identified by a brother as that of Willard Menter, 34, who worked at a Brooklyn factory. He had dropped out of sight Monday.

"Supreme Adventure"

On that day, police said, the kill-for-thrills gang climaxed a weeks long orgy of crime by horse whipping the girls, beating two elderly men, and finally beating Menter, burning his feet w ith lighted cigarets and casting him unconscious into the river.

Koslow—Slight, mustached, red-haired and with a reputation as a neighborhood bully—was quoted as telling police a few hours after Menter was clain: "Last night was a supreme adventure for me."

The other three members of the gang—Melvin Mittman, 17, Jerome Lieberman, 17, and Robert Trachtenberg, 15—were charged previously with the slaying Aug. 6 of Rheinhold Ulrickson, 43, a steeplejack, beaten and kicked to death.

LEGAL SENTENCE (NORTH CAROLINA)

Man gets life in 11 minutes

Pleads guilty to slaying co-worker

WILLIAMSTON, N.C. — Just 11 minutes after he was arraigned in the slaying of a 70-year - old co - worker to get his job, Ernest E. Staton, 28, who insisted he wanted to die in the gas chamber, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder last week.

Staton pleaded guilty to the fatal shooting of John R. Hassell of Robersonville, who fired boilers at a mill where both men worked. The new North Carolina law carries an automatic life term if the written plea is accepted by the court.

When the first degree murder charge was read, Staton's attorneys entered a plea of guilty. No evidence was offered and all witnesses were excused. Before the trial, the defendant told officers, "I want to get it over with and go to the gas chamber."

Shows No Emotion

The Defendant showed no emotion when the sentence was passed. He had previously told his attorneys, "I'm right with the Lord and nothing matters." At his preliminary hearing he refused bond.

In his confession, Staton said he was in debt and went to the mill where Hassell was firing the boiler. He said he raised the rifle and fired from a distance of about ten feet.

Fired Second Shot

"He toppled over and I moved in and fired a second bullet into his head when he had his face down," the confession said. He said he then took the body to an adjoining room removed the victim's billfold, and covered the body with sawdust.

He hid the .22 caliber death rifle, but it was found later and identified by his wife. The victim had reared several generations of children and had worked at the mill for 50 years.

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NORTH CAROLINA

At Kinston:

Slayer Gets Life Sentence

KINSTON, Sept. 14 — A 41-year-old Negro who has spent most of his adult life in prison for the murder of two persons and accessory to the death of another was sentenced to life imprisonment today for the death of his latest victim.

Frank Whitfield pleaded guilty under a 1949 statute that allows persons charged with capital crimes to plead guilty and makes life imprisonment mandatory.

Whitfield was charged with first degree murder in the July 16 slaying of Willie Williams Kinston father of five children, after the pair argued over a side of meat they had bought jointly. Doris Dawson, who lived at the same address as Whitfield, was one of the State's own witnesses. She said Williams, who was slightly staggering, knocked on Whitfield's door about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on July 16 and said he was hungry. Whitfield warned him "not to come staggering around my house". Then he added she said, "I think I'll kill you anyhow".

She related that Whitfield went to a closet and got a single barrelled shotgun.

"I knocked the shell from his hand and said 'Don't kill this this man. He picked up the shell and ordered Williams to sit down in a chair," she testified.

Williams said, "I'll sit down. I'll sit down. I'll sit down. He raised his hand over his head and said three times, 'please don't kill me.'"

Whitfield pushed the gun to within inches of Williams head, testimony showed. When he ran out of the room, the Dawson woman said she heard a shot. When she returned Williams was lying on the floor half his face shot away.

In response to questions from Solicitor Walter Britt, the State's chief witness said Williams had no knife or gun and never threatened Whitfield. The men were good friends, she said, until the argument they worked on the same farm putting in tobacco and had worked that day. Whitfield surrendered to Kinston police three and one half hours after the shooting.

Kinston Detective Wheeler Kennedy, the State's other witness testified that Whitfield made no statement except that he was playing with the gun and it went off.

Whitfield's previous record, he said, included two prison terms for murder and one for accessory to murder and several assault charges. He was the first person tried on a capital charge in Lenoir County in six years and the first under the statute that allows such defendants to plead guilty and escape execution.

Ohio Man Gets Stay of Execution

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — The Ohio Sixth District Court of Appeals here has turned down an appeal of Sam Peathers Nettles, 31, sentenced to die for the slaying of an elderly white couple, but granted him a stay of execution for 120 months.

The court action will enable Nettles' court-appointed counsel to carry their appeal to the Ohio Supreme Court.

Nettles was originally sentenced to die March 1 after a Common Pleas Court jury refused to recommend mercy when they found him guilty of the double murder last November. The appeals court set the new date for the execution in the Ohio Penitentiary as May 3.

Nettles' attorneys, Jesse Heslip and Norman Platz, announced their determination to carry the case all the way to the U. S. Supreme court, if necessary, in attempt to gain a reversal of the death sentence.

Betty Butler dies in chair wearing black straw hat

By JOHN B. COMBS

COLUMBUS, Ohio — With a Rosary clutched tightly in her right hand and a white handkerchief in the other hand, Betty Butler, 27-year-old Cincinnati woman, walked calmly to her death in the electric chair at the Ohio Penitentiary Friday night.

Flanked by two Catholic chaplains, Mrs. Butler, wearing a black and pink dotted house dress, sparkling white and black oxfords and white bobby sox, entered the death chamber at approximately 8:02 p.m.

As she approached the chair, she said in a baby-talk voice to a guard who had taken her by the arm: "please, I can walk." She then smiled and calmly sat down in the electric chair while repeating words read from a ritual by Father C. V. Lucier, penitentiary chaplain.

Dead At 8:10 P.M.

She was prounounced dead at 8:10 p.m. by Dr. Robert H. Brooks, prison physician.

Mrs. Butler, who had been described as "extremely modest" and highly "intelligent" demonstrated her modesty by wearing a black straw hat to conceal the spot where her hair had been cut from the back of her head.

She was the third woman to be executed in the history of the Ohio Penitentiary, and the first colored woman to pay the supreme penalty in this state.

Mother Of 2

Attractive and shapely, Mrs. Butler, the mother of two sons, Quo Vadis, 5, and Donnie, 6, was convicted for the strangulation murder of Evelyn Clark, 33, in Sharon Woods near Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1952.

The chain of events which led up to the killing as brought out at the trial, revealed that August, 1952, Mrs. Butler, destitute and unable to find employment, returned to her home after her husband deserted her in Cleveland.

Her former landlady gave her a place to live until she could find work. Charity furnished her food and she registered with a local employment office for work.

Paid $15

About August 5, Betty was sitting in a cafe eating, when Evelyn Clark struck up a conversation with her. After learning of Mrs. Butler's destitute condition, Evelyn made the following proposition: "I want a woman and you want some money; why don't we get together." As a result, Betty consented to engage in abnormal sexual relations with Evelyn, for which she was paid $15.

The two women again engaged in this conduct August 7, and 8 after which Betty informed Evelyn she could not stand it any more and refused to continue. Evelyn told Betty she would never let her go because she loved her.

Tried To Seduce Her

From August 7, to Sept. 6, the date of the homicide, Evelyn pursued Betty day and night in an effort to force her into her unnatural sexual demands. When Evelyn could not reach her personally she would write notes in an effort to seduce Betty.

When Evelyn would locate Betty in her room she would try by physical force to compel her to engage in homosexual acts. On complaint Evelyn was ordered



BETTY BUTLER

by police officers to leave Betty's room and never to come back.

Disregarding the police orders, Evelyn was back in Betty's room the next morning at 6:30, pleading with Betty to live with her.

"Betty advised Evelyn that she was finished with that kind of life and was going to live with her mother. As they were about to part they met a friend of Evelyn's, known as Ivory, who asked them to accompany him to Sharon Woods on a fishing trip.

Arriving at the lake, Ivory rented a boat and they rowed out in the lake to fish. Soon afterward, Evelyn demanded to be put ashore at a secluded spot. When Betty refused to accompany her, an argument developed.

Ivory then ordered Betty out of the boat because he feared the argument might cause him to be barred from fishing at the lake.

Evelyn had been drinking whisky steadily all day and was under its influence at the time she left the boat. She also took a pint of liquor with her. She continued drinking while she and Betty sat on a wooded hillside where she continued trying to persuade Betty to move in with her. After about an hour of arguing, Evelyn again propositioned Betty to have homosexual relations with her.

Choked Her

This led to a mad, vicious struggle, during which Betty choked Evelyn until she was near death. Betty then went to the lake and told a fisherman she had killed Evelyn.

About that time Ivory returned and Betty, dazed and wild eyed dashed past him and choked Evelyn again. After Ivory went for help Betty dragged the body to the edge of the lake and dumped its head and shoulder in about three or four inches of water and went over and sat on a log until Ivory returned.

Betty was questioned at the murder scene, at Sharonville police station by the prosecutor's staff and before the grand jury. In each examination her story was the same: that she killed to protect her life and to repel the homosexual advances of Evelyn Clark.

Convicted In 1953

A jury convicted Betty Butler of first degree murder without mercy in March, 1953. And April 22, same year, she was admitted to a cell in death row at Marysville Reformatory for Women.

She was originally scheduled to die Jan. 15, but a stay was granted to allow the State Supreme Court to review the case. The court refused to review the case and set the execution date early in April.

After Gov. Frank J. Lausche granted one reprieve; he set the final date at June 11.

Before leaving the reformatory, Mrs. Butler requested for her last meal, two glasses of milk, toast and scrambled eggs with cheese.

Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheardon of Cincinnati; her husband, Henry, and her children visited her last Monday. The body was returned to Cincinnati for burial.

Two Colored Women Figure In The Trial Of Dr. Sheppard

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY WOODY TAYLOR

CLEVELAND — (NNPA) — Two colored women figure in the trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard, 30, for the murder of his wife.

They are Mrs. Elnora Helms former part-time maid in the Sheppard home, and Mrs. Louella Williams, 50, 2209 East 71st Street, a juror. Jwo. 11-30-54

Dr. Sheppard is accused of first degree murder in the July 4 bludgeon slaying of his pregnant wife, Marilyn, 31, found beaten to death in her bed in the Sheppard's lake front home in suburban Bay Village.

FATAL BLOW

For about six weeks the State has been plugging along trying to build up a circumstantial case that Dr. Sheppard, only adult known to have been in the home at the time of the slaying, must have struck the fatal blows with a weapon never identified or located.

The Sunday punch on which the state hoes to establish a motive is the testimony of Miss Susan Hayes, a laboratory technician, who says Dr. Sheppard made love to her. Miss Hayes, who returned from California a few weeks after the slaying, told authorities about a torrid love affair she had with Dr. Sheppard.

Mrs. Helms testified Tuesday. Highlights of her testimony were that the Sheppard's pet dog spread blood spots over every room in the house last April and that Bay Village Mayor J. Spencer Houk was a frequent caller for breakfast with Marilyn.

SAW MAYOR THERE

Mrs. Helms, who has been devoting either Wednesday or Saturday each week since February, 1952, to cleaning and ironing in the Sheppard home, testified she often saw the mayor there in the morning and never paid any attention whether Sheppard was there at the time or already had left for the osteopathic hospital.

She recalled a day last April, however, when Marilyn was ill in bed upstairs that Houk arrived in Sheppard's absence and made his way directly to the bedroom. She said he remained in the bedroom only a few seconds and she heard him say to Sam Sheppard Jr. (Chip) then

"Your mother is sleeping. I'll see her later." Daily World P. 3

Mrs. Helms said she arrived occasionally before the Sheppards were up. Once she found all doors locked and aroused Sheppard, who came to the lake drive door in his trousers and let her in. On other occasions a door was unlocked, usually by pre-arrangement over the telephone.

Mrs. Helms testified she had a date to arrive early Saturday, July 3. This confirmed previous testimony by Dr. Lester Hoversten, house guest, that Marilyn had asked him not to lock the door the night of July 2 because she expected the maid. Mrs. Helms did not keep the Saturday appointment, however, notifying Marilyn by telephone about 10:40 a. m., Saturday that she couldn't make it.

Mrs. Helms said she also does part time housework for Mrs. Richard Sheppard. Richard and Sam are brothers. She said Mrs. Richard Sheppard had advised her last August to gto Sam's lawyers and tell them about the blood spots left by the dog.

She said Koko was a friendly dog examination if Houk did not often walk into the kitchen and prepare his own breakfast.

"No never did that when I was there,' she replied. Jwo. 11-30-54

Mrs. Helms said that the Sheppard's dog, Koko, a female mongrel with Irish setter blood, spread blood all over the house last April.

"She had a spell of bleeding and everywhere she went, she left spots," Mrs. Helms said. "She had the run of the house."

STAINS ON FLOOR

Mrs. Helms said the dog got blood on the beds upstairs, on the carpets, on stairways to the second floor and to the basement, and on floors of every room of the house She did a lot of scrubbing to remove stains from floors and stairs, she said, but did no cleaning in the basement.

Mrs. Helms said Mrs. Sheppard had to change spreads and bed clothing because of the spots but did nothing about spots on the carpet in the master bedroom because the carpet was wine red and the blood didn't show. This was the room in which Marilyn was murdered.

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She said Koko was a friendly dog but used to bark at her when she first worked for the Sheppards, desisting after they became acquainted.

McALESTER JURY IN KILLING OF SISTER WHO HAD ALLEGED AFFAIR WITH NEGRO

Black Longfaith P.1

Kirksey Nix Likens Case to Scottsboro Affair And Says Collins Should Have Been Hanged

Oklahoma City, Okla.

SHERIFF TELLS OF CONFESSION OF DEFENDANT

13c

McALESTER.—A district court jury last week acquitted Virgil Reeves in the September 15 killing of his sister, near Crowder, during the course of a family quarrel with the 50-year-old deceased woman, who the Reeves brothers charged was living in adultery with a Negro farm hand, 48-year-old lover.

The sordid trial, attended by hundreds of morbidly curious whites and blacks, was punctuated by the shouting of "nigger" by Kirksey Nix, defense attorney for Reeves, despite the fact Undersheriff R. S. Criswell, in rebuttal testimony, swore from the stand that the defendant Virgil Reeves told him, when first arrested, "I shot her right through the back." Criswell said Reeves went into detail in describing the death scene.

Quite evidently the jury was more impressed with the thought that a dead white woman was charged with having had a promiscuous sex relationship with a Negro than they were in determining whether murder had been commited in Pittsburg county, and freed Reeves despite the fact the husband of the dead woman told the jury he did not believe there was any improper relationship between Collins and his dead wife.

Reeves and his brother, Leroy, 29, were arrested following the Sunday afternoon tragedy which saw the fatal shooting of Mrs. Smith and the wounding of his brother. Leroy and Reuben Collins, 48-year-old Negro hired hand on the Smith place.

The shooting resulted from a disagreement between Mrs. Smith and her brothers over her relationship with Collins.

The case which got underway before District Judge W. A. Lackey here Monday, went to the jury at 9:45 o'clock last night following an unusual night session.

Black

The all-male body deliberated until midnight, returning once to question Judge Lackey on a method of returning a verdict, and on two occasions asked for exhibits.

Spectators filled the courtroom and spilled out into hallways throughout last night's sessions, with more than 150 persons still present when the jury was sent to bed by Lackey at midnight.

Deliberations were returned by the veniremen at 8:20 o'clock this morning and they returned to the jury room after a noon break.

Reeves appeared in the courtroom just before 10 a. m. He and his brother have both been free under bond since shortly after the shooting.

Sept. 3-6-54

An accusing finger was leveled by Reeves yesterday at Collins. Reeves said that Collins fired the fatal shot.

Collins, one of the state's first witnesses, denied he was in the house when Mrs. Smith was killed.

"I was shot by Virgil as I ran into the house," he testified.

"Mrs. Smith told me to go into the bedroom and get her some more shotgun shells. When I came back someone shot through the door and hit me again and I passed out. After I came to I ran from the house,' Collins continued.

Virgil verified Collins' statement indirectly when he said in a statement to County Attorney Homer Neece that he saw Collins, fleeing but could not get a shot at him because he was obstructed by the corner of the house.

The accusation against Collins brought to three, including himself, the number of persons Reeves has said fired the shot that killed his sister.

He first told county authorities that Leroy, 29, also charged with murder in the slaying, shot his sister in the back and admitted in front of several witnesses that he fired into his sister as she ran from her home.

He repudiated all earlier statements regarding the actual shooting when cross-examined by Neece.

Reeves' charges against Collins brought a gasp from the packed courtroom.

This was the first time any indication had been made that Collins could have possibly fired the shot.

County authorities said that according to statements by both Virgil and Leroy it would have been impossible for Collins to have done the killing.

Name calling and personal feelings cropped up last night as the trial went into the night session.

Defense Attorney Kirksey Nix labeled Assistant County Attorney O. H. Whitt a "nitwit" and lashed at photographers and others involved in taking evidence in the case against Reeves. Nix said that if Reeves had killed Collins he would have been justified.

Nix likened the trial to the Scottsboro case of some 20 years ago. "If a situation like this had existed 35 years ago where I grew up," he shouted, "there would have been a hanging on Brooken mountain."

Neece summed up the state's case last night with an indirect plea for a life sentence. He did not demand the death penalty but said "a life sentence for this man would be an act of mercy."

Whitt opened the state's argument and apparently aroused the ire of Nix and his partner, George Hill, since they both ripped into personalities and skirted the issues of the case.

Hill attempted to shift the blame of the killing from Reeves to Pittsburg county authorities who he charged should have broken up the situation.

A parade of defense witnesses, led by Reeves, started shortly before noon yesterday.

Reeves was followed to the stand by seven witnesses who told of seeing Mrs. Smith and Collins together in McAlester, Indianola and Crowder.

In rebuttal, Neece recalled Undersheriff R. S. Criswell, who testified that Virgil made in his presence a statement saying "I shot her right through the back." Criswell said Collins reconstructed the crime for him, demonstrating just how he stood when he fired the fatal shot.

Deputy Ab Dear corroborated the testimony given by Criswell, as did Deputy Sheriff Penn Richardson.

The court recessed from 5 p. m. until 6:30 p. m. when the night session began.

Neece said today that Leroy would not follow his brother to trial and the case, along with the assault cases against both brothers in the shooting of Collins, would be stricken from the current docket.

During the long hearing much of the evidence regarding who killed Mrs. Mamie Smith was entirely forgotten as defense attorney Nix paraded before the jury testimony dealing with the fact that Mrs. Smith was having an improper relationship with Collins while her husband was working in Tulsa.

Virgil testified that two weeks before the fateful Sunday he saw his sister and Collins "hugged up like a couple of young kids." On Sept. 1, 1953, he said he stopped by his sister's home during a windstorm and discovered her and Collins both scantily clad in the storm cellar together.

Early in 1949, Reeves said he stopped by and the house was locked up. He went to the front door he said, and peeped in and saw Collins and Mrs. Smith in the bedroom together.

Reeves said at least four persons had told him that his sister was living with Collins while her husband was working in Tulsa.

The husband said earlier that Collins was a trusted hired hand and felt that his wife had done nothing wrong. He was not called by the state today.

"The situation got worse," Reeves continued, "and it worried me. I can't hardly explain it to you . . . I got five children. They like to go to church and Sunday school . . . I was the only brother that lived down there.

Here he choked up and the court room was silent for several seconds before he continued.

"When we drove up in my pickup, we got out and went in the house and told Mamie that we wanted to talk to her about this Negro. I went on through the back and saw Collins picking a chicken.

"I could hear Leroy and my sister quarrelling inside and she yelled at me to come and get him out of there. I heard Leroy run and heard a shot and saw him roll towards the pickup.

"I ran to the truck and got the shotgun and fired . Collins as he ran onto the screened in back porch. I then ran back to the pickup. I thought I had got him and she had already shot Leroy, so I pulled up and fired through the front door when I saw Collins standing by the stove."

Reeves' testimony was interrupted by a noon recess. He returned to the stand this afternoon.

Collins, who testified yesterday said he did not hear nor see the shot that killed Mrs. Smith. He said he had fainted from loss of blood. He had been shot through the arm and shoulder.

County officers described the scene as they found it yesterday and told of an earlier accusation by Virgil that Leroy killed his sister.

19c 1954

SUSPECT IS HELD IN DEATH OF GIRL

Ex-Seaman to Be Charged In 'Trick-or-Treat' Slaying

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 2 (AP) — A former merchant seaman is being held in the Halloween "trick-or-treat" slaying of 6-year-old Karen Mauk and will be charged with murder, State Police Sgt. James Blair said today.

He is Harry Gossard, 39, who lives near the Mauk home in suburban Conemaugh, a community of about 8,000.

Sgt. Blair said Gossard was arrested Sunday night in nearby East Taylor Twp. as he was driving home from a visit with a sister in Philadelphia.

"We had him (listed) as a good suspect," Sgt. Blair said, "and were making all efforts to pick him up. We learned where he might be apprehended and stopped his car on a highway."

Gossard's arrest was not disclosed until early today. He is being held on "suspicion in connection with the murder," Sgt. Blair said. The sergeant said Gossard returned yesterday to take a lie detector test.

Sgt. Blair replied "no comment" when asked by a newsman about reports Gossard had admitted the slaying.

State police and Cambria county authorities took Gossard today to a cemetery two miles from Conemaugh where the nude body of little Karen, a curly-haired blonde, was found last Friday.

Sgt. Blair declined to comment about the visit to the slaying scene. An autopsy showed Karen had been suffocated with some bulky object such as clothing, coroner Joseph Govekar said. He added she was not criminally assaulted. But police said they believe the crime was the work of a sex maniac.



Harry Gossard, 39, of Conemaugh, Pa., is brought handcuffed into police station at Johnstown. Officials said he had admitted the Halloween slaying of 6-year-old Karen Mauk. (AP Wirephoto)

Accuse Seaman In Child Murder

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 2 (UP) —A twice-married merchant seaman was charged with murder today in the suffocation slaying of 6-year-old Karen Mauk, who disappeared in a "trick or treat" tour of neighborhood homes last Thursday.

State police said the suspect, Harry Gossard, a 39-year-old neighbor of the slain child, who was arrested Sunday night when he returned from Philadelphia, where he had visited relatives, signed a statement admitting the slaying after 24 hours of questioning. Sgt. James Blair, of the Pennsylvania State Police, said Gossard was traced after "a lot of leg work."

SCREAMED AND FLED

He said the suspect was the "same fellow" who accosted a 14-year-old girl in the town several hours before Karen disappeared. The girl, accompanied by teen-age companions, screamed and fled.

District Attorney Fred Fees said Gossard, who is divorced from his second wife and who lives with his mother in East Conemaugh, was charged with murder before Justice of the Peace Stephen McGamka of East Conemaugh, Pa.

A secret hearing was held to keep him from his angry neighbors in the little mill town of Conemaugh. Several rewards had been posted for the arrest and conviction of Karen's killer and feeling has been high ever since the body was found.

Gossard, described by his neighbors as "no dumbbell," had worked as a seaman for an oil company. Previously, he had worked as a salesman, his neighbors said.

TIRE MARKS MATCH

A tall, bespectacled man, Gossard was linked with the slaying "by scientific evidence," police said. They said his automobile fitted the description of one seen near the cemetery where Karen's body was found Thursday night, and plaster casts of tire marks taken at the scene matched the treads of his car.

The unclothed body of curly-headed Karen was found tossed in St. Petka's Cemetery, a few miles out of town. Parts of the Indian squaw costume she was wearing were scattered around the body along with the candy and fruit she had collected on her Halloween escapade.

SKULL IS CRUSHED

Gossard's arrest was disclosed a day after Beaver County District Attorney Richard P. Stewart announced that a jobless laborer had made a "complete admission" of the fatal bludgeoning of a 16-year-old high school girl. Stewart said the case of Elijah Thompson, Jr., 22, who allegedly admitted using a rock to crush the skull of pretty Helen Jean Bryant, would go before the December grand jury.

Helen Jean was killed Monday as she walked down a lonely path to her school bus stop. Her body was discovered in a shallow grave about 400 yards from her home on Saturday. Police said the disarray of her clothing indicated she was the victim of an attempted criminal assault.

PENNSYLVANIA

SUSPECT ADMITS SLAYING OF GIRL

Death of High School Student In Pennsylvania Charged to Laborer

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 1 (AP)—Police say an unemployed laborer today admitted he beat to death a pretty high school girl whose half nude body was found in a shroud of autumn leaves.

State Police Sgt. John A. Krzton testified at a hearing that Elijah Thompson Jr., 23, dictated a confession minutes before he was charged with murder.

Struck With Stone.

"He told us he hit her on the head with a stone," said Dist. Atty. Richard P. Steward of Beaver County.

The slashed and battered body of Helen Jean Bryant, 16-year-old high school sophomore, was found by searchers Saturday in a leafy grave on a hillside 300 yards from her home. Her schoolbooks and a knife were found nearby. Thompson was picked up later that day.

Krzton testified at a hearing before Justice of the Peace Rudolph Schwartz in nearby Aliquippa Borough.

The trooper said Thompson verbally admitted the crime that night under questioning by the district attorney.

Thompson dictated a statement to a stenographer just before leaving the jail for the hearing, Krztor said.

The accused man spoke only four words during the hearing.

"I'll waive a hearing," Thompson said. Later he was returned to the jail.

Thompson was not represented by a lawyer. His father, Elijah Sr., said he couldn't afford one.

The elder Thompson, a railroad brakeman, said he had identified the knife found near the girl's body as similar to one which had been in the Thompson home.

An autopsy showed Helen Jean's head was crushed by a stone and there were indications of an attempt at rape.

Police believe the girl was killed Monday when she was reported missing after leaving for school in Aliquippa. She had to walk along a narrow path through a patch of woods to reach her bus. The Thompson home is the nearest one to the Bryant residence. Both homes are in Hopewell Township, near here.

Meanwhile, police in Conemaugh, 100 miles southeast of here, continued their thus far fruitless hunt for the killer of little Karen Mauk. The body of the 6-year-old girl was found in a graveyard early Friday. An autopsy showed she had been suffocated, probably by clothing. Coroner Joseph Govekar said she had not been criminally assaulted, but police believe the crime was committed by a sex maniac.

Dozens of known morals offenders have been questioned since the slaying, but no one is being held now, police said.

Karen left her home Thursday evening to play Halloween "trick or treat" in the neighborhood.

13c 1954

PENNSYLVANIA

Not guilty verdicts for 2 after 37 years

Pennsylvania sees miscarriages of justice; accused men freed

PHILADELPHIA

Two grave miscarriages of justice were righted here last week when prison doors opened for two men who had served a total of 37 years for crimes the state now admits they did not commit.

Freed were:

Charles Murray, who once was sentenced to die, and had been in prison for 13 years, and

Frank Harris, who had served 24 years of a life sentence.

Tears of joy welled in Murray's eyes Thursday as he left the courtoom, accompanied by his lawyer, James McDermott.

Murray had been convicted in 1940 as an accomplice in the holdup murder of a druggist on the night of May 27, 1938.

The freed man gave full credit to McDermott, whom he revealed had fought two years for his client without hope of being paid for his services.

Harris had been convicted of murder in the death of a companion, Wilbert McQueen, in a 1926 gun battle with police.

Testimony of a ballistics expert during his second trial Monday, disclosed that the bullet that killed McQueen could not have come from Harris' gun.

Judge Theodore L. Reinel immediately directed the jury to return a not guilty verdict.

Harris, happy over his new found freedom, says he expects to return to his former occupation as a restaurant cook.

His lawyer, Herbert L. Maris, announced plans to seek compensation from the state for his client.

13c 1954

PENNSYLVANIA

Confession Bared at Hearing

Jobless Man Admits He Killed Schoolgirl

Herald Magazine
Tues. 11-2-54 P2-A

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. —(UP)— A jobless Negro laborer, the father of two children, Monday signed a confession that he was the killer who waylaid a pretty 16-year-old high school girl on a lonely path near her home and bludgeoned her with a stone.

Beaver county district attorney Richard P. Stewart said Elijah Thompson, Jr., 22, signed a "complete admission" to killing the blonde girl as she walked down a hill toward her school bus stop Oct. 25.

Disclosure of the admission came at a hearing for Thompson, who was arrested Saturday after searchers found the girl's battered, bloody body buried under a pile of leaves and dirt about 400 yards from her home near here.

Stewart declined to disclose complete details of the alleged confession. He did not go into the motive for the slaying, but police have said the disarray of the girl's clothing indicated she was the victim of an attempted criminal assault.

Sex apparently also motivated the slaying of a 6-year-old girl, whose nude body was tossed into a cemetery near Johnstown, Pa., about 100 miles from here, after she had been suffocated. Police admitted they have uncovered no leads to the murder since the discovery of the curly-haired girl's body Friday morning.

The child was buried in a cemetery about four miles from her home Monday. A squad of firemen who helped search for her when she disappeared during a Halloween "trick or treat" expedition acted as pallbearers.



Post Washington, D.C.
Times Herald

Laborer Charged in Slaying

Elijah Thompson, 23-year-old unemployed laborer, shown with a Beaver County (Pa.) detective (right), has been charged in the slaying of high school sophomore Helen Jane Bryant, 16 (left), whose body was found near her Aliquippa, Pa., home Saturday. Police said Thompson has made a formal statement admitting the killing.

United Press

S. Carolinian Executed For Slaying Pair

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 7 (U.P.) —Raymond Carney asked forgiveness today for slaying a couple in Lovers' Lane and died in a bucking, newly-painted electric chair after five shocks coursed through his body.

Hundreds of would-be witnesses were denied admission to the death house at the State Penitentiary where the 38-year-old Negro walked unassisted and without a show of emotion to the chair.

The electrocution started at 7:02 a.m. and Carney was pronounced dead six minutes later. Prison Dr. M. W. Chatham detected a faint heartbeat after the normal three shocks were administered and Carney received two more before his body was taken from the chair.

The 41-year-old electric chair, which has now claimed 222 victims, reared up on its back legs as the executioner threw the switch on each charge. The chair was overhauled last week and apparently nuts had been left off the bolts holding the front legs to the death chamber floor.

Carney had admitted slaying H. B. Allen, 22, of Latta, S. C., and Betty Clair Cain of Pamplico, S. C., last Dec. 6.

Dies In Chair For Double Murder In S.C.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — Raymond Carney, 32-year-old Negro fugitive from a North Carolina prison camp, died in the electric chair at Columbia Friday for the "Pamplico Decapitation Murders."

Carney was convicted of murdering 22-year-old H. B. Allen, of Latta, S. C. He also confessed shooting and decapitating Allen's 15-year-old date, Betty Claire Cain. The girl's body was buried on a Pee Dee river bluff, and her head and Allen's body dumped into an abandoned well.

Carney was quiet and apparently composed as the prison chaplain read aloud a statement he had scrawled in pencil. In it, Carney thanked penitentiary personnel for the treatment accorded him and declared:

"To the people that I caused their hearts to mourn, I hope they will forgive me."

Cop's slayer given chair

Tan officer was killed in S.C.

FLORENCE, S.C.—A 38-year-old slayer of nearby Timmonsville's lone colored policeman last April was sentenced to die in the electric chair in general sessions court Friday.

Henry Jackson, of Route Two, Timmonsville, was convicted of shooting 35-year-old Lucius Jenerette early Sunday morning as the latter sought to induce him from a relative's home tp pay a waiting taxi driver.

The court fixed execution for August.

Cabbie Complained

Witnesses testified that Jackson had asked the cab driver to wait while he obtained the fare in the house. When he failed to return the cabbie complained to Jenerette, who talked through a closed door to both Jackson and the relative inside.

As the officer pushed the door open to talk further about the matter he was cut down with a blast through his chest.

He died immediately.

Trailed By Bloodhounds

A detail of local, county and state officers, with the aid of bloodhounds, captured Jackson about two hours later hiding under hay stored within 50 yards of the house.

Jenerette was the second colored officer to be slain, by colored suspects, the last 15 years in the state.

A year earlier an officer at Hartsville was killed at night when he went to investigate a disturbance in a home. His slayer was convicted of manslaughter.

Jackson's conviction is the first capital penalty demanded for attack upon the state's approximately 50 law enforcement officers within the race.

13c 1954

TEXAS

Find G I Dead At Tex. Base

informer

Houston, Texas

Sat. 10-23-54

DALLAS — A North Carolina airman was found fatally shot last week in a barracks at Hensley Field.

According to Information Service Officer William N. Sewell, Airman 3C Herman W. Wood, 22, of Conway, N. C. was shot once in the head. He said that an old model .38-calibre revolver, which is not an issued weapon, was found beside the airman's body.

Justice of the Peace Glenn W. Byrd ordered an autopsy but withheld a verdict.

Exclusion Of Mexicans From Texas Juries Voids Conviction

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court denounced exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries Monday in a unanimous decision that may foreshadow its ruling on the vital issue of segregation in the public schools.

Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the court's opinion in the first case to reach the high tribunal involving the civil rights of more than [illegible] Mexican Americans in the South and West.

Warren declared that whenever the law "as written or applied" singles out a class for "different treatment not based on some reasonable classification," the guarantees of the constitution have been violated.

The decision invalidated a murder conviction obtained against Pete Hernandez in Jackson County, Tex., where the evidence showed Mexican citizens have been excluded from juries for 25 years.

The high court recessed until May 17 with no inkling of when it will rule on the school cases brought by Negroes from four states and the District of Columbia, and involving segregated schools in 17 other states.

The question of whether "separate but equal," treatment violated the constitution was not involved in the Hernandez appeal as it is in the school issue.

SOME INDICATION

Warren, however, used the phrase "different treatment" instead of "unequal treatment" inciting the violation. Negroes are opposing "different treatment" in the schools, even where their schools may held to be "equal."

The Chief Justice made clear elsewhere in his opinion that a distinction based on race or color could not constitute a "reasonable classification."

He said "the exclusion of otherwise eligible persons from jury service solely because of their ancestry or national origin is discrmination which is prohibited by the 14th amendment."

He added: "The 14th amendment is not directed solely against discrimination due to a 'two-class theory'—that is, based upon differences between 'whites' and 'Negroes.'"

BOTH 14TH AMENDMENT CASES

Warren also pointed out that in the South and West a distinction is made between Mexican-Americans and "whites." Both the Hernandez and the school appeals were brought under the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws."

The evidence showed that Hernandez, a cripple, shot Joe Espinosa, an "innocent bystander" in a fit of rage after being tormented by others about his physical disability.

Texas law does not exclude Mexican-Americans openly, but Warren said the fact they never appeared on juries in Jackson County could not be attributed to chance. The murder occurred in the town Adna.

Gus Garcia of San Antonio, Tex. attorney representing Hernandez said about 50 counties in Texas and many localities in other states systematically exclude Mexican-Americans from juries and otherwise violate civil rights.

High Court Rules Jury Service Exclusion Discriminatory, Reverses Conviction

WASHINGTON, May 3—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that systematic exclusion from jury service in Texas of persons of Mexican descent was discrimination within the meaning of the 14th amendment.

The court reversed the murder conviction of Pete Hernandez, who asserted that his rights under this amendment had been violated because no persons of his national origin were on the lists from which grand jurors who indicted him and petit jurors who convicted him were drawn.

The 14th Amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor denied equal protection of the law.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who delivered the opinion of the court, discarded the finding of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas that "in so far as the question of discrimination in the organization of juries in state courts is concerned, the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment contemplated and recognized only two classes as coming within that guarantee: the white race comprising one class, and the Negro race, comprising the other."

The chief justice asserted that the 14th Amendment was not based on a "two-class theory."

"The exclusion of otherwise eligible persons from jury service solely because of their ancestry or national origin is discrimination prohibited by the 14th Amendment," he stated.

This opinion was the only one handed down by the court today. It recessed until May 17, making that the earliest date upon which its long-awaited ruling in the school segregation cases can be announced.

"Cocky Joe" Robinson To Die For Crimes In 1943

"One-Man Crime Wave" Faces Chair

Convicted In Death Of Capitol Theatre Manager In Robbery

Joseph "Cocky Joe" Robinson, Portsmouth's one-man crime-wave of the early 1940's, will keep a belated rendezvous with death in the electric chair at the State Penitentiary, Richmond, May 4, nearly three years after he was first scheduled to be electrocuted for a murder he allegedly committed eleven years ago.

An order for execution was accepted in the Court of Hustings, Portsmouth, March 26, by Attorneys L. P. Blair and William T. Parker, Robinson's counsel, a motion for a 60-day stay of execution to appeal to the State Supreme Court of Appeals, was, unlike several previous appeals, denied.

* * *

ROBINSON WAS convicted in the Hustings Court on April 9, 1951 of shooting to death Marc A. Terrell, manager of the Capitol Theatre, in 1943. He was sentenced to be electrocuted May 11, 1951, for first degree murder.

The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court, and a 60-day stay of execution was granted. A new execution date was set for October 19, 1951. The Supreme Court denied the appeal on September 4, 1951.

* * *

EXECUTION WAS delayed again when defense counsel presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond Hustings Court, Part 11.

Following the slaying of Terrell in 1943, Robinson fled Portsmouth and eluded police until he was arrested on a robbery charge in New York in 1951. Through an agreement between the Governors of Virginia and New York, Robinson was turned over by New York authorities for trial here.

* * *

THE PETITION maintained that he should have been sent back to New York after the Portsmouth trial to serve a term of from 15 to 40 years for the robbery conviction. The petition was denied by the Richmond Court, as was an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Aside from being convicted for the slaying of Terrell, Robinson was also sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the assault of Mrs. Mary Green; to a life sentence in the penitentiary for the robbery of Al Green's Store, and to 30 years for the robbers of John Campbell. All these offenses occurred on April 19, 1943. Terrell was murdered May 11, 1943, during a robbery of the Capitol Theatre.

* * *

MARGARET FOWLER Bond, "Cocky Joe's" admitted accomplice, in all the crimes, is now serving a life sentence on each of the charges. She was returned to Portsmouth along with Robinson from New York city where both were serving long sentences for armed robbery. Robinson was considered the third worst prisoner in New York State.

On March 27, 1951, "Cocky Joe" tried to break out of the Portsmouth City jail where he was being held while awaiting sentencing. In the attempted jail break, he assaulted Jailer J. E. Skeeter, wounding him on the head, face and arms with razor blades.

* * *

HE FASHIONED A gun and a pair of brass knuckles from scrap material he had salvaged in the jail to use in the attempted escape. Breaking out of windows by other prisoners to attract attention and a general police alarm thwarted his escape.

At this time, "Cocky Joe" told Portsmouth officers, "I'm a convicted murderer and will get the chair anyway. Sure, I tried to break out and I'll try again every chance I get."

Sounds easy....but will "Cocky Joe" escape the electric chair on May 4, or is he finally doomed to keep his long-delayed rendezvous with death?

13c 1954

WOULD SAVE STATE'S HONOR:

Silas Rogers may receive $10,000 from Virginia

Silas Rogers, former Newarker who was almost electrocuted in Virginia for a murder he did not commit, may receive $10,000 for his false imprisonment.

Rogers' predicament came about because of his great ambition to study to become a successful musician.

When he left his sister with whom he had lived in Newark to go to Florida, he decided to hitchhike his way North and South and save money for music lessons.

After his release from prison in Richmond, Va., he went to New York and found employment with a national magazine.

The publisher secured him appearances on many radio and television programs and he has been making good since then.

His earlier troubles began when Policeman R. B. Hatchell was killed while chasing the driver of a car answering the description of one stolen in Raleigh, N.C.

Two officers with Hatchell guarded two soldiers in the car, while Hatchell chased the driver. Hatchell was killed during the chase.

Rogers was arrested while trying to hitchhike out of Petersburg, Va. The two soldiers said he was the driver of the stolen car and had given them a ride to Petersburg.

Rogers was convicted Aug. 27, 1943, despite his insistence he was riding as a hobo on a northbound train from Miami the night of the slaying.

He contended that a train conductor had made him get off the train in Petersburg.

Kept Fighting

Rogers unsuccessfully appealed his conviction but his attorney, R. H. Cooley of Petersburg, kept on fighting the case.

Fourteen months later, Mr. Cooley found the conductor who identified Rogers as the man he had thrown off the train.

Attorneys were not able to gain a new trial for Rogers but, on Oct. 13, 1945, his sentence was commuted to life in prison.

Rogers was finally pardoned by Gov. John S. Battle on Dec. 23, 1952, on evidence dug up by Jack Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News - Leader, and other newsmen.

13c 1954

WISCONSIN

Ike saves GI facing death

Soldier was to die for murder

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A Milwaukee soldier, convicted of murdering another soldier in Austria in 1951, was saved from the death penalty by President Eisenhower recently.

Pvt. Thomas H. Fair, 24, of 1610 N. 10th st., had been found guilty in the slaying of Pvt. William Rutledge of Port Huron, Mich., outside an Army club at Linz, Austria.

President Eisenhower, the last hope for the soldier, commuted the death sentence to 25 years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge.

The same commutation of sentence was given Pvt. Harold Boyle of New York City, a co - defendant. Both death sentences had been upheld by the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

Max Rafi, attorney for the Milwaukee soldier, said he would seek a further reduction of sentence. The counsel for the soldier contended that he did not fire the fatal shot, but was only a bystander.

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NORTH CAROLINA

AFTER 24 YEARS BEHIND BARS:

Killer gets parole, dares not go home

13 d Paroles n c

RALEIGH, N.C. — The man who shot and killed Windsor's police chief on Feb. 10, 1929, is free on parole, but he dares not go back to Windsor, the parole board fears.

Percy Miller, 50, and broken in health, who shot Chief Patrick White through the heart is out of prison after 24 years but he has been told to steer clear of Bertie county.

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Concluding that the white people of that Black Belt county have long memories, the parole board sent Mr. Miller to prison in Halifax county and ordered him to stay out of Bertie.

County An Armed Camp

The county became practically an armed camp after Miller, then a reputedly well - to - do bootlegger, shot and killed the popular police chief on Windsor's main street.

So intense was the feeling that the then Gov. O. Max Gardner had to call out a detachment of the national guard and station it around the Bertie court house in Windsor.

In that emotionally charged atmosphere, an all-white jury, after considering the first-degree murder charge, sentenced Miller to die for the alleged "deliberate, premeditated" killing of the chief.

On appeal, the state supreme court examined the trial record and failed to find any errors in the death sentence by electrocution. The case was then carried to the governor.

Governor Gardner did find errors. These resulted in two reprieves and later reduction of the sentence to life imprisonment. He said he couldn't see the crime as greater than second-degree murder.

On Dec. 13, 1929, Governor Gardner stated: "There is serious doubt whether the murder committee by this man was really a premeditated and deliberate murder.

Scene Of Trial Hostile

"It further appears that the prisoner was tried in Bertie county . . . at a time when feeling against him was very intense, so intense that it was necessary to send a unit of the national guard to protect him.

"I have decided to give him the benefit of the doubt."

The governor also cited the fact that Miller was tried by a Bertie county jury, not by a jury composed of cooler heads from a distant county, and that the trial judge, the late Clayton Moore, had also recommeded commuation of the sentence.

At his trial, Miller was ready to enter a plea of guilty to second-degree murder. The state refused to accept that plea, however, and he was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to die in the chair.

After his sentence was commuted, Miller was a most troublesome prisoner for several years, according to prison authorities.

He escaped in 1932, but was recaptured in January, 1933. He tried again in 1935, but failed, and was demoted to "C" grade, later being placed in solitary confinement for mutiny.

Authorities Get New Deal

After apparently becoming converted in solitary, he gave prison authorities a new deal. He raised himself to "B" grade by 1936 and to "A" grade by 1941. By October, 1942, he was an honor grader.

He held on to that status until his release on parole last week.

A memeber of the parole board who talked with Miller wrote in his report that "he (Miller) appears humble, honest and truthful . . . a model prisoner." He had been considered for parole since 1950.

While the parole was pending, notices of that fact were posted on the court house door at Windsor and no protests followed. But Bertie county law enforcement officers never lent their support to the action.

Miller is being sent to a farm two miles from Scotland Neck. For the time being, at least, he will not leave Halifax county.

And he probably will never return to his home county of Bertie, for members of the slain police chief's family still live there and, in the opinion of a parole board investigator, "That community will not accept the prisoner on parole."

Accused Defender Cop Put On Chicago Ill. Grand Jury

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee branch of the NAACP is probing the beating of a Tuskegee youth by a policeman who later it is charged served on the grand jury hearing the case.

Otis Pinkard, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Tuskegee NAACP branch, brought before the group last week the cases of Willie Horn, beaten severely recently by city policeman Donald Scott, and Lee Nichols, who was allegedly beaten by Tom and Ed Wilson, local filling station proprietors.

Both cases were presented to the present Macon County grand jury but neither the Wilson men nor Donald Scott were indicted. Scott has since severed his connections with the Tuskegee police force, Pinkard said.

Nichols told a large audience gathered at the monthly meeting of the Tuskegee NAACP branch that the Wilson duo broke into his home and attacked him while he was in bed, for allegedly failing to pay a $40 debt. Nichols said he has paid the debt three times.

In commenting on Scott's service on the grand jury, Pinkard said it is "highly irregular" for a person who is under arrest to serve on a jury considering his case.

Shocking

Upholding three law enforcement officers who allegedly were involved in the jail-cell beating of a confinement prisoner is shocking. Had the prisoner been of different racial description than what he was, would the punishment have been the same? This we doubt. He was a Negro prisoner and two members of the Commission, Mayor Morgan and Commissioner Bradley apparently decided that this factor perhaps should ease the punishment recommended by Chief Pattie and vigorously upheld by Public Safety Commissioner Lindbergh.

It should be observed that Birmingham has a long and shameful record of Negro persons killed and beaten by police officers. Over much of the period this was going on Mayor Morgan was a member of the Birmingham City Commission. Does his action in the instance of the Jail-cell beating case mirror his attitude toward the Negro group?

Commissioner Lindbergh served his city in this instance as a bold, law-respecting public official should. The case was investigated by members of the Birmingham Police Department and the recommendations to fire the officers were made by the city's chief of police. These are circumstances which carry heavy considerations.

Justice?

(From The Birmingham Post-Herald)

If justice was served by reinstatement of two police officers who entered the city jail and beat a prisoner held, there then we do not understand the meaning of the word.

Police Chief George L. Pattie was backed up by Police Commissioner Bob Lindbergh who voted to dismiss the officers from the service. He was overruled, however, by Mayor Morgan and Commissioner Bradley who voted for a 30-day suspension.

Witnesses appearing in behalf of the officers urged that "justice be tempered with mercy" but certainly no mercy was shown the victim of the cell block attack.

There is no excuse for the officers' action. There is no excuse for the jail warden who permitted them to enter the prisoner's cell.

A policeman's badge and uniform do not give him license to beat and bully a prisoner and one who does it has no place on the police force. Race, color or provocation does not enter into the consideration.

Federal Court At Mobile Clears 3 Choctaw Officers

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 17 (AP)—A Southwest Alabama sheriff and two of his deputies were cleared today of charges they violated the civil rights of a 50-year-old Negro woman.

A federal jury acquitted Choctaw County Sheriff Curvin M. Covington and deputies Ottis G. Wainwright and Harry Leon Clark Jr. after deliberating about an hour.

They had been indicted on charges they violated the civil rights of Mallie Pearson, Halsell, Ala., midwife, by beating her with a stick and a belt April 1, 1953, in an attempt to force her to say she stole some cotton.

Defense Atty. D. R. Coley Jr., Mobile, said the charges were "based on an identification which was wholly unsatisfactory." He contended also that the case was brought to the attention of federal authorities through the efforts of a political opponent of Covington.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Keener T. Blackmarr cited in his closing argument a statement by a defense witness that the beating was not an issue in a recent primary in which Covington was defeated for renomination.

The prosecutor also contended the testimony of the government witness was not disputed.

The officers did not testify. Virtually all who testified for the defense were character witnesses.

In his closing argument, Coley commented:

"You know that the good white people of Choctaw county, just like the good people of Mobile county, would take care of a Negro, as long as he stays in his place."

The Pearson woman testified during the three-day trial that the officers beat her for almost an hour in a remote section of the county in an effort to force her to confess she took the cotton.

She spent four days in a Meridian, Miss., hospital for treatment of several bruises, testimony showed.

ALABAMA SHERIFF KILLS WITNESS WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM LAST YEAR IN WHISKEY RACKET

Bad Blood Developed When Negro Told Investigators Jenkins Hill Accepted Bribes

FBI ENTERS INVESTIGATION AT GROVE HILL

GROVE HILL, Ala. — (ANP) — Crying out analibi of "self defense," a white Alabama sheriff last week shot down a Negro who last fall testified against him in a trial involving a protection racket for persons who sold liquor here.

The FBI in the latest development announced it is investigating the case. Besides the FBI four other agencies also are seeking the facts behind the fatal shooting.

Victim of the death blasts was Moses Jones of Bessemer. Doing the shooting was Jenkins A. Hill, sheriff of Clarke county.

Jones and Hill originally came at odds on Sept. 21, 1953, when Jones testified in Mobile that the sheriff collected $2 a gallon "protection" money on moonshine (illegal whiskey to the court) manufactured by Jones. The deceased also accused the sheriff and two other white men of trying to get him to sell whiskey for them under the protection system. After turning down the offer, he told the court he was beaten by the two other white men and told "not to be caught in Thomasville again."

The case ended in a mistrial when the jury could not agree.

At the time of the shooting Jones was in the sheriff's custody on charge of failing to pay a fine of $154.25 for making moonshine.

According to Hill, Jones "jumped me and tried to take my gun away." Jones was shot three times.

Hill was taking Jones to Grove Hill from Bessemer on a fugitive warrant signed by Mayor V. C. Wilkinson, of Thomasville. The shooting occurred in the county jail.

According to another Negro, however, white officials would not accept a friend's offer to pay Jones' fine. McKinley Holt said the friend offered the fine money to several deputies and to Hill, but all refused it.

Because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the shooting, the FBI decided to investigate. Gordon Shanklin, Mobile FBI agent, said "an investigation is being conducted by the FBI pursuant to instructions received from Warren Olney III, attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the U. S. department of justice in Washington."

Another federal body, the revenue service of Washington, also is probing the case. An investigator and a special investigator from the alcohol and tobacco tax unit office in Atlanta have been assigned to reinvestigate the case. U. S. Atty. Percy Fontain is also delving into the shooting, as is State Tovicologist Nelson Grubbs and Circuit Solicitor Edward P. Turner.

The Washington NAACP office has demanded "prompt and vigorous prosecution to the limit of the law" against Hill.

FBI And NAACP Sift Spite Angle

GROVE HILL, ALA. — An Alabama sheriff, who last week shot down a Negro who last fall testified against him in a trial involving a protection racket for persons who sold liquor here, claims he did so in self-defense.

Slain was Moses Jones of Bessemer. His killer was identified as Jenkins A. Hill, sheriff of Clarke county.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is reportedly investigating the case. Besides the FBI four other agencies also are seeking the facts behind the fatal shooting.

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Singer probing report officer beat up woman

Police Director Col. Paul L. Singer today began a full-scale investigation of a report that a Birmingham policeman had beaten a Columbiana woman while placing her under arrest at the Greyhound Bus Station last night.

The woman, Mrs. Clara May Poole, 37, mother of six children, was expected to go on trial tomorrow in Recorder's Court on charges of being drunk, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Mrs. Poole and her husband, P. A. Poole, were arrested by Officer D. E. Chauvin on a complaint received from R. E. Garrett, bus driver, that Mrs. Poole was drunk and had "knocked him down."

OFFICER CHAUVIN admitted he had slapped the woman, but declared he had to do it to arrest her.

Col. Singer said he will talk with several persons who he quoted as saying they saw Officer Chauvin "beat" the woman.

Officer Chauvin said he had received a complaint of a woman making a disturbance at the bus station.

"I approached and asked her to come with me," Chauvin said. "She refused. I took her arm behind her back. As we reached the sidewalk, I asked her if she would behave. I got my book out and she slapped me and tried to kick me. It was then that I slapped her."

THE WOMAN WAS taken to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, where a physician examined her. She then was taken to City Jail.

Col. Singer and Capt. G. L. Pattie interviewed Mrs. Poole at the jail this morning. Mrs. Poole had marks on her face. Her right cheek was swollen and there appeared to be a discoloration or bruise around her mouth.

Mrs. Poole said she and her husband came to Birmingham yesterday to shop and visit a relative. She said she and her husband ate in a restaurant and had "five to six bottles of beer each."

She said they then visited the relative, returned to town and drank some more beer.

Mrs. Poole said she and her husband drank about 15 bottles of beer during the day in all.

SHE SAID she and her husband went to the bus station about 10 o'clock last night to catch the 10:30 bus to Columbiana, that the bus driver refused to let her and her husband board the bus.

"I beat on the door for him to let me in," she said. She said there may have been "a slight struggle" between her and the bus driver.

She said she heard the bus driver call a policeman, that she then ran into the bus station, sat down and pretended to be looking for something in her purse.

She said she did not resist the officer "to any extent," but said she may have been "pulling against the officer some."

SHE SAID the officer slapped her when they reached the sidewalk, but she did not "think" he used his fist.

"But he hit me three or four times."

Her husband told Col. Singer he saw the officer hit Mrs. Poole "once."

The couple talked a while, then decided they would not swear out a warrant against Officer Chauvin.

Col. Singer said he would investigate further to determine whether the officer used unnecessary force in making the arrest.

In Grove Hill Today—

Grand Jury To Begin Probe On Killing Of Negro Witness

GROVE HILL, Ala., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Clarke County Grand Jury is expected to begin investigating tomorrow the Dec. 28 killing by Sheriff Jenkins Hill of a Negro man who testified against him in a federal liquor conspiracy case.

Circuit Solicitor Edward P. Turner said the Grand Jury would look into the slaying of Moses Jones, 25, of Bessemer, in the county jail.

Hill, who was acquitted in federal court at Mobile last week of the liquor charges, had reported he shot Jones to death when the latter tried to wrest his pistol.

Hill had returned Jones from Bessemer that day on a fugitive warrant because of an unpaid $125 fine owed the town of Thomasville in a whisky case.

Jones had testified against Hill and two alleged whisky distributors, Sam Deas and Pat Rone, at their first trial in Mobile last September. That trial ended in a mistrial when the jury was unable to agree.

U.S. Attorney Percy Fountain read to the jury last week the testimony Jones gave at the first trial that Hill and Deas had approached him on a proposition to go into the whisky business in that dry county under a protection setup. The federal jury acquitted Hill, Deas and Rone in 33 minutes at the second trial.

Also up for consideration at this Grand Jury session will be a whisky case against Carlos (Slats) Blackwell, 35, Jackson, who testified for the government against Hill at both trials.

Blackwell was arrested by one of Hill's deputies, Willie Rae Harrell, and Monroe County Deputy Charlie Sizemore Jan. 19 on a charge of distilling moonshine whisky aboard a river houseboat. Blackwell claimed he had been framed.

Clarke sheriff testifies he killed Negro in self defense

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11—(AP)—The defense was to finish its testimony early today in the federal liquor conspiracy trial of Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill and two others. The case was expected to go to the jury this afternoon.

Hill, Sam Deas, former Kushla night club operator, and Pat Rone, Jackson used car dealer, denied yesterday they were involved in any conspiracy to sell moonshine whisky in dry Clarke County.

The sheriff, on the witness stand several hours, said he shot Moses Jones, Bessemer Negro, last Dec. 28 when Jones forced him backwards against a rail on the second floor of the Grove Hill jail and tried to get his gun. He said he had returned Jones from Bessemer on a fugitive warrant.

JONES HAD testified against Hill in the previous liquor conspiracy trial last September. That trial ended in a mistrial.

During extensive questioning by Dist. Atty. Percy Fountain, Hill denied killing Jones because he was a government witness in the liquor case.

When Defense Atty. Harry Seale objected to Fountain's questioning the sheriff about the shooting, Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry of New Orleans reminded Seale the incident had been brought out in the trial first by the defense.

Hill also said testimony by Carlos (Slats) Blackwell that he paid the sheriff $50 to keep his deputies quiet was not true. Hill said he had "never been in the whisky business with anyone."

Rone and Deas both testified they didn't know anything about any bootlegging ring in the county.

RONE SAID he had sold used cars and fished for a living, but that he hadn't kept any records and was unable to say how much he made during the past three years. He said he hadn't filed income tax returns for three or four years, although he made over $500 a year.

Expectant Mother Hit By Ala. Cop

SELMA, Ala.—The pregnant wife of a Craig Field airman has charged that she was hit on the streets here July 22 by a man she identified as a member of the Selma City police force.

Mrs. Sadie Mae Fisher, wife of S/Sgt. Franklin Isaiah Fisher, of the installation squad, Craig Air Base, said in an interview here that as she stood on a downtown street waiting to catch a bus to go home, a person she later learned to be a policeman, punched her in the side and struck her on the neck with his night stick.

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19 Negroes Killed Within Last 4 Months, Police Say

BY MARCEL HOPSON

Two suburban slayings, one reportedly motivated by an argument over some turnip greens", last week added to already 17 intra-city violent-like slayings among Negro citizens in the Birmingham area and adjoining outlets to 19 within the past four months, police said.

SLAIN ALLEGEDLY BY AGED MOTHER

Victim of last week's initial slaying was Griffith Pope, 26 of the Cut Mountain community in Sayreton, who was fatally felled by a shotgun blast in the face during a disturbance at his home around six o'clock last Thursday evening.

Deputy Coroner James O. Butler said he learned from his investigation that Pope was slain allegedly by his aged mother, Mrs. Mandy Anderson, 75 of the same address, after he reportedly threatened her with a butcher knife during a reported argument over "some turnip greens." Coroner Butler said that he also learned that the slain son was reportedly "strongly intoxicated with alcohol" at the time of his death.

The mother, Mrs. Anderson, was confined in County Jail this week held on a suspicion of murder pending a preliminary hearing in County Judge G. C. Boner's court, Mr. Butler related.

YOUNG MOTHER SHOT DOWN IN HOMEWOOD STREET

A blast from a pistol, one time in the chest, fatally felled a young Birmingham mother, Mrs. Sadie Mae Cox, 18, of 902 South 23rd Street on a street in Homewood, around nine o'clock last Friday night, May 7, ushering in the week's second slaying within twenty-four hours Coroner Butler said.

Jailed in connection with the death of this mother of a small child was her husband, Henry Walter Cox, 21 of the same address police said.

Coroner Butler reported that Mrs Cox was slain during a brief argument between her and her husband, while they waited for a trolley bus, at 18th Street and South 36th Avenue, Homewood.

The coroner stated that the Cox couple were returning home following a visit at the home of Mrs. Cox's mother, Mrs. Lillie Pearl Jackson, of 2562 South 18th Street. Mr. Butler said that the investigation was being continued this week to determine the motive behind the argument and slaying. Meanwhile, Cox is in County Jail, held without bond.

MOTHER OF TWO RETURNS HOME

Police were notified Friday morning that a young mother of two children, who had been listed as missing for two days, has returned home.

The five-foot, six-inch, slender-built mother, Mrs. Neva Mae Johnson, 36 of 1904 Pearson Avenue, had been last seen walking down some railroad tracks at 18th Way Southwest, around three o'clock P. M. May 5, after having taken her children with her for a visit at the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Willie Mae Freeley, of 1929 Eureka Avenue, investigating officers said.

Mrs. Johnson, mother of an eleven-month-old son and a three-year-old daughter, was believed to have been heading to her home at Tuskegee, Ala. after leaving the neighbor's home, police said.

Police said that they were notified of the mother's absence and return by the neighbor, Mrs. Freeley.

"CULPRIT AGAINST GOOD TEACHINGS"

Principal Noah E. Wills, of 1229 Coosa Street, reported that, sometime between 3:30 P. M. Wednesday and 7:30 A. M. Thursday, an unknown culprit threw rocks at the windows on the west side of the Cameron-Lane School building at 10 South 13th Street, and broke thirty-five panes, police said.

"THIEF OUT-COUNTED TEACHER"

Mrs. Maybelle Marlowe, of Route 10, city, who was quoted as stating that she was a teacher at the Zion City School, 500 North 93rd Street, claimed that she left her purse reportedly in the school registrar's office, around 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, while she visited another class room in the school, police said.

When she returned to the office around 4 P. M., the purse, which she reported had approximately $170 cash within, was missing, and that two persons (whom she named) had not left the office during the time of her absence, police further quoted Mrs. Marlowe as saying.

"SOMEBODY TOOK SWEET JUVENIA"

Miss Bennie Gaines, of 440 North Second Street, who reportedly works at a local hospital, complained, Friday morning, that, someone entered her home around 4:30 P. M May 1, and swiped her 17-jewel Swiss-make wristwatch, police said.

The victim stated that her watch which had the name "Juvenia" inscribed, was valued at $75, police said. She gave the name of the person she suspected of allegedly removing the timepiece, police said.

"THIEF LAPPED OFF WITH DUNLAPS"

George Kinnebrew, of 1735 North 25th Avenue, claimed that, sometime between 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Thursday, a burglar pried the hasplock off the front door, entered his home and stole a pair of size "12" tan-colored "Dunlap" shoes, valued at $12, police said.

"ACCUSED OF MIS-USING THE TRUTH"

Tom Scott, 54 of 837 North 15th Street, accused another man, he identified as Roosevelt Foster, of 1403 North Eighth Avenue, of rushing into his place of employment while he was at work, around 11:40 o'clock Thursday night, and allegedly whamming him with an iron pipe, police said.

Scott explained that he was working at "W. W. Garrett and Co." when Foster reportedly rushed in, "accused me of telling lies on him," and then allegedly attempted to clobber him over the head with the pipe, police said.

Scott said that he threw up his hands and took the blow on his left arm, breaking it, officers further quoted the victim.

Pregnant Woman Says White Cop Beat Her Badly

SELMA, ALA.—A white policeman beat a pregnant Craig Air Force Base airman's wife into unconsciousness with a night stick here last week, it has been reported.

The woman, Mrs. Sadie Mae Fisher, charged that patrolman Walter Templin hit her in the side and over the head when she refused to move from a sidewalk in front of a "white" bus loading section.

The woman was hospitalized at the base hospital.

Negro Youth Shot By Troy Officers

Special To The Advertiser

TROY, Ala., June 20—A Negro police said was trying to break into a drugstore here today was seriously wounded after officers warned him to halt.

Police Chief Curtis Bull said officers F. H. Langley and Oscar Pharham surprised a Negro identified as H. F. Sherman, 20, in the back part of Green's Drugstore.

When the Negro attempted to flee, Bull said Langley ordered him to halt and then fired, when the Negro kept running. Langley said he attempted to hit the legs but the Negro was hit in the body instead.

Officers Langley and J. L. Wilson lost Sherman in the flight but found him some 20 minutes later about two blocks from the store in a serious condition.

FBI PROBING SLAYING BY ALA. SHERIFF

GROVE HILL, Ala—The FBI is investigating a sheriff's fatal shooting of a prisoner who had testified against him in a federal liquor case.

Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill claimed self-defense in shooting to death Moses Jones, the prisoner, in the county jail here Monday. There were no witnesses to the slaying.

Tuesday, the Justice Department ordered the FBI to investigate whether the prisoner's civil rights were violated. The grand jury and state officials are also investigating the shooting.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, demanded "prompt and vigorous prosecution" of the sheriff.

In a telegram to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, Director Mitchell pointed out that Jones was "unarmed and in Clarke County Jail" when killed.

Jones had been brought to the jail from Bessemer, Ala., to pay a $150 fine for making illegal liquor.

A shocking situation

The speed with which two federal agencies stepped into the Clark county, Ala., jail killing is most encouraging to those of us concerned about the growing prevalence of legal lynchings.

Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill might have been justified in using three bullets to snuff out the life of his handcuffed prisoner, Moses Jones.

But the fact that Mr. Jones had previously been the government's principal witness against him in a bootleg liquor case raises several unanswered questions.

With agents of both the FBI and the Internal Revenue Bureau digging for evidence, there is good reason to hope that truth will out and justice triumph.

In the meantime, with so many federal operatives sifting the situation in Clark county, we think no better time could be found to review the whole civil rights picture there.

Unquestionably something is wrong in a community where only 100 of the country's 6,442 eligible colored residents are permitted to vote.

This situation, to us, is as shocking as Sheriff Hill's act in shooting down an unarmed man behind jail bars.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who has made such a good start in writing a good civil rights record for the Eisenhower administration, can add an even brighter chapter by exposing this ugly picture of disfranchisement and vigorously prosecuting under federal laws those responsible for it.

FBI To Investigate Death Of Witness

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 22 (AP)—The FBI said today it was trying to determine whether there was a violation of the federal obstruction of justice statute in the slaying of a Negro man at Pelham, Ga., Tuesday.

The Negro, Charles McKinnon, was to have been a principal government witness in federal court trials at Tallahassee, Fla., of Winston Reynolds and three associates on lottery charges.

McKinnon was found shot to death at Pelham several hours after his family reported he had left home with two white men. Sheriff John Maples of Camilla, Ga., said McKinnon apparently left willingly and told his family he would "be back in a few minutes."

Negro In Hospital After Being Shot By Patrolman Here

A 37-year-old Montgomery Negro was transferred to the Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee yesterday to receive treatment for a wound received when he was shot by a policeman here.

Henry Phillips, 825 Nichols, was shot in the back late Sunday by Patrolman R. Sievers, after being ordered several times to halt.

Sievers reported he stopped his patrol car to question the Negro about an automobile battery he was carrying wrapped in a coat. The officer said when he stepped from his car the Negro hurled the battery at him, injuring his leg.

Sievers said he chased the fleeing Negro and shouted for him to halt. When the Negro ignored these orders, Sievers said he shot two times, one of the bullets striking Phillips in the lower part of his back.

Phillips was taken to a local hospital, then later transferred to Tuskegee. He was not believed to be in serious conditions.

Sheriff Who Killed Negro Facing Trial

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — A sheriff who killed a Negro that testified against him will face charges again on Feb. 8, in a Federal action accusing him and two other white men of liquor conspiracy.

Absent from the Government's side of the case, however, will be Moses Jones, a Negro whose testimony almost caused the defendant to be put in jail on the same charges last summer.

THE ACCUSED man is Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill of Clarke County. He gained a new trial because of a hung jury last summer in which the jurors voted ten to two for conviction.

Sheriff Hill on Dec. 28, 1953, eliminated the most damaging evidence against him by shooting down Jones, claiming self defense while he had Jones in his custody.

In connection with the shooting of Jones, nothing legal has been done by either the Federal or local Government against the white law officers.

Probe slaying of prisoner

Baltimore, Md.

Victim witness against sheriff

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A series of separate and related investigations into the fatal shooting, Dec. 28 of Moses Jones, 50, by the Clarke county sheriff, Jenkins A. Hill was launched last week.

Jones of Bessemer, Ala., was a government witness against Sheriff Hill in a liquor conspiracy case last fall. The case ended in a mistrial for a second time), was fatally shot by Sheriff Hill in the country jail at Grove Hill, Clarke county site.

Clarke county has only a reported 100 colored voters, although there are 6,422 colored citizens in the county 21 years old or older. There are 13,345 white residents in the county and 13,203 colored persons.)

Conduct Investigations

These sources were reportedly conducting investigations:

1. Associate state toxicologist, Nelson Grubbs, who revealed, Dec. 30, that he had checked the Clarke county jail but found no bullets or bullet marks;

2. The FBI, under the prodding of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP;

3. The U.S. Revenue Service,

4. Circuit Solictor Edward P. Turner and

5. The Mobile branch of the NAACP at the directions of Mrs Ruby Hurley, Southeast Regional secretary, located in Birmingham.

Sheriff's Claims

Sheriff Hill said that he fatally shot Jones when "he jumped me and tried to take my gun away" as he (the sheriff) was taking the handcuff's off the victim in the jail.

Jones was arrested last Sunday night, Dec. 27, by Jefferson county Deputy Sheriff Clyde Morris on a fugitive warrant signed by Mayor D. C. Wilkinson of Thomasville, Ala. The warrant charged Jones with failing to pay a fine in a Clarke County liquor case.

Sheriff's deputy Morris of Bessemer said that Jones was released to Sheriff Hill around 2:30 a.m. Monday, Dec. 28.

Offered To Pay Fine

Morris said that a friend of Jones (later identified as McKinley Holt) came to the sheriff's office to pay the fine but Sheriff Hill refused to take it. Mrs. Holt said that he and a friend of Jones tried to pay the fine.

Sheriff's Deputy Morris of Bessemer said that any such offer was made to him. He later reportedly explained that he was under the impression that only a court clerk could take the fine.

When the victim repeatedly tussled with Sheriff Hill, the law enforcement officer shot him three times. He said there were no witnesses to the shooting but that another prisoner, Ralph Walker, nearby, "may have heard the whole thing."

Federal Officers Tipped

Tipped off earlier about the developments, federal officers tried to make arrangements for Jones to pay off the fine.

Joe York, Thomasville councilman and town marshal, said that he had authorized Mr. Holt by telephone to send a check for the past due fine and to have the Bessemer officers or the Clarke county sheriff to call him to verify the agreement.

"I even agreed," said Mr. York, "to pay the difference if there was one and let Jones or Mr. Holt repay me, or if there was an overpayment to rebate the difference."

He added: "I did not have the records at hand when Mr. Holt called me and did not recall the exact amount."

Mr. Holt made the call on the advice of a Birmingham Federal Court officers in an effort to clear up the liquor case fine.

Attendants at the Christian Benevolent Funeral Home in Thomasville said that Sheriff Hill brought the body there around 6 a.m., Monday, Dec. 28. There was $1.87 on the victim.

The money and the wallet were turned over to the mother of Jones who lives in Thomasville. Undertakers said they noted two bullet wounds, one in the heart and the other in the chest.

Jones moved to Bessemer with his family because of fear for his life after he testified against Sheriff Hill, last Sept. 21, in a case which ended in a mistrial, it was reported.

Government Witness

Jones had been the government's star witness during a trial in Federal Court at Mobile, involving Sheriff Hill, Sam Deas, Kushla night club operator, and Pat Rone of Jackson, used car dealer. Jones testified that he turned down a proposition to sell illegal whiskey for Hill and Deas under a $2-a-gallon protective arrangement.

Jones testified that four weeks after he refused the offer he was beaten with a pistol and walking stick by G. C. (Doc) Allen and Deas and told "not to be caught in Thomasville again."

ATTU agents and charged with transporting bootleg whiskey. Deas was arrested, admitted the At the trial the sheriff's defense was that Jones and other witnesses had been government arrested for the illegal sale of whiskey, themselves, and were trying to get even with him.

Alleged Beater Arrested

Allen, who allegedly participated in the beating of Jones was shot to death last January in Deas' night club, while Sheriff Hill allegedly was present. He was arrested, admitted the crime after Sheriff Hill re-enacted the scuffle scene. Sheriff Grubbs said that he did not shot him three times."

Jones was arrested Dec. 23, by FBI agent Gordon Shanklin in Deas' night club, while Sheriff Hill had previously stated, "I found no bullets or bullet marks;" and that another prisoner, Ralph Walker, nearby, "may have heard the whole thing."

Re-enacts Scene

He said that he drew this conclusion after Sheriff Hill re-enacted the scuffle scene. Sheriff Grubbs said that he did not shot him three times."

Jones was arrested Dec. 23, by FBI agent Gordon Shanklin in Deas' night club, while Sheriff Hill had previously stated, "I found no bullets or bullet marks;" and that another prisoner, Ralph Walker, nearby, "may have heard the whole thing."

Assistant toxicologist Grubbs said that while he did not find any bullets, they might have been removed through an open window said "an investigation is being

conducted by the BFI according to instructions received from Warren Olney 3rd, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington.

The revenue service at Washington assigned an investigator and a special investigator from the alcohol and tobacco tax unit office at Atlanta to reinvestigate the case.

To Find Facts

U.S. Attorney Percy Fountain at Mobile, who previously had said "I am very much interested in the case and I am going to do everything I can to find out what the facts are," said the alcohol tax unit would investigate "because the victim testified in a liquor case."

Circuit Solictor Edward P. Tyrner said that the Clarke county grand jury would investigate the fatal shooting next spring.

"Prompt and vigorous prosecution to the limit of the law" was urged in Washington, by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP, Washington bureau.
trials.

Received Protection

Jones, a mechanic, had asked and received federal protection after he testified in the liquor

Conflicting reports were given about the victim's reaction to going back to Clarke county with Sheriff Hill. One said Jones looked "terrified" and the other said he seemed "unafraid."

Mrs. Hurley in a prepared statement said: "The NAACP has had previous complaints against Sheriff Hill, but we have been powerless to act because intimidation has made the colored persons in that section afraid to sign affadivits or anything else.

Killing Bases For Fear

Jones' killing shows why they are afraid. We have talked with state and federal authorities and our Washington bureau has submitted a formal request for investigation and action to the Department of Justice.

This reminds us too much of the Groveland case in Florida and we certainly hope that this sheriff will not escape the penalty of the law."

Victim Slain In Jail

Slain Man Once Testified Against Alabama Sheriff In Liquor Case

GROVE HILL, Ala.—The relentless shooting down of unarmed Negroes by nimrods licensed with law enforcement badges in Alabama was spotlighted here last week as the FBI joined other agencies in probing the slaying of a Negro in the Clark County jail during the Christmas holidays.

Moses Jones, 35, a Government witness against Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill last fall, died from three bullets which entered his chest from the front and lodged in his spleen.

The shots were fired, admittedly, by Sheriff Hill who accused Jones of jumping him in the jail as the prisoner was being handcuffed. There were no witnesses to the execution.

Jones had been a key Government witness last fall at the Mobile trial of his killer, Pat Rone, Jackson, Ala., used car dealer, and Sam Deas, night club operator. Jones had testified at the trial that he had refused to sell liquor for Deas and Hill under "protection."

The three men had been brought to trial on Federal liquor conspiracy charges, but the case ended in mistrial when the jury failed to reach a verdict.

Jones had been arrested late Sunday night, Dec. 27, by Jefferson County Deputy Sheriff Clyde Morris on a fugitive warrant signed by Mayor D. C. Wilkinson of Thomasville, Ala. (also in Clarke County.) The warrant had charged Jones with failing to pay a $154.25 fine in a Clarke County liquor case.

Over in Bessemer, Ala., a suburb of Birmingham, McKinley Holt and another friend of Jones claimed that they had offered to pay off the fines but that the money was refused by the deputies and later by Hill.

* * *

HILL COUNTERED this by asserting that no outsider had made any offer to him to pay the fine. He said that he told Jones that the matter should be taken up with Wilkinson.

The killing of Jones had its repercussions in a welter of investigations and "probes" which began to pop up this week.

Moving into the case was the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which became interested after being prodded by the Washington NAACP office.. The Revenue Office revealed last Tuesday that an investigator and a special investigator from the alcohol and tobacco tax unit office in Atlanta had been assigned to the case.

State toxicologist Nelsor Grubbs and Circuit Solicitor Edward P. Turner also began their formal investigations with a conference with Hill.

The Mobile branch of the NAACP, under the direction of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary located in Birmingham, had also swung into action.

ALSO ADDED to the weird set of circumstances surrounding the Jones murder is the fact that he is the second Government witness in the liquor trial to be "bumped off."

Jones had testified at the trial of Hill and his friends that he had been beaten by Deas and G. C. (Doc) Allen and warned "not to be caught in Thomasville again."

Allen was late shot down at Deas' night club in the presence of Sheriff Hill. A Mobile County grand jury failed to indict Deas, who admitted that he had fired the fatal shot.

Allen, it seems, had agreed before he was killed to work with the Government in its Clarke County investigation, according to a Government witness.

* * *

JONES HAD been granted protective custody when he came to Mobile to testify because he said he was afraid of being harmed.

Jones testified at the trial that he had refused to pay the sheriff the "standard" $2 per gallon "protection" on each gallon of the illegal liquor that he was manufacturing.

Mrs. Hurley of the NAACP told the Courier that the "NAACP has had previous complaints against Sheriff Hill, but we have been powerless to act because intimidation has made the Negroes in that section afraid to sign affidavits or anything else; Jones' killing shows why they are afraid . . . This reminds us too much of the Groveland case in Florida and we certainly hope that this sheriff will not escape the penalty of the law."

The Clarke County grand jury will investigate the shooting next spring, Circuit Solicitor Turner revealed.

Trial Continues Of Sheriff Who Killed Chief Witness AgainstHim

MOBILE, Ala.—(INS)— The defense began its case in the trial of an Alabama sheriff and two other men on liquor charges after a federal tax agent stated that an important government witness had been slain.

Alcohol tax unit investigator Wallace Justice, of Montgomery, Ala., took the stand for most of the morning's session in the second trial of Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins Hill, used car dealer Pat Rone, and former cafe operator Sam Deas.

Justice made the only mention during the trial of the slaying of Moses Jones, Bessemer, Ala., Negro who was a witness in the first trial of the three men on federal liquor conspiracy charges.

The first circuit court hearing of the charges ended in a mistrial.

Justice pointed out that Jones was slain by Sheriff Hill, in what the lawman said was self-defense during a reported jail break attempt by the prisoner shortly after Rone was arrested on additional federal charges last December.

Immediately after the testimony by Justice, U. S. Attorney Percy Fountain rested the government's case and Defense Attorney Harry Seales took over.

Seales has argued that many of the government's witnesses are known bootleggers and former bootleggers who want revenge on Sheriff Hill for previous arrests. Seales described Hill as an officer with a fine record in enforcing liquor laws.

13e 1954

ARKANSAS

'Bust' White Policeman For Slapping Man's Face

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat. 3-6-54
p. 3

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—A white police sergeant was "busted" here last week after he slapped a Negro witness who had presented testimony which altered the immediate outcome of a manslaughter case.

Marvin H. Potts, police chief, demoted Sgt. J. W. Cox from detective sergeant to patrolman. Cox slapped Therel Lowe after the latter surprised Municipal Court by voluntarily offering eyewitness information in connection with the case of Walter Ridley.

Courier

Ridley was charged with the fatal shooting of Marcelle Miller. Because of Lowe's testimony, Ridley was bound over to the grand jury.

Cop In Little Rock Suspended 30 Days For Hitting Negro

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7 (AP)—A Little Rock policeman has been suspended for 30 days on a charge of striking a Negro who had been arrested on traffic violation charges.

Chief of Police Marvin Potts said today he had suspended Patrolman J. T. McIntosh effective last Saturday. Acting Desk Sgt. L. R. Haynes drew a five-day suspension.

Potts said Haynes witnessed the incident in the traffic bureau at police headquarters, and failed to report it to his superiors.

The chief said the Negro, James Vines of North Little Rock, was arrested on charges of unsafe driving, reckless driving and resisting arrest. Vines appeared in traffic court yesterday, but the case against him was passed until April 20 at Chief Potts' request.

Potts said McIntosh told him he hit Vines with his first when the Negro took a threatening step toward him. Vines said, "It all came so fast, I don't know what happened."

Thurs. 4-8-54

Asst. Police Chief Gene Smith said Haynes told him the Negro was "hit for lying," but Haynes said he could not remember making such a statement.

Courts & Crime

Fire deputy sheriff for pistol whipping

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Because he assaulted a colored man at Galloway last week a 33-year-old, Pulaski county, deputy sheriff lost his badge.

Sheriff Tom Gulley fired Joe West after West pistol-whipped Charley Claro. The victim suffered a cut on his forehead, but was not injured seriously. West probably will not be prosecuted, Sheriff Gulley said.

DETECTIVE-SGT. DEMOTED FOR STRIKING MAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(INS)—A Little Rock detective sergeant was demoted to patrolman Wednesday on charges of losing his temper and beating a Negro witness in the detective bureau.

The charges were lodged against J. W. Cox in a letter from Police Chief Marvin Potts who said the Sergeant had admitted beating Thirel Lowe, a surprise witness in a murder case.

The murder case involved Walter Ridley, a Negro and owner of a Little Rock cafe who was charged with the fatal shooting of also colored Marcell Miller.

Ridley had testified that he killed Miller in self-defense, but Lowe arose in the Municipal Courtroom and said he had seen the shooting.

Lowe then testified that he had seen Ridley shoot Miller in the back. After the surprise testimony Lowe charged that Cox had beat him.

In Little Rock, Ark., J. W. Cox, white detective sergeant, was demoted to the rank of patrolman by Chief of Police Marvin Potis, after the officer had slapped a Negro witness Thorel Lowe. Lowe's testimony in Municipal Court shed a new light on a manslaughter case as result of which Walter Ridley was held to the grand jury in the fatal shooting of a man named Marcelle Miller.

Thomas L. Hamilton, former grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Raleigh, N.C., sentenced to serve four years in prison was paroled last week after serving a little more than a year. Hamilton, who master minded a klan reign of terror two years ago was convicted on two charges of conspiracy growing out of the flogging of a Negro woman.

In Wiesbaden, Germany, last week, two U. S. soldiers were sentenced to life imprisonment by a general court martial, after being convicted of unpremediated murder. Sentenced were Privates Thomas D. Jackson of Chicago and John F. Burns, Pensacola, Fla. They were convicted of stabbing a young German as he walked in a park with his girl companion.

In Boston, police captured Walter L. Brooks, called the "toy gunman', within a few minutes after he had walked up to the teller's window in the Union Federal Savings and Loan associatio and shoved a note to the woman teller which read: "This is a stickup. Put all the money on the table." The woman screamed and ducked under the counter, but Brooks scooped up $620 and fled . . . . He was captured five minutes later in the men's room of a neighborhood theatre, with the $650 still in his possession. Held for trial under $20,000 bond, it was revealed that the gun he used in the 'armed robbery' was a toy pistol bought at a five-and-dime store.

Killed in Colorado



Corp. Leon L. Elmore Jr., who was shot to death by Leadville, Colo., police captain.

Leadville, Colo., Feb. 2 (AP)—Police Chief Hop Rittmayer said a Camp Carson soldier was shot and killed by a civilian officer here last night after disobeying orders to park his army truck.

Rittmayer reported the soldier, Corp. Leon L. Elmore Jr., 25, a member of a truck company hauling supplies and troops from Camp Carson to Camp Hale, Colo., was killed instantly by a bullet from the gun of police Capt. T. Carson Maxwell. Elmore served a year in Korea as a truck driver. Officials at Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs, said his father and mother, Mrs. Amandia Lambert, live in Chicago.

The police chief related these details: Elmore drove here and was halted by two air force policemen. He was driving on the wrong side of the street at a high rate of speed. After being ordered to keep his truck parked, the corporal put it in reverse and started to drive away. Maxwell fired thru the back window of the truck to warn the driver. The bullet hit Elmore in the temple.

Cop Faces Second Trial For Beatings

WASHINGTON — Paul V. Minnick, 38, former District policeman, went on trial for the second time on charges involving the civil rights of Negro prisoners.

Minnick is charged with breaking the jaw of William H. Branch following his arrest on charges of drunkeness and disorderly conduct. Last June, Minnick was acquitted in a Federal court, Miami Fla., on killing Emmett Jefferson after he had chased him to his father's home and shot him in the yard. Minnick said that Jefferson was trying to escape.

Branch claims that Minnick cursed and kicked him and refused to let him see a doctor after breaking his jaw:

Four Negroes are among the 12 jurors hearing the case in the U. S. District court.

Grand Jury Clears Two Policemen in Slaying of Marine

Two District policemen were exonerated by a grand jury yesterday of any blame in the fatal shooting of a Marine private on April 1 while they were chasing him.

The policemen are Robert J. Long, 25, and Noel L. Watson, 34, assigned to No. 13 precinct. The grand jury returned a report merely listing the case as having been ignored.

The slain Marine was Pvt Roger W. Alredge, 18, colored, of the 2700 block of Eleventh street N.W.

Were Cleared by Inquest.

The policemen had been cleared in the shooting by a coroner's jury shortly after the slaying. However, United States Attorney Leo A. Rover ordered the grand jury investigation to determine whether a homicide charge might be justified.

Asked about the grand jury's jury's action, Mr. Rover said:

"Every possible witness went before the grand jury and it was up to it to make its determination. The case was presented fully and fairly."

The grand jury investigation was in direct charge of Assistant United States Attorney William S. McKinley. Witnesses were heard during the investigation on April 9, 21 and 27 and on May 6. Seven of the witnesses were said to have seen the shooting.

Jumped From Auto.

Alredge was fatally shot during a pursuit on foot, after he had jumped from an automobile which crashed into a tree in the 2700 block of Sherman avenue N.W.

The policemen, authorities said, had sought to question Alredge after being alerted to look out for a man wanted in a holdup. The holdup suspect was captured the next day.

Alredge grand jury creates big dilemma

Mother's $200,000 suit, son's $10,000 insurance jeopardized

WASHINGTON

"We put everything we had before the grand jury, but, of course, they make up their own minds," said U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover Tuesday after the jury had ignored homicide charges against two police privates.

The decision created a double dilemma.

After hearings which began on April 9, the grand jury Tuesday failed to return indictments against Pvts. Noel L. Watson, 34, 2200 block Gaylord St., Bradbury Park, Md., and Robert J. Long, 25, unit block Galveston St., SW. Both are attached to the 13th Precinct.

Privates Watson and Long were the two officers involved in the fatal shooting of Marine Pfc. Roger W. Alredge, 18, 2700 block 11th St., NW., on April 1, after a wild auto chase.

Heard Many Witnesses

During the courses of its probe, the grand jury heard from approximately 20 witnesses and viewed photographs of parts of the area in which the shooting occurred.

"We gave them everything we had," Mr. Rover said of the grand jury. "I'm sure that the fact that we had a jury look the matter over will serve as a deterrent to other officers who might be inclined to fire their weapons promiscuously," he added.

Assistant U.S. Attorney William S. McKinley, who was in charge of the grand jury hearings, had this to say:

"The government called every witness we could possibly locate who could shed any possible light on the matter. We put in police records, the police manual and gave them the police law on the matter.

"The grand jury spent considerable time deliberating on this case. Usually they deliberate five or ten minutes before taking a vote. In this case they deliberated two or three hours before voting."

The decision produces a dilemma for counsel for Mrs. Janie Alredge, mother of the slain youth, who is suing the two officers for $200,000 damages for wrongful death.

It also produces another dilemma as to the disposition of the $10,000 National Service Life Insurance policy held by the slain Marine, with his mother as beneficiary.

Jury Frees 2 Cops Who Killed GI

WASHINGTON — A District Grand Jury last week returned a no bill against two Washington policemen in the fatal shooting last April 1 of Marine Pvt. Roger W. Aldredge, 18,.

The case had been sent to the grand jury for investigation by U. S. Atty. Leo A. Rover after a coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. Aldredge was shot in the back, after police claimed he failed to halt.

Aldredge's mother who lives in Washington has filed suit for damages in the loss of her son's life. The young Marine who was on leave, was riding in a car with two other companions at the time of the shooting. The cops chased the car in a wild one mile ride.

Brutality Laid To Police in Juvenile Cases

Protest to Murray Ineffectual, Says Advisory Chairman

The Rev. Orris G. Robinson, chairman of the Juvenile Advisory Committee, yesterday revealed that he and other members of the committee have complained to Police Chief Robert V. Murray about "numerous cases" of police brutality in the handling of juveniles.

Mr. Robinson said he met with Chief Murray on April 1 and that, although the chief was co-operative, "my information is that the situation has not changed."

Mr. Robinson declared that police often threaten juveniles with beatings if they do not confess to crimes, that there is evidence children have been beaten into confessions and that 7 and 8 year old children have been detained away from their homes and relatives to obtain confessions.

Knows Specific Cases.

Mr. Robinson said he could back up the allegations with specific cases brought out in the Juvenile Court, but that, because of the secret nature of the proceedings, he would not reveal them.

"I sat in the court several times and heard the cases," he said. "That is the time when the press could be of great help here, if the names and identifying details of the Juvenile Court cases were withheld from print."

At that point, Mrs. Robert E. Freer interposed that the situation in the Police Department of brutality toward juveniles has grown to such a grave extent that it is of great concern to the committee.

Wants Press at Court.

At the same time, Mr. Robinson declared that, if the newspapers and the Juvenile Court could agree upon certain standards and policies, the committee would be very happy to have the press attend court sessions—"I think the judge (Edith Cockrill) would be, too."

Judge Cockrill nodded her assent, but she said she had invited editors from the Washington dailies to visit the court and confer on standards with her, but that the editors refused.

Another committee member, George Pikser, urged that the Advisory Committee become more involved in the affairs of

Robinson added that "if I could find out why I'd go to the editors. But I just can't lay my finger on it."

At yesterday's meeting the committee decided to close each session with a few moments set aside for members of the press to ask questions. It was during that session that the committee's allegations of police brutality in juvenile cases were revealed.

Murray Asks Quick Report in Brutality Cases

Urges Judge Cockrill To Notify Him of Any 'Wrong-Doing'

By Charles G. Brooks

Police Chief Robert V. Murray called upon Juvenile Court Judge Edith Cockrill late yesterday to notify him immediately of any alleged police "wrong-doing" as soon as she hears of it.

The chief, replying to Judge Cockrill's release of information regarding cases of alleged police brutality and intimidations since last December, added he still has no specific information.

Judge Cockrill said she has noticed an increase in complaints of undue violence and threats used by officers in forcing confessions. She listed seven cases. She also declared she would furnish the seven instances, as well as others, to Chief Murray, if he requested them.

Murray's Statement.

The chief immediately released the following statement:

"The Municipal Court judges and the District Court judges have, ever since I have been chief of police, promptly notified me of any complaints affecting the Metropolitan Police Department.

"Their co-operaton could not be improved upon; therefore, I feel it is the duty of the judge of the Juvenile Court to also promptly notify me, the same day she learns of them, of any complaints of alleged mistreatment of juveniles or of any wrong doing by any member of the Metropolitan Police Department.

"I would like to repeat that wrong-doing by a member of the Metropolitan Police Department will not be condoned or tolerated, and I think the record will bear me out on that. However, the mere statement of a person charged with a crime that he or she has been mistreated, whether juvenile or adult, should not be considered an established fact. A prompt report of such allegations will enable the officials in this department to make a fair and impartial investigation."

The judge, in a special press conference yesterday, attempted to back up charges made last Tuesday by her advisory committee to the effect that police had been mistreating juveniles.

Says Cases Supplied.

She declared she had supplied a number of specific instances to Chief Murray last December but that she had heard of no action that was ever taken.

In turn, Chief Murray declared: "Last December those cases the judge gave us were fairly investigated and were unfounded."

Judge Cockrill, noting that a number of such instances had occurred between December and last April 1, said she conferred with her committee, which sent a subcommittee to see the chief.

Chief Murray, however, said the subcommittee gave him no specific instances to work on. He termed the charges "vague and undefined."

Yesterday Judge Cockrill summarized to reporters seven instances she said she had noted. She added that Chief Murray would be welcome to all of the details, if he would request them and agree not to release them.

No Promise by Murray.

Chief Murray, however, declared: "I'm not going to make any promises about that. We can have vague charges made against the police department, but if we go into them and find that they are unfounded, we aren't supposed to say anything about it."

Judge Cockrill said yesterday that precinct officers, rather than juvenile squad detectives are doing most of the actual investigation and interrogation of suspected juvenile delinquents.

She suggested three remedies for the situation, as she sees it:

1. That Police Chief Murray investigate all of the alleged abuses.

2. That parents of juveniles accused of offenses be present during interrogations.

3. That only juvenile squad detectives be allowed to question juveniles, and that precinct officers maintain a hands-off policy.

Judge Cites Instances.

In sketching the cases to reporters, Judge Cockrill concealed names and identifying details, in conformance with her policy of maintaining a cloak of secrecy over the court. She gave these instances she had compiled between last December and April 1:

1. On March 1 a 15-year-old boy was arrested by 11th precinct police and accused of several housebreakings. Judge Cockrill said the police information quoted the youth as admitting them. In court, she continued, when the youth denied them, she asked why and received the following answer:

"Because I wanted to live."

The boy told her, she continued, that two officers punched him in the stomach so that no marks would be left, and then threatened to hurl him out of the window. He told her he confessed so that the police would let him alone.

Case No. 2.

2. Last February, Judge Cockrill said, a juvenile squad detective made disparaging remarks about homosexual indications in a youth's appearance in front of both the boy and his assistant school principal.

Judge Cockrill said the officers took the boy to the juvenile squad but refused to admit to his mother that he was in custody there. They said he was in the Receiving Home. Afterwards, she told the judge, the mother came to Juvenile Court and was sent to the Receiving Home but was refused permission to see her child.

The next day, Judge Cockrill related, the mother again went to the juvenile squad and learned that, while she had been there before, her boy had been on the third floor of police headquarters getting fingerprinted. Finally, Judge Cockrill quoted the mother as saying, the boy was brought home, released and subjected to a torrent of disparaging remarks about his father, who was in Lorton.

Judge Cockrill quoted the boy as saying that one officer told him, while he was in the juvenile squad room, that "they had a machine in the back room to break him of lying."

Case No. 3.

3. A 14-year-old boy, the judge said, was arrested by 11th precinct police and brought to her court, where he declared he admitted a crime only after he was told he would be sent to the Receiving Home if he failed to confess.

That is the type of intimidations "I hear of from the majority of such cases, rather than actual beatings," Judge Cockrill said.

4. In another instance a 7-year-old boy was accused of setting fires, Judge Cockrill said. He was held in a precinct station from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. without his parents being notified. Police took him home, where he admitted he had set the fires, she said. He was then taken back to the station house and kept until 3 p.m. Judge Cockrill said he told his parents he admitted setting the fires only after police threatened him with a lie-detector test and reform school.

Other Instances.

5. Judge Cockrill said a 14-year-old boy told her he was forced to stand against a wall in a station house while an officer swung at him with his fist. But, Judge Cockrill added, the boy ducked and the officer smashed his fist against the wall.

6. A 15-year-old boy, the judge continued, told her he was arrested because "they were out to get me for other things." She said the boy told her an officer hit him on the head with a blackjack and slapped him to get him to admit to a stack of complaints filed on his desk. Judge Cockrill added that often boys come before her and admit several charges, but police maintain they have admitted 10 or 15.

7. In another instance a youth told Judge Cockrill officers called him names because of his race and slapped him in the face. She quoted him as saying officers in a precinct station used a pick handle to punch him in the ribs, kicked him in the shins and when he stooped to rub them, he was hit on the shoulder with the handle.

13e 1954 D.C.

KILLING TERMED UNNECESSARY:

Police slaying of young Marine arouses citizens

WASHINGTON

District organizations and citizens are aroused over the shooting of Marine Pfc. Roger W. Alredge by two policemen last week.

A federal grand jury prepared to begin hearings in the case today (Friday).

Matthew I. Jefferson, president of the Pleasant Plains Civic Association—which embraces the area in which young Alredge lived at 2723 11th st., nw,—had this to say:

Pleasant Plains Statement

"The Pleasant Plains Civic Association is deeply concerned and disturbed over the incident. The citizens recognize the grave responsibility placed upon the Police Department.

"We further recognize the fact that their responsibility is one of great importance to the protection of the citizens within our city.

"However, we feel that there has been an utter disregard of rights that are guaranteed even a habitual criminal.

"The citizens point to the fact that this young Marine was shot in the back for committing, not a felony, but a misdemeanor. This is a very poor excuse to shoot a man in the back, even in the performance of duty.

"An officer, while in the performance of his duties, is required to use firearms only when his safety is in jeopardy. Witnesses will attest to the fact that the victim did not at any time turn toward the officer.

"If this is true, then the officer's life or safety was at no time placed in jeopardy.

Shouldn't Exceed Authority

"We, the citizens have great faith in the men charged with the protection of law abiding citizens. However, as in any other department of the government, there are those who exceed the authority vested in them.

"Consequently it is sometimes necessary to take disciplinary action which will insure the citizens that such acts will not occur in the future.

"Because we believe that this officer failed to use judgment which a reasonable, prudent person would have used in the same circumstances, it is requested that this officer be suspended from the force."

Baptist Ministers To Act

The Rev. John H. Robinson, 646 Fifth st., ne, secretary of the Washington Baptist Ministers' Conference, spoke for himself, since the conference doesn't meet until next Monday. He said:

"I think it is a very, very deplorable act and I'm sure the conference will agree with me on Monday in condemning the quick action of the policemen who shot the young man who had given them no grounds for action.

"I will bring it before the conference on Monday, you may be sure.

"There is no justification for endangering the lives of men, women and children who are in their homes by indiscriminate firing of police guns in decent neighborhoods."

The Rev. Dr. John L. S. Holloman, president of the Washington Baptist Seminary and pastor of Second Baptist church, declared:

"I'm against crime and I think certainly if anybody should uphold the law it should be policemen. But it seems that the police are too quick to shoot, especially if a colored person is involved."

Methodist Union Speaks

The Methodist Preachers' Union of Washington and Vicinity, Monday, adopted the following resolution:

"First, we deplore the shooting to death a defenseless 18-year-old Marine, Pfc. Roger W. Alredge for a minor traffic law violation.

"We have noted from time to time, through the press and radio announcements of such things, all of which we condemn as being unnecessary to the enforcement of the law and damaging to the reputation of our city.

"Secondly, we regret the report of a coroner's jury calling this case 'justifiable homicide.' We feel more consideration should have been given to the victim, since it is evident that he was not one of the suspects in the reported robbery."

The statement was signed by the Rev. H. L. Burton, president, and the Rev. R. Baddu, secretary.

Among the first persons to express concern was Judge W. C. Hueston, grand secretary of the Elks, who wrote Chief of Police Robert V. Murray condemning the fatal shooting of the unarmed, young Marine.

'Punish Cops,' NAACP Says

Eugene Davidson, president of the D.C. branch of the NAACP, called upon the police department to punish police officers who show "trigger-happy" tendencies. In a prepared statement, Mr. Davidson said:

"The NAACP is again disturbed by police activities against colored citizens.

"Within recent weeks, law abiding citizens have been dragged in by officers, finger printed, photographed and held for hours, reportedly in a search of criminals whose descriptions were known.

"Within recent weeks, two colored persons have been shot to death, the last being an 18-year-old Marine, in uniform. The excuse for this last killing was that a robbery of $75 had been committed and two men fleeing a car might have been the criminals.

"This case is especially vicious in that this unarmed man was shot in the back.



PFC. ROGER ALREDGE



JIMMIE LEE HEDGEPETH

DO THEY LOOK ALIKE? — Private Alredge was killed by police bullets last Thursday night, and Hedgepeth is the suspect arrested in a robbery which had taken place earlier that night and on which the officers who shot Private Alredge had been alerted. The police lookout in the robbery described a man 25 years old, light or medium brown-skinned, with a small moustache and black curly hair, wearing grey trousers and a blue shirt. Private Alredge was 18 years old, wore a Marine uniform, and was driving a car, in company with another Marine.

She Names Cops Who Shot Her Son

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Janie H. Alredge, 2723 11th st., nw, Thursday filed suit in U.S. District court asking $200,000 damages from two policemen who she states shot her son, Marine Pfc. Roger W. Alredge, 18, on April 1.

Filed by Charles P. Duncan and Aubrey L. Robinson, attorneys, the suit charges "Wrongful death and assault and battery."

Mrs. Alredge was qualified on Wednesday by the District Court as administratrix of her son's estate. She was appointed administratrix on April 7.

Policemen Named

The suit names Pvts. Robert J. Long and Noel L. Watson, both of Precinct 13, as defendants.

The petition alleges that the policemen "wantonly and maliciously" shot Pfc. Alredge "two times in the back, without any just cause or excuse whatsoever."

It also charges that the defendants used "unnecessary and wanton severity" in attempting to arrest Private Alredge.

Shot After Chase

Judgment of $200,000 against Long and Watson is asked together with interest and the costs of the suit.

The young Marine was killed in the front yard of 2725 Sherman ave., nw, on the night of April 1, after a chase by the two officers.

During this chase a number of shots were fired at the car which Private Alredge was driving and which was owned by his father, Maceo Alredge, an electric lift operator at the Commerce Department Building.

The car crashed into a tree and Alredge was shot as he fled on foot.

Grand Jury Investigating

U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover last week ordered a Federal grand jury investigation of the killing after an inquiry from the AFRO.

This hearing has already begun, but was postponed until April 21, when Marine Pfc. Nathaniel H. Williams of New York City, young Alredge's companion on the fatal ride, can appear as a witness.

Included in evidence being presented to the grand jury are five photographs taken by AFRO Photographer Charles Montgomery showing bullet holes in four homes in the area in which the shooting occurred.

Broward Woman's Jail Death Probed

Herald Bureau

FORT LAUDERDALE — An autopsy was performed Saturday afternoon on the body of 47-year-old Davie woman who died in Broward General Hospital earlier in the day as an aftermath of an alleged struggle with deputies at the county jail last Friday.

Dr. Dr. A. E. Cronkite, county coroner who conducted the autopsy, said he could make no report and will not be able to deliver one until the results of his "microscopic" examination" are known—perhaps a week.

Mrs. Katherine Causey died immediately caus- of a new investigation of Sheriff Amos Hall's conduct of his office by Acting Gov. Charley Johns.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also said in Miami that it will investigate to see if any federal laws were violated. Francis Cannova, assistant state attorney, said he is making his own probe.

The woman was taken to the hospital with a broken arm, sheriff's deputies said, within 30 minutes after she was booked at the jail for public intoxication.

Deputy Wayne Pittman said the woman became obstreperous and he was holding her arm in the jail elevator when the struggle threw them both to the floor of the elevator.

Dr. R. H. Stovall, the jail physician who was summoned, said Wednesday it appeared to him that the arm had been broken and he ordered Mrs. Causey taken to the hospital.

There was no indication whether the arm fracture was related to the woman's death. Hospital authorities said the arm was set Tuesday.

The Causey and her husband, James, 49, were taken to the sheriff's office after an accident on Davie rd., Friday. A car approaching the Causeys' car, driven by an unidentified Seminole, overturned in a ditch beside the road. There was no collision, the highway patrol said, but Causey was taken into custody for driving while intoxicated, and the woman for public intoxication.

Pittman and Deputy Tom Norton said the couple became difficult to handle at the sheriff's office. The woman walked out of the office into the parking lot and had to be brought back, the officers said. The man threatened to strike Deputy A. M. Wittkamp with his cane, it was alleged.

Pittman reported that after Mrs. Causey was placed in a maximum security cell, "She kept running against the door" and it finally burst open.

Deputies Claude Tindall and Larry Bland were involved in the scuffle at various times.

Miss Marjorie Jordan, county jail nurse, described Mrs. Causey as "very uncooperative" and said: "I think she was fortunate to get medication as soon as she did."

Hospital authorities said the woman gave nurses "a rough time" while she was there.

Causey charged that at the hospital his wife told him that deputies had knocked her down and had "beat her up and kicked her" on the way to the jail cell.

Causey said his wife had been mentally unbalanced at times and had been under the care of Dr. Clifford McIntyre, Fort Lauderdale psychiatrist.

At the time the accident occurred, he said: "She was all right until one of the highway patrolmen tried to pull her out of our car. Then she got hysterical.

"The deputy sheriffs beat her to death," he declared. "It was terrible. That was the cause of her death. I begged them like a dog not to hurt her but they wouldn't listen.

"She was a little woman and any one of them could have handled her without knocking her around."

He said his wife became hysterical when highway patrolmen attempted to pull her out of the Causey car at the scene of the accident.

Causey said he had had "two beers" before the accident. He said he and his wife were "driving along talking about going back to Georgia" when the other car approached him on the wrong side of the highway. After the car passed, he said, he looked back and saw it in the ditch and thought "somebody was fishing."

According to the highway patrol report, the driver of the other car, a Seminole woman named Louise Matlow, said Causey was driving on the wrong side of the road and made her vehicle overturn.

Causey admitted rushing at Deputy Wittkamp with his upraised cane, and said he did it after one of the deputies "pushed her (his wife) down on a bench.

"I probably would have killed them if I'd had a gun," he declared.

The couple live in a small frame house at State road 7 and Broward rd. They had been married 31 years, Causey said. He sells sod for a living.

Mrs. Causey's body will be sent to Cedar Springs, Ga., Thursday for funeral services.

Survivors include a son, Virgil and five daughters, Doris, Bernice, Carolyn, Shirley and Rebecca.

"I've only got $2 to my name," Causey said Wednesday. "I don't know how I'm going to get us all to Georgia for the funeral, but we'll go some way."

Acting Gov. Johns, who has been conducting an investigation of lax gambling law enforcement in Broward — which leading Democratic party leaders here believe was revenge for Hall's support of LeRoy Collins in the May primary — immediately made the Causey death the reason for another probe.

Johns' executive assistant, Leonard Pepper, said he received a telephoned report from the woman's husband and that other witnesses signed affidavits to the effect she died in shock as the result of a broken arm.

"There have been reports that others have been mistreated and died under peculiar circumstances under Sheriff Amos Hall," Pepper added.

Johns said, "The rights of citizens must be protected." He announced that he has demanded a immediate investigation."



SORROWFUL HUSBAND of dead woman, Mrs. Katherine Causey, stands with four of his six children outside their frame home at Broward rd. and State Rd. 7. Left to right are Carolyn, Rebecca, Doris, the father, James, and Virgil.

Fla. Officer Charged With Manslaughter

MIAMI—(INS)— The State attorneys' office in Miami recommended that manslaughter charges be filed against a state beverage department agent who claims he accidentally shot a Negro man to death while raiding a still.

The agent, Stanley Jenner, shot and killed Clarence Perry on Monday near Homestead. Jenner said he fired three shots in the air while pursuing Perry, but claimed the fatal bullet was discharged when he slipped during the chase.

State Attorney George Brautigram criticized Jenner for using a gun while making an arrest for a misdemeanor, and said he would request the county solicitor's office to file manslaughter charges.

County Solicitor John Marsh said he had not yet been notified of the state attorney's views. Marsh said he probably would not have a chance to confer with Brautigram until later since the state attorney is closeted with the grand jury.

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Jury Clears Two Gables Policemen

By DIXIE SMITH
Herald Staff Writer

Two Coral Gables policemen were cleared Friday of any criminal blame in the fatal shooting of an escaping Negro drunken driver.

Dade county grand jurors, in a special statement authored by Foreman Henry Shaw, held that the officers were justified in firing on Shang Warren, 32, Perrine laborer, on Feb. 23.

Shaw's report for the grand jurt noted that Warren was armed with a dangerous blade of sharp plate glass as he fled from the Coral Gables police station.

The jurors heard a full review of the case Thursday, indicating that Warren went "berserk," ignoring police warnings and making a dash for freedom.

Patrolmen A. H. Borders and F. H. Blissett each fired once at the escapee, Blissett's bullet going through Warren's left arm and into the heart region.

Action of the patrolmen in firing on a man arrested only for a misdemeanor — driving while intoxicated — had prompted criticism of "trigger-happy" officers.

The grand jury's investigation was urged by Polic Chief W. G. Kimbrough of Coral Gables.

In the fatal shooting incident, police claimed that Warren grabbed an 18-inch sliver of plate glass from a desk top, waved it menacingly and then bolted through the door, heading for the st[illegible].

Foreman Shaw's statement observed:

"Not only was the deceased escaping from lawful custody while armed and while attacking the officers present but also his entry onto the public street in front of the police station in his berserk state and while armed would have constituted a danger to anyone on the street who stood in his way."

Testimony of witnesses to the shooting, Shaw added, "established that the homicide was a justifiable homicide, committed in the line of duty" by Blissett and Borders.

Shooting of Two Students Climaxes Chase by Troopers

By RICHARD RUNDELL
Herald Staff Writer

A young Negro high school student said Saturday he had been shot and a friend pistol-whipped and shot by a Florida highway patrolman.

A spokesman for the highway patrol said the boys were shot accidentally following a theft and a lengthy chase, and insisted that the report on the two-week old incident had been suppressed only to "prevent a lot of fuss about an unavoidable accident."

The wounded youths are Gerald Brown, Jr., 16, of 1349 NW Fifth ave., shot in the shoulder, and Eugene White, Jr., 16, 345 NW 14th st., shot in the left leg. Both are Brooker T. Washington High School students.

Gerald and Don Oliver, a 13-year-old companion also present when the shooting occurred, are in custody at the Dade county youth home at Kendall. Eugene has been released in custody of his mother.

Sgt. B. J. Barnett, of the highway patrol, identified Trooper E. F. Corlew as the officer who wounded the two boys.

"The officer saw a car parked in front of a South Broward stand near a pile of coconuts, and one of the boys was throwing coconuts into the back of the car," Barnett said.

He said the highway patrol the youths refused repeated signals to pull over to the side of the road.

When the fleeing car was finally stopped, after Corlew radioed ahead for a roadblock, Barnett said, Gerald refused a command to get out of the car, and had his hand in back of the seat as if he were reaching for something."

Barnett said Corlew then pulled Gerald from the car, only to have the Negro youth "lunge at him."

"Corlew fell back against the fender of the car and his gun butt struck the metal. He had drawn his gun when he walked up to the car. It went off. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of Gerald's shoulder and continued on, striking the second boy in the leg."

Barnett said the youths were then turned over to Broward county authorities, where charges of resisting arrest and petty larceny were filed with juvenile officers.

Interviewed at his home Saturday, Eugene said he and his two friends left Miami the evening of Jan. 8 to attend a basketball game at Fort Lauderdale. They were driving in an old model car owned by Gerald's father.

On thier way back from Fort Lauderdale, about 10:30 p.m., Eugene said a car full of "some big White boys" pulled up alongside, aimed a spotlight into their car, and tried to force them off the road.

The Negro youths eluded the other car, and continued toward Miami, stopping once at a filling station to let Don climb from the back to the front seat.

Sooon after they left the filling station, Eugene said, they noticed a car coming up behind them, shining a spotlight at them.

"We thought it was those White boys again, so we sped up," Eugene relaetd. "Then the car got up real close and started bumping into the back of our car."

After several miles of this, Eugene said, they suddenly noticed a Florida highway patrol car blocking the road in front of them.

"We went ot stop but then the car behind us bumped into our back again, so we had to veer around the police car in front of us," Eugene said. "We were scared bad, and the little boy (Don) was crying."

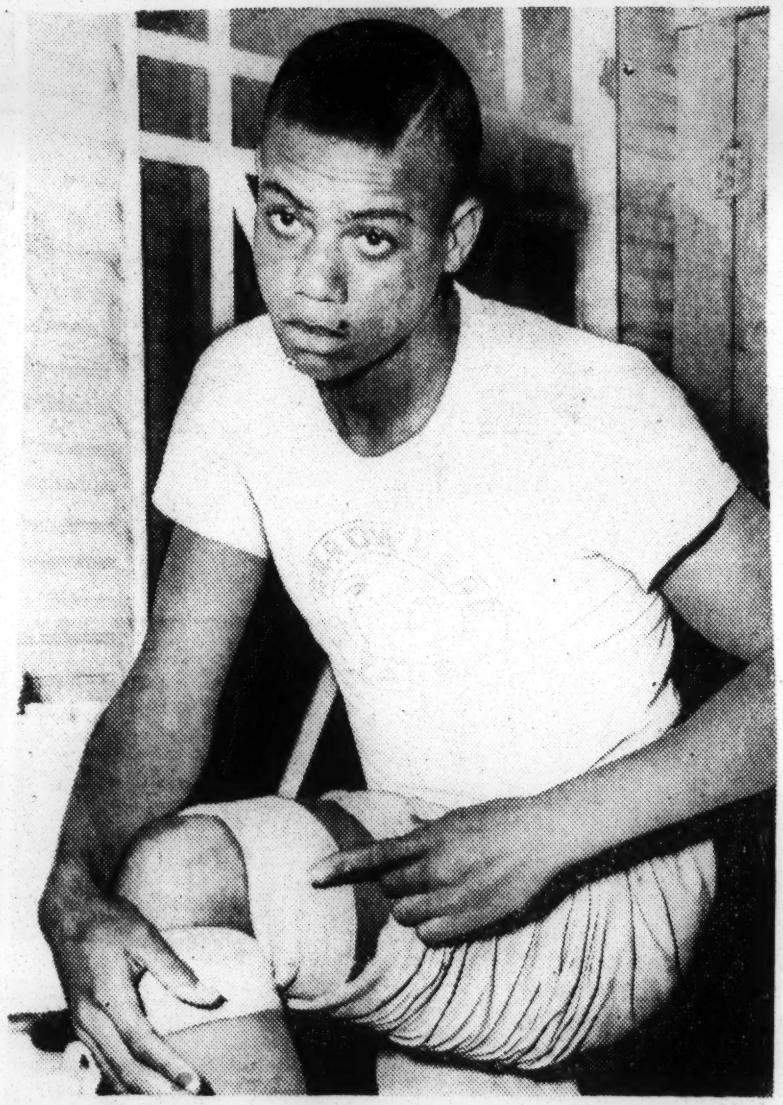
Eugene said he told Gerald to stop the car. When the vehicle halted, he said highway patrolmen swarmed around them.

"One of them dragged Gerald out of the car and started beating at his head with a pistol. Gerald held up his hands to protect himself. Then the gun started going off."

Eugene said a "White man walked up then, and asked what was going on. The officers told him to shut up, so he drove off."

The boys were then taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital for treatment of their wounds.

A check of juvenile bureau records revealed that Gerald was picked up once for a minor traffic violation, and that Eugene has been in trouble with juvenile officers several times on charges ranging from petty larceny to car theft.



—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Wever

VICTIM SHOWS WHERE BULLET STRUCK

. . . Eugene White, 16, points to wound in leg.

Inquest Set In Slaying

An inquest into the death of Shang Warren, 32-year-old Perrine Negro fatally shot by two Coral Gables policemen Wednesday, will be held Feb. 15 in the court of Peace Justice Ruth Sutton, 100 Miracle Mile, it was announced Friday.

C. A. Buchanan, chief of the sheriff's Criminal Bureau of Investigation said it will be a week before transcipts of statements of witnesses can be prepared for the hearing.

Warren, a construction worker arrested on a drunken driving charge, went berserk in the police station, Patrolmen A. H. Borders and F. H. Blissett said. Police said the shots were fired inside the station after Borders and Blissett suffered hand cuts. Warren died on the sidewalk in front of the station as he sought to escape.

Says He Was Beaten

Negro Policeman Accuses Trooper

By JAMES MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

A Miami Negro police officer, arrested Saturday night on charges of drunk driving and resisting arrest, asserted Sunday that he was beaten up by the Florida highway patrolman who arrested him.

Jerry Parks, 27, of 708 NW Third ave., complained to the FBI that his civil rights were violated by State Trooper C. J. Hutches.

Edward J. Powers, agent in charge of the local FBI office, conceded that a check is being made to determine whether there has been a violation of federal law.

Hutches told The Herald that although he hit Parks: "I did only what I had to do. I didn't use any more force than was necessary to make the arrest and bring him to jail."

The trooper said that he arrested Parks on State road 9 in Broward county after chasing him from Dade county on complaint of another motorist. Parks was obviously drunk, according to Hutches.

Hutches related that he agreed to take a passenger in Parks' car, Robert Smith, to his destination near Hollywood.

However, when he arrived at this destination Parks insisted on getting out also, the trooper continued. Then the fight began.

It was necessary for him to strike Parks with his fist, with a black jack — which fell apart— and with a billy club in an effort to get him into the auto, Hutches said.

Finally he called other police officers in Broward county by radio. They aided him in handcuffing Parks and bringing him to the Dade county jail, Hutches stated.

Parks was given a drunkometer test, resulting in a reading of .260. A reading of .150 is generally considered high enough to show a man intoxicated.

Parks was examined at Jackson Memorial Hospital Sunday and found to have a split lip and bruises about the body. He was released without treatment.

A police department spokesman reported that Parks is on vacation.

The Negro patrolman was charged with drunk driving in Dade county and resisting arrest in Broward county. He was released on bond on both charges.

Parks could not be reached for a statement Sunday.

Beaten Cop To Be Suspended; Calls In FBI

MIAMI — (INS) — A Miami police official said Monday that a Negro officer who was beaten up after being arrested for drunk driving will be suspended when he comes back from vacation.

Facing the loss of his job is Jerry Parks, 27-year-old patrolman who battled with a white officer Saturday night after being arrested. State Trooper C. J. Hutches said he subdued Parks with blows from his fist and blackjack.

Assistant Miami Police Chief J. A. Youell said Parks will be suspended on charges of unbecoming conduct when he returns from his vacation June 28.

Meanwhile, the Negro policeman has asked the FBI to investigate his charges that his civil rights were violated by the arrest.

Edward J. Powers, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI, said he would probe the matter and have the report submitted to the U. S. Attorney General in Washington and U. S. Attorney James F. Guilmartin in Miami.

Pictures were taken of Parks shortly after he was arrested, but Chief Youell would not allow them to be released. They reportedly showed the Negro with a swollen eye and bruises and cuts on his shoulders, arms and back.

Vet Home On Leave Shot By Officer

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By L. (PONY) JONES

MOULTRIE, Ga.—Donald Dawson, a 21-year-old soldier, returned from Korea one week ago, was shot down on the streets of Moultrie, Georgia approximately at 2:30 o'clock by Officer Alex Curles. The policeman states that when he hailed him, Dawson drew a knife and he opened fire. He was hit twice—once in the arm and once under his arm.

Witnesses stated that Dawson was not brought to the hospital until between the hours of 4:00 and 4:30 A. M.

The Citizens Group met with City Manager Mr. Lloyd Baxter, Monday at 5 P. M. and they were given another story: that after Dawson was shot, the policeman stated that he was rushed to the hospital within five minutes.

Dawson was on a 30-day leave visiting his ailing mother, who lives at 533 Third Avenue, S. E. Mrs. Dawson has been ill for some time. A thorough investigation is underway by the city manager and the Citizens Group.

The City Manager has stated that a very quick investigation will be made.

13-Year-Old Lad Shot By Police In Escape Try

A 13-year-old burglary suspect was shot early yesterday by a policeman who said the boy refused to obey commands to halt after he and two companions were surprised in a business establishment at 359 Simpson Street, N. W.

The youth, who was being treated at Grady Hospital for pistol wounds of the thigh and right side, had been arrested at least twelve times during the past year on burglary charges, police said.

The arresting officers, Ptl. A. H. Cannon and W. H. Byrd said the shooting incident occured about 4:30 a. m., when they heard a burglar alarm go off in Harry's Supply Company A 15-year old suspect escaped and a 14-year old boy fell to the ground after shots were fired over his head, the officers said.

Byrd, who said in his report he "could not tell whether he was white or colored in the darkness," reported he fired after the first shot because the boy kept running and he did not realize that he had been hit in the thigh by the first bullet. One bullet passed between the stomach and chest cavity, but did not hit any vital organs, Byrd reported.

Records show that the two youths have been arrested also in connection with burglaries in the Hunter Hills section and a clothing company.

United States Supreme Court Gets Torture Case

13 Ega

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The United States Supreme Court has before it a harrowing tale of tortures inflicted upon prisoners in Georgia work camps.

A touch of authenticity is given to tale because the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia found that Edward Brown, a fugitive from Georgia justice, had been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment and that, if returned to the custody of Georgia, he is likely again to be subjected to such punishment.

The NAACP is seeking the release of Brown on a writ of habeas corpus. Despite its findings, the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court ruled that it was bound by decisions of the Supreme Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court expressing skepticism of the finding that Brown, while confined in work camps at Cochran and Blackshear, Georgia, was subjected to cruel and unusual punishment, affirmed the ruling of the Common Pleas Court.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, and David Levinson and Jack Greenberg, associate counsel, asked the Supreme Court to review the rulings of the lower courts.

But they are faced with a series of rulings by the Supreme Court that a prisoner must test the constitutionality of his treatment in the courts of the state from which he is a fugitive—and not in the state where he has sought asylum.

Richard Dilworth, Philadelphia district attorney, and two assistants, Samuel Dash and Victor Wright, are opposing the freeing of Brown. They argue that a Pennsylvania court cannot discharge a fugitive from Georgia justive where there is proof of past, and of probable future, cruel and barbarious treatment at the hands of Georgia prison officials.

Brown was arrested in Philadelphia March 31, 1952, by FBI agents on a charge of illegal flight from imprisonment in Georgia. He was turned over to the Philadelphia police and committed to prison by a magistrate to await extradition papers from Georgia.

Governor John S. Fine of Pennsylvania on April 23, 1952, issued a warrant for Brown to be turned over to Georgia authorities. A few days later Brown petitioned the Common Pleas Court for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he had been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of his constitutional rights and, if returned to Georgia, he would again be subjected to such punishment.

The Common Pleas Court allowed the State of Georgia to intervene in the proceedings but would not grant its motion to dismiss Brown's petition.

A number of hearings were held at which it appeared that Brown had pleaded guilty in Georgia in 1937 to a charge of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

A few months later he escaped to Cincinnati. Recaptured in June 1940, he escaped again in September of the same year, going first to Cincinnati, then to Detroit, and finally to San Francisco.

Recaptued in August, 1947, he escaped the third time in January, 1950, going to Lakeland, Florida, and afterwards to Philadelphia where he was arrested two years later.

The record, which was filed in the Supreme Court along with a petition for a review of the judgment of Pennsylvania courts, contains a harrowing description of horrible tortures which Brown claimed were inflicted upon him during his imprisonment in Georgia.

He testified that during his imprisonment he was shackled with chains between both feet, that his right foot had to drag a 20-foot chain with a 15-pound ball, and that his left ankle was encased in a pipe.

NAACP To Air Case Of Brutality

The Legal Redress Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday took under advisement a case of alleged police brutality against a 31-year-old Negro construction worker.

Attorney Austin T. Walden said he had accepted the case of Thomas Swift, 31, of 143 Ellis St., N. E., who reported he was beaten by a white policeman last Friday who came to his home, allegedly to force payment of a debt to a neighbor.

Meanwhile, Police Supt. Jimmy Brown said the issue was being investigated to determine if Swift's civil rights had been violated. Both Brown, and a man, identified as Benny Coleman, of 380 Buchannan St., made sworn statements at the department.

NAACP officials said Swift related the following: He borrowed Coleman's auto about a month ago to visit an ailing aunt in Morrow, Ga., and had an accident. Later, he and Coleman failed to reach an agreement over payment for damage.

Swift was quoted as saying, Coleman brought a white man in plain clothes to his house last Friday, who demanded he pay Coleman, and after identifying himself as a policeman, beat Swift and forced him into an auto, after which he received further threats. Swift was also quoted as saying the white man threatened his wife.

Swift told the Atlanta Daily World that he identified the officer at the station, but did not know him by name.

Reported Beating Of High School Principal Bared To FBI

The FBI is investigating the alleged pistol-whipping of the colored principal of Colquitt High School by the sheriff of Miller County, it was confirmed yesterday.

"We know that the FBI has or is investigating the case," said Attorney D. L. Hollowell. "FBI agents have been sent to Colquitt."

The victim was Erasmus Dent, who said in a statement to Hollowell that he was beaten on the morning of March 2 by the sheriff.

Dent has appealed to the State NAACP and the Georgia Teachers and Education Association for aid in his plan to carry the case to court.

Dent said he was approached by the sheriff and three white men wearing overalls as he was returning from the bank to the office of the county superintendent of schools.

The sheriff grabbed him in the collar and began pistol-whipping him on the head, Dent said.

"He finally asked for whom I worked, and I told him," Dent reported. "By this time I was pretty well beaten about the head and bloody. He said, "Now go to Mr. Callan.' "The sheriff referred to the superintendent, G. T. Callan.

The superintendent was absent from the office at the time, but a visiting white teacher there identified the attacker, said Dent. He didn't know the sheriff by name, nor the motive for the attack, he stated.

WON'T EXPLAIN ATTACK

"You know what you did," Dent quoted the sheriff ah saying. "No one has to tell you."

Dent said the sheriff has refused to tell school officials why he beat him. "There had been no difference at all" between him and white citizens in the town, he stated.

The superintendent told him that he thought everything was going to be all right and asked him to remain at his post, Dent said. But he turned the school over to an assistant two days later and left town with his family.

Dent said his wife was a teacher at the Colquitt school. They have two children. Neither he nor his wife has worked since the incident, he explained.

He said he was reappointed as principal of the Colquitt school on the same day he was beaten by the sheriff. He had been head of the school for a year and a half.

Robert L. Cousins of the State Department of Education said that Dent resigned, and sought work from our office. We have given his name to several people in the field for which he is qualified."

Cousins said his office has "no details on the local situation" involving Dent and the sheriff.

Beaten By Cops Man Suffers Severe Injuries

Through local NAACP officials The Atlanta Daily World learned Wednesday that an Atlanta man was hospitalized at Grady Hospital late Saturday night after being brutally beaten by two policemen.

The victim was identified as Barnabas Cloud, 1424 Murray Ave., S. E., Apt. 252, by his brother, George Cloud, who reported the case of alleged police brutality to NAACP officials.

The victim's brother told NAACP officials that he sustained severe internal injuries making it necessary for Grady physicians to operate and to use tubes to drain blood.

According to the report made at the NAACP office, the victim and a group of friends went to a house to get some whiskey. Unable to find the whiskey, they were on the way out of the house as the officers entered.

Some five men were reported arrested while one escaped and the victim was pulled out in the Lakewood Park area, near some airport and whipped because he refused to tell the officers who jumped out of the window.

The report indicated that the other arrested men were transported in the patrol wagon, while Cloud was put in the patrol car.

Police Chief Kicked Her, She Says

EASTMAN, Ga. — Mrs. Eloise Pickett complained to City Council last week that Police Chief Pete Harrell blackjacked and kicked her in a jail cell recently.

The woman told council she was arrested and put in jail on Sunday afternoon. About 5 hours later, she said the chief woke her up, hit her on the head with a blackjack and kicked her in the stomach.

Says Cop Beat Him; Dared Him To Bleed

BRUNSWICK, Ga. — (INS) — A Negro army sergeant from Tampa, Fla., said Tuesday he was beaten by a former Ludowici, Ga., policeman, then warned not to let blood drip on the seat of the police car.

The testimony came from Sgt. First Class Samuel Jenkins who accused Leslie G. Mitchim of beating him with a blackjack in November of 1951. Jenkins said the beating administered while he was handcuffed, was without provocation.

The former policeman is accused of violating the civil rights of Jenkins, James D. Knowland of Winter Haven, Fla., and James B. Yeargan, of Fayette, Ala.

Chief Jenkins Fires Cop Accused Of Brutally Beating An Atlanta Parent

NAACP REPORTED PRESSING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST FORMER OFFICER

Chief of Police H. T. Jenkins said Friday that the officer charged with beating a 31-year-old city construction worker had been dismissed from the Atlanta Police Department.

He identified the officer as F. J. Hasty, who was accused of beating Barnabas Cloud, 1424 Murray Ave., S .E., Apt 252, during and after a search for liquor early Sunday morning in a house where Cloud and four friends were visiting.

Cloud said the white policeman hammered him with fists, a flash light and kicked him. Doctors operated on him for internal injuries at Grady Hospital, where he is still confined. Cloud is the father of three children.

Chief Jenkins explained, 'I called Hasty in Wednesday, asked for his resignation and obtained it," after an investigation was made. He said the officer "denied certain accusations made against him, but admitted others."

The investigation was made Monday, Chief Jenkins said. The report showed "irregularities" in the performance of duty on the part of ex-Officer Hasty, he said.

Chief Jenkins said Hasty told him that he thought he would go to Florida to live.

Meanwhile, J. H. Calhoun, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Atlanta NAACP, said Cloud's case had been turned over to Attorney D. L. Hollowell for legal action against the former policemen.

George Cloud, 977 Camilla St , S. W., brother of the victim, said he sought the assistance of the NAACP in behalf of his brother.

Barnabas Cloud explained that Hasty beat him in the presence of another officer because he didn't know the name of a stranger who jumped from an upstairs window in the house when the policemen began searching for whiskey. He said officers found him hiding in a closet.

He stated that others were loaded in the patrol wagon, while he was placed in the squad car driven by Hasty, who carried him out on Pryor Road toward the airport and beat him a second time.

Ga. Policeman Cleared Of Charge

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP)—A Negro policeman here was cleared last week of an assault with intent to murder charge when evidence showed he shot a man "in the line of duty."

Testimony in a Municipal court hearing revealed that Officer Jones opened fire on George Williams shortly after Williams shot his wife to death.

Arriving on the scene shortly after the slaying, Jones ordered Williams to drop his gun. Williams reportedly ignored the order and raised his gun to cover Jones who then shot him in both hips.

Tortured In Georgia Work Camp

Seek Freedom For Man Who Suffered Cruel Punishment

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — The United States Supreme court has before it a harrowing tale of tortures inflicted upon prisoners in Georgia work camps.

A touch of authenticity is given to this tale because the Common Pleas court of Philadelphia found that Edward Brown, a fugitive from Georgia justice, had been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment and that if returned to the custody of Georgia, he is likely again to be subjected to such punishment.

The NAACP is seeking the release of Brown on a writ of habeas corpus. Despite its findings, the Philadelphia Common Pleas court ruled that it was bound by decisions of the Supreme courts of the United States and Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Supreme court, expressing skepticism of the finding that Brown, while confined in work camps at Cochran and Blackshear, Ga., was subjected to cruel and unusual punishment, affirmed the ruling of the Common Pleas court.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, and David Levinson and Jack Greenberg, associate counsel, asked the Supreme court to review the rulings of the lower courts.

But they are faced with a series of rulings by the Supreme court that a prisoner must test the constitutionally of his treatment in the courts of the state from which he is a fugitive—and not in the state where he has sought asylum.

Richard Dilworth, Philadelphia district attorney, and two assistants, Samuel Dash and Victor Wright, are opposing the freeing of Brown. They argue that a Pennsylvania court cannot discharge a fugitive from Georgia Justice where there is proof of past, and of probable future, cruel and barbarious treatment at the hands of Georgia prison officials.

Brown was arrested in Philadelphia March 31, 1952, by FBI agents on a charge of illegal flight. He was turned over to the Philadelphia police and committed to prison by a magistrate to await extradition papers from Georgia.

Governor John S. Fine of Pennsylvania on April 23, 1952, issued a warrant for Brown to be turned over to Georgia authorities. A few days later Brown petitioned the Common Pleas court for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he had been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of his constitutional rights and, if returned to Georgia, he would again be subjected to such punishment.

The Common Pleas court allowed the State of Georgia to intervene in the proceedings but would not grant its motion to dismiss Brown's petition.

A number of hearings were held, at which it appeared that Brown had pleaded guilty in Georgia in 1937 to a charge of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

A few months later he escaped to Cincinnati. Recaptured in June, 1940, he escaped again in September of the same year, going first to Cincinnati, then to Detroit and finally to San Francisco.

Recaptured in August, 1947, he escaped the third time in January, 1950, going to Lakeland, Fla., and afterwards to Philadelphia where he was arrested two years later.

The record, which was filed in the Supreme court along with a petition for a review of the judgment of Pennsylvania courts, contains a harrowing description of horrible tortures which Brown claimed were inflicted upon him during his imprisonment in Georgia.

He testified that during his imprisonment he was shackled with chains between both feet, that his right foot had to drag a 20-foot

Horror Case Before—

chain with a 15-pound ball, and that his left ankle was encased in a pick.

Asked to describe this latter device, Brown said a blacksmith removes the handle from a pick, cuts "the eye out of this pick," and then rivets the metal to the prisoner's leg.

The shackles and pick worn by the prisoner cuts flesh and bone, leaving scars which Brown exhibited to the judge of the Common Pleas court. Brown also exposed other scars resulting from beatings administered by walking sticks, staves, rubber hose and black jack.

On one occasion, while carrying with another prisoner a "stringer" weighing from 175 to 200 pounds, all the time shackled with ball, chain and pick, Brown fell and suffered a broken leg.

He testified that he languished for two days with his fractured bones before medical treatment was offered.

Brown described food that could not be eaten. He told of being driven to work in swamps infested with poisonous snakes.

There are over 150 pages of this harrowing testimony in the record —evidence produced not only by Brown but by seven other former inmates of Georgia "work camps."

Listed among the crude and refined tortures, to which prisoners were subjected, were the "staking treatment," the "sweat box," the "dipping barrel," and the "Georgia rack."

Asked to tell about the "staking treatment," Brown said: "They stake you out and stretch you just as wide as they can stretch you, and they nail a stake to this hand (indicating), a stake to there, a stake to your feet, and a stake to here, putting a chain across your chest, and stake you to that."

Asked what was done when the "staking" was completed, he testified that "They poured molasses all over your face and all over your body. You are stripped down to your body. They pour black molasses syrup all over you, and flies and insects and bees and everything else bite you and stick you and do everything else to you. Also they turn loose the dogs."

After this grim tale, Brown's lawyer called the attention of the court to one scar resulting from dog bites: "two inches horizontally, and about an inch vertically under the left eye."

The "sweat box" treatment locks the prisoner into a heavy wooden structure about five feet high and some three feet square—not high enough to permit standing or wide enough to permit sitting.

A small hole "two inches in circumference allows for the only ventilation. Prisoners were sealed into this medieval contraption for days at a time, while a hot Georgia sun beating down upon a thin tin roof produced a temperature of nearly 120 degrees.

The "dipping barrel" routine chained the prisoner in a wooden hogshead in a kneeling position, his head about two feet below the top of the barrel. When the water, running in through a hose, reached the prisoner's chin, he was given two tin cups with which to bail furiously or suffer "accidental drowning."

The "Georgia rack" was an apparatus which "stretched" the prisoner With feet attached to an immovable hook and hands tied to a cable, a turning crank on windlass pulled the body to its utmost tension point and then released it—over and over.

Brown also told of being "hung up to a tree by the wrists with chains." He said he was placed in stocks and beaten. A Captain Dyke, he testified, rubbed his feet with corncobs and then compelled him to bathe his feet with linament.

Brown described one occasion when the pain of torture was more than he could bear. He testified: "I started calling on the Lord and he asked me what I was saying and I said, 'Nothing but just calling on the Lord,' and he said, 'I'm your God.'"

The record reveals other blasphemous and inhuman treatment

Charged With Brutality, Former Policeman To Face Grand Jury

A former white Atlanta policeman was bound over to the grand jury Wednesday in Fulton Criminal Court on a charge of assault and battery in connection with the beating of a 31-year-old father of three children who underwent an operation for internal injuries resulting from the beating.

Bound over to the grand jury was P. J. Hasty, who was dismissed from the police department last month. Chief H. T. Jenkins asked for and obtained the officer's resignation after investigation was made into charges of assault by Barnabas Cloud, 1424 Murray Ave., S. E., Apt. 252, a city construction worker.

Cloud accused Hasty of hammering him with fists, a flashlight and kicking him because he hid in the closet of a neighbor's house when Hasty and another officer came to search the place for whiskey. He charged that the ex-policeman attacked him twice that night:

First the officer jumped on him when he told the officer he didn't know the name of a stranger who jumped out of a window in the room upstairs where Cloud was hiding. Secondly, the former officer carried him out on Pryor Road and beat him some more, urging him to "Go back to South Atlanta and tell all the boys about it."

Hasty contended that Cloud suffered injuries when the two of them fell down the stairs in the house during a tussle. He denied attacking the victim when Cloud was discovered hiding upstairs.

Through his attorneys, Arthur Combs and D. L. Hollowell, Cloud charged that he had suffered permanent injuries as a result of the beating. These injuries had rendered him incapable of doing heavy work again. He further charged through attorneys that doctors say it will be many weeks before he can do any kind of steady work.

Cloud's three children range from ages 17 months to four years old. The Atlanta NAACP is assisting him in prosecuting the case against the former policeman. Hasty was released under $300 bail.

Man Tells Of Police Beating From Grady Hospital Bed

BY EDWARD PEEKS

A 31-year-old father of three children told from his sick bed Thursday in Grady Hospital how a white Atlanta policeman beat him so badly early Sunday morning that it was necessary for doctors to operate on him for internal injuries.

He is Barnabas Cloud, 1424 Murray Ave., S. E., Apt. 252, a city construction worker. Lying flat on his back in the bed, with tubes projecting from his nose, stomach and wrist, Cloud explained that the officer hammered him with fists, a flashlight and kicked him in the presence of another policeman, both of whom he can identify.

Cloud said he was assaulted around 2 a. m. Sunday after he and four friends went to a house of a neighbor to buy a drink of whiskey. The neighbor had none, Cloud explained, so they sat down in the house and continued the conversation that they had begun while sitting in his yard.

Two strangers came in during the conversation and shortly thereafter a policemen arrived, he said. Officers announced that they were searching the house for liquor.

Cloud said he and one of the strangers went upstairs, where the stranger tore the screen from a window and jumped to the ground, while he went into the curtained closet in the room.

There the officers found him when they came upstairs and the younger one grabbed him and began beating him with his fists and kicking him, Cloud said. When the policeman asked him the name of the man who jumped out of the window, Cloud said he told him he didn't know.

Then the policeman slapped him and started speering at his privates with the end of the flashlight, he stated.

"I tried to shield myself from the blows and I begged him to stop beating me," Cloud said.

When the patrol wagon came, the younger officer told the other, according to the victim:

"Don't write this ticket. Hold it up. He's going to get a good ride."

Cloud said the officers put the other man in the wagon, but placed him in the patrol car that was driven by the younger policeman. They first took him to an area on Pryor Rd., where the younger officer decided against continuing the beating because "there are too many houses near and somebody might hear him, Cloud recalled.

He explained that they took him on toward the airport. The officer stopped the car, snatched him out and started hammering on him again.

Cloud quoted the policeman as saying:

'Go back to South Atlanta and tell all the boys about it."

After he was shoved back into the car, Cloud said the officer slapped him and remarked:

"You were too damn scared to jump out of that window, weren't you?"

When they arrived at the police station, the officer kicked him into the entrance from the alley, Cloud said. Neither of the two went inside with him.

He said he was brought to the hospital about eight o'clock Sunday morning after prisoners kept complaining to the turnkey about his condition.

"I tried to drink some water and it made me vomit," Cloud recalled. "I was so weak I couldn't stand up."

Cloud's brother has asked the Atlanta NAACP for assistance in prosecuting the case against the officers.

Weird Brutality To GIs Blasted

Gangsters, Cops Face FBI Probe

By PAUL W. BURTON

PHENIX CITY, Ala.—(INS)—Weird brutality to soldiers by this city's police and gangsters came to light last week in a report made public by Fort Benning, Ga., military investigators.

Officials said the report appears to give additional grounds for FBI investigators to enter the Phenix City crime probe, which was touched off when anti-vice crusader Albert L. Patterson was shot to death June 18.

FBI agents already are checking the story of a 29-year-old Negro woman who claims her civil rights were violated when she was locked in jail for three months and forced to cook for the prisoners.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS case was the first verifiable evidence that FBI agents already are at work in Phenix City.

Lieut. Col. Jack Warren, acting sheriff, said he called the agents in to check the story of Mrs. Bertha Lee Henry, to see if her story of involuntary servitude indicated Federal law violations. Warren said:

"We want to get to the bottom of this matter. We can't find any warrant for this woman's arrest or any complaints signed against her."

A blue - ribbon emergency grand jury investigating vice, corruption and other crimes in Phenix City meanwhile, continues its probe. The jury was especially impaneled to probe circumstances surrounding Patterson's murder.

* * *

THE WOMAN'S situation was revealed when Lieut. Colonel Warren, military sheriff of Russell County, examined jail records.

Legal aide Capt. Lewey Stephens said the case involved the detention of Mrs. Henry, 29, of Eufaula, in county jail on an assault with intent to murder charge, but with no record of a warrant, committance or other legal paper to back up the charge.

The Fort Benning report was handed to National Guard officials in charge of troops which occupied Phenix City July 22 and disarmed and deposed city and county policemen.

* * *

THE REPORT, signed by Maj. Joseph H. Harper, commanding general of Fort Benning, tells of one soldier who was forced by a cab driver at gunpoint to commit an act of sexual perversion four times with a Phenix City prostitute.

The soldier said that the prostitute and the cab driver later robbed him of all his money and then dumped him out of the cab and sped away.

Col. James N. Brown, military police chief of Phenix City since martial rule was declared, said the report will be studied and sent on to Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna, commander of troops guarding the once wide-open "sin town."

* * *

BROWN said the report contains the names of all the soldiers who complained of brutality in Phenix City but that the identity of the men abused would not be disclosed.

Phenix City for years had been the playground of troops stationed at Fort Benning and attracted to the vice and gam-

Three Prisoners Charged With Patrol Wagon Beating

A Negro prisoner charged Saturday that two white prisoners held him while a third beat him as they were riding in a patrol wagon, according to police who said another white prisoner accused a Negro woman of "agitating" the fight in the wagon.

SUFFERED CUT ON MOUTH

Officer F. W. Johnson identified the Negro prisoner as Charles Williams, 21, who suffered a cut on the mouth and a closed left eye. The officer said he was on his way from Brookwood Station with a load of 'about 12 prisoners' when the fight started on the Expressway at North Avenue.

Johnson reported that when he stopped the wagon, he learned that Williams had been hurt and "was bleeding from a laceration on the mouth."

ALL WHITE ATTACK

Williams accused Paul Gaddis, 39, Aubrey Gaddis, 37, and Charles Sullivan, 21, all white, of attacking him. Police said Paul Gaddis suffered a bruised forehead.

George W. Reynolds, white, told police that the Negro woman, identified as Bernice Usher, "started agitating the prisoners and they soon started fighting."

FIVE INVOLVED

Reynolds reported that Williams cussed Sullivan. He said five prisoners in the wagon were involved in the fight.

They were booked on charges of assault and their case was set for 3:30 p. m. July 26 in Municipal Court, police said.

bling offered in the town. The fort, largest infantry training center in the United Staes, currently has a military population of some fourteen thousand.

Brown said the report will play "a major role" in his planned purge of the now-displaced police force, some members of which will be returned to duty when the troops leave.

He said the report also may be forwarded to Alabama's Governor Gordon Persons for further study.

* * *

IN ANOTHER instance a captain told Army investigators three Phenix City policemen assaulted him without cause March 19 outside a Phenix City honky-tonk and severely injured him in a "pistol whipping."

Still another case detailed in the report was that of two lieutenants who said police robbed them of a total of $147 after arresting them for disorderly conduct on May 26.

A private told investigators he was beaten "without mercy and without reason" in the Phenix City police station March 31.

Other sections of the report named the locations of Phenix City narcotics dens and houses of prostitution and told of wholesale pickpockets, robberies and "rolling" of drunks by prostitutes.

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ILLINOIS

Woman Charges Brutality, Seeks $30,000 From Six

Two policemen the operators of a tavern and the building owners and managers were sued for a total of $30,500 in a suit filed in Superior court by a woman who said she was assaulted, beaten and permanently disfigured as a result of an altercation there two years ago.

Mrs. Della Mills is seeking $15,000 from Officers Cornelius Martin and Tevell Holmes for alleged manhandling and "permanent damage" to the fingers of one hand which she charges they caught in the squad car door.

The charge includes a malice count which means that if a judgement is rendered in her favor and the officers do not pay she can have them jailed.

Mrs. Mills, 27 of 3500 Ellis ave. is also asking $15,000 from Wilson and Theresa Payton operators of Payton's liquors at 434 E. 21st st. and from the Richard Fahey Realty co. managers and Central National bank trustees of the building.

An additional $500 is being sought from Payton on an assault charge.

Through her lawyer William P. Tuggle Mrs. Mills stated that on April 11, 1952 she was accosted by another woman in the tavern. They moved outside and a fight followed.

She charged that Payton drove up and struck and s h o v e d her without provocation. Police called to the scene likewise shoved her and slapped her, she said.

They also shoved her into a squad car and slammed the door on her hands tearing the nails off two fingers and mangling the fingers she said. Mrs. Mills charged she was denied medical attention during the entire time she was in custody.

Court records indicate she was fined $1 and $1 costs for disorderly conduct according to Tuggle.

He disclosed that the suit was filed April 5 of this year, but that he was unable to serve notice of the suit on the officers until Tuesday of this week.

Acquit Cops In Beating Of Barber

NEW ORLEANS — Two Negro policemen, Warren Aubry and Louis Keelan were found not guilty last week of aggravated battery upon James Gilbert, barber on June 1.

Gilbert had complained that Aubry and Keelan had beaten him with a "slap jack" and had kicked and otherwise maltreated him while questioning him in connection with the death of a eight-year-old boy, Jose Coleman.

The body of the boy was found in Lake Pontchartrain after he had been accompanied to the lake front by Gilbert.

'Beaten, Kicked'

Young Mother Charges Police With Brutality

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Mrs. Hilda M. Ina, 17, of 2715 Dryades Street told the Courier last week that she had been falsely accused of theft, jailed, beaten with a heavy leather strap and kicked by a policeman in Natchez, Miss., on Dec. 3. She said police arrested her in a restaurant after she and her sister had engaged in an argument with a white woman clerk in a clothing store.

Mrs. Ina said she, her sister, Mrs. Ethel Mae Bankston, 23, 2603 Sixth Street, her baby, Doris Marie Ina, 3, and her niece, Elizabeth Wallace, 5, were visiting in Nathchez and went to a store in the business section. They purchased a pair of gloves, she said, but the woman clerk insisted on showing them dresses and became displeased because they did not buy more. An argument ensued, she said, and they left.

* * *

POLICE ARRESTED them in a nearby restaurant saying the woman clerk's wallet containing $12 had been stolen. The two women and the children were taken to the city jail, Mrs. Ina said, then to the county jail which would not admit children. They were returned to the city jail and placed in a cell which was bare with the exception of a wooden bench.

* * *

After placing them in the cell, Mrs. Ina related, one of the officers flooded the paved floor with water using a hose.

"The next morning I was taken to a separate room where the policemen tried to make me confess stealing the woman's billfold," Mrs. Ina said. "When I insisted I was innocent, they struck me across the head and back with a large, thick leather strap, then one policeman braced himself in the doorway and kicked me in the back.

"I began screaming and they told me, 'No use hollering, we've got you and nobody can help you'," she said.

MRS. THELMA MILLS, 39, mother of the two young women, learned of their plight and went to Natchez Saturday to have them released. Mrs. Mills told the Courier the officers told her she was "sassy" and placed a number across her breast, photographed her then took her fingerprints.

Mrs. Ina's trial was held Monday, she said, without any accusing witnesses being present. She said police had found a button in her purse and said it proved she had stolen the woman's billfold. Mrs. Ina said the button had fallen from her suit and she had placed in her purse to keep from losing it. She said when she tried to show the judge her suit with the other matching buttons, he told her "I don't want to see that. You are fined $50 and costs for being drunk, disturbing the peace, talking back to an officer and theft of a billfold."

Mras. Ina concluded saying that when she asked the judge to return $17 which had been taken from her by the arresting officers, he told her she could not get it back, it has been "impounded." At press time, Mrs. Ina was under treatment of a physician.

Brutality at Stake

Hold Report From Courier

NEW ORLEANS—City Councilman Fred Cassibry last Friday denied the Courier's request for permission to view the report of the Special Citizens Investigating Committee which he had released to three local dailies earlier in the week.

The report, as published, contained many instances of police brutality and bribery with Negroes as victims.

In answer to the request made by John E. Rousseau, the Courier's Louisiana editor, Councilman Cassibry's secretary said that on advice of counsel, the report could not be given to any sources except the three daily newspapers.

Excerpts from the 1900-page report, six volumes of which were rotated among the three dailies, follow:

"It was alleged that members of the detective bureau consider brutality a standard procedure, especially, but not exclusively, in the handling of Negroes."

"Customary forms of brutality practiced by many members of the New Orleans police department allegedly included the use of fists on traffic violators who argue with them; forcing Negroes to put wads of paper in the toilet and then in their mouths; threatening to murder prisoners in an effort to force confessions; the raping of women prisoners."

"A Negro woman, identified in the report as an admitted prostitute and named in the volume, was quoted as telling a committee investigator that while she was in jail in the First District she observed officers having sexual intercourse with white woman prisoners.

"The woman stated also that on one occasion a white woman named in the report, was forced to submit to fifteen officers. She alleged also that some prisoners were forced by police to perform unnatural sex acts, and she named a police officer who allegedly collected $3 a night from Negro prostitutes for the privilege of operating.

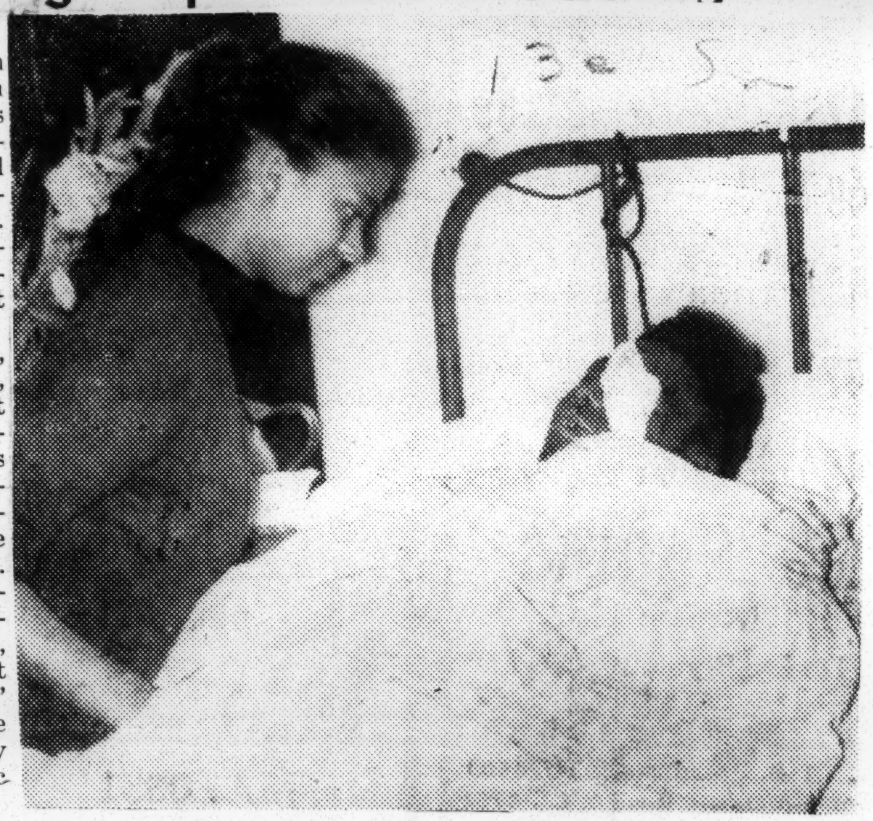
"A Vacherie man reported to the committee on July 31, 1953, the report said, that he was beaten by officers with fists and a club at the Sixth District. The man, a Negro named in the report, said the police accused him of robbery, but that he was booked as simple drunk."

The Courier sought access to the SCIC report because of the many complaints during recent years by Negroes of unfair treatment at the hands of police. Presently, several young Negro men are awaiting execution in the Parish Prison, who declare that New Orleans police tortured them until they signed "prepared confessions."

Council Cassibry's secretary said he was in Houma, La., Friday, and that he was sorry he could not give the report to the Courier.

17 Year Old Victim Charges

'Head Whipping Cops' Halt Wedding Plans



Miss Beulah Collins and Chester Joseph

A 17-year-old Kenner youth who was scheduled to march down the aisle with the girl of his dreams last Saturday had to postpone all thoughts of matrimonial bliss for the time being as he relaxed in a Charity hospital bed. The youth charged that two policemen attached to the Speedy's Service center brutally beat him last Wednesday around 4 p. m.

Chester Joseph, 432 Duncan, lifting himself on his elbows, told a newsman Monday night that a Charity hospital doctor related that his left eye, which was allegedly struck by a hose wielding policeman was in "poor" condition and there was no assurance that it would be the same again.

As the youth talked his attractive fiancee stared out of the window. "A friend (Charles White, Kenner) and I were stopped at Webster and Jefferson highway," he continued, "and we were forced into a police patrol car by two officers whom I know as Vic and Cy."

"We were taken to their headquarters at Speedy's Service center where they told us that we were guilty of recent holdups and stealing cars. When we denied any connections with any such crimes they got a large strap and began beating us," charged the youth.

The youth claimed that officer Vic got a radiator hose and allegedly beat him. He charged that one of the blows caught him in the eye.

"They placed a sponge in my mouth and another officer at the station pointed an old model gun at us saying, "I wonder if it will work,' " Joseph said.

The teen-ager alleged that the officers said his watch had been stolen and jokingly asked him what had happened to his eye.

The pair were booked in the Gretna jail for investigation in connection with recent holdups. Joseph's mother, Mrs. Isabell Williams of Kenner got him out on bond.

"I have been in the hospital since my release from jail," he said. "My future wife, Miss Beulah Collins, visits me daily. She has given me much inspiration and courage.

"I am not certain as to what my next step will be after I get well, but I know that I have been done a grave injustice," he said.

A broad smile registered on the handsome youth's face as he spoke of his approaching marriage to the young lady seated at his bedside.

File Civil Rights Suit In Saint Bernard Killing

Three relatives of a man said by them to have been illegally shot and killed by a St. Bernard Parish deputy filed a civil rights damage suit last week in federal district court.

The trio filed a $11,600 suit against Mrs. Gertrude Rowley, administratrix of the estate of the late Sheriff Celestine F. Rowley; Deputy Sheriff Richard Papania and the Transport Insurance Company of Chicago, surety on the bonds of Rowley and Papania.

The plaintiffs are all relatives of the late Edward Smith.

Filing the suit were his father, Willie Smith, Sr.; his brother, Willie Smith, Jr., and his sister, Miss Eva Smith. The father asks $6600, and the other two ask a total of $5000.

The suit is filed under the US civil rights statute and alleges that Papania illegally arrested and shot and killed Smith without provocation.

The plaintiffs contend that the shooting was "part and parcel of the policy of Celestine F. Rowley and his deputies in depriving Negroese of civil rights secured to them by the Constitution and Laws of the United States."

The suit revealed that the shooting occurred at 4:30 a. m. Jan. 25, 1952, at or near Arabi.

Cosey is charged with theft and possession of an automobile and is free on $1,000 bond.

Cosey said he was walking along Washington Avenue between Freret and S. Robertson Streets, about 8:30 Thursday morning, April 15, with a juvenile whose name is withheld.

Accused by Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

"HE WENT into a grocery store and I was waiting for him," Cosey said, "when two detectives pulled up in an automobile and began questioning me. When he came out of the store, the detectives took us to the Sixth District Station. They asked us about stealing an automobile and we denied it.

"The two arresting officers did not strike us or treat us roughly," he continued, "but when they left us in the station the uniformed policemen there began to beat me.

"One officer struck me over the head with the large book usually on the desk in the station. Then a stout, uniformed policeman, whom I can identify, punched and kicked me in the stomach. As I doubled up in pain, the stout policeman stuck a lighted cigar on my knuckle so that the flesh was burned deeply. As I tried to pull away, he ground the lighted cigar into the back of my other hand.

"ABOUT MIDNIGHT, May 16, another group of uniformed policemen came into my cell in the Sixth District Station and beat, punched and kicked me some more. They were trying to make me confess to stealing an automobile, and I would not confess because I didn't steal one."

Cosey told lthe Courier he is being defended in court by Atty. Lyall G. Shiell Jr.

The juvenile, he said, is being held in the Milne Boys' Home.

First reports on Cosey's arrest, however, stated that he had been arrested at Paris Avenue and Sere Streets. Cosey said these reports are not true.

THE COURIER'S check of court records on Friday disclosed that William, 17, alleged police brutality victim, was previously arrested Jan. 16 on a charge of auto theft.

This charge was dropped Feb. 2 when he pleaded guilty to taking an automobile with the owner's consent. He was sentenced to serve four months in the Parish Prison and had been released only a short while before his second arrest.

New Orleans Cops Accused by Youth

NEW ORLEANS—Displaying two half-healed burns —one on each hand—William Cosey, 17, 2824 Magnolia Street, visited the Courier office Wednesday with his mother, Mrs. Rosetta Cosey, and told a harrowing tale of being beaten and tortured in the Sixth District Police Station April 15-16.

for $100,000

Veteran Sues Three Cops

NEW ORLEANS — Delos Crain, a disabled World War II veteran of Gulfport, Miss., filed a $100,000 damages suit Friday in the United States District Court, Eastern District, against Howard Creel, T. J. Mixon Jr. and Wilson Richardson, members of the Bogalusa, La., Police Department, on alleged brutality last September.

Crain is represented by Attys. A. P. Tureaud, A. M. Trudeau Jr. and Ernest N. Morial, New Orleans.

Suspended Officers Make Bond, To Face Trial

DA Accepts Battery Charges Against 4 Cops

Police brutality showed a complete turn-about last week when the district attorney's office accepted aggravated and simple battery charges against four of six Negro policemen who have been suspended in connection with the alleged beating of an uptown barber who was being held during an investigation of the drowning of an eight-year-old third grade school boy last May 31.

Charged with aggravated battery and out under $1500 bonds are Louis Keelen, 3001 Broadway, and Warren "Panther Red" Aubry, 1934 St. Philip; $750 bonds each and charges of simple battery were placed against George Williams, 2309 Louisa, and Willie Biagas, 2622 Camp. Keelen and Aubry are assigned to Sixth district, and the other two are attached to juvenile division of the detective bureau.

The other two officers, Perry White and Ellsworth Frank, were not charged but remained under suspension pending the outcome.

The alleged beating victim was identified as James Gilbert, 2222 Upperline. Gilbert was arrested when he failed to return little Jose Tillman to his home. Earlier during the afternoon of May 31, he got permission from the lad's grandmother to take him for a ride downtown, but instead went to the lakferont. Gilbert said that the boy got out of the car and walked along the seawall. He claimed the youngster could not be found when he got ready to leave so he went home and went to bed without notifying little Jose's parents. The following day the boy's body was fished out of Lake Pontchartrain. Gilbert was later released after the coroner reported Jose's death was "accidental."

Assistant DA Richard C. Seither, who is handling the matter, said Monday evening that the cases were allotted. Nothing new was disclosed.

According to the file clerk in the DA's office, the case of Keelen and Aubry has been allotted to Judge Niels F. Hertz's division of the Criminal District court. The other case was allotted to Judge George P. Platt's section of Criminal District court.

The patrolmen were arrested last Friday. All were released late Friday after posting bond.

Major William McNamara, supervisor of the bureau of districts, conducted the investigation into the alleged beating of Gilbert.

An official in the DA's office said Tuesday afternoon that it is possible Aubry and Keelen would be tried some time in September or October, because the quota for that section had been closed.

Four Negro Police Officers Indicted On Beating Charge

BY A. MOHAMMED ALI, V

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—Dark clouds hovering over the New Orleans police department turned to a stormy rain here last week as four Negro officers after a lengthy investigation by the civil service board were officially charged with the beating of James Gilbert, a 36-year-old barber on May 31 when he was held for investigation in the death of an 8 year old boy.

SIMPLE BATTERY

Patrolman Warren (Panther Red) Aubry and Louis Keelen were charged with aggravated battery on Gilbert and Patrolman George A. Williams and Willie A. Bi as were charged with simple battery.

Bonds for Patrolmen Aubry and Keelen were set at $1,500 and for Williams and Biagas at $750.

Gilbert was arrested after he is alleged to have taken little Jose Tillman for a ride to the lake front in his car and failed to return the child to his parents.

Gilbert said that after arriving at the lake he parked his car near the Industrial canal and the boy got out of the car and started walking towards the seawall. That was the last he saw of the boy, he said.

POSSIBLE MURDER

The child's body was found the following day in Lake Pontchartrain near the Industrial canal. Gilbert was booked in the sixth district with investigation of the boy's disappearance and possible murder.

The Orleans Parish coroner's office classified the youth's death as "accidental drowning."

After being held for sometime Gilbert complained that police had beaten him during the investigation and he identified five officers from the police personal files.

As a result, Aubry, Keelen, Williams and Biaga along with Patrolmen Ellisworth Frank and Perry White were suspended by acting Supt. of Police, Joseph L. Schouering. The district attorney's office took no action against Frank and White.

Restore 4 Cops In Beating Case

NEW ORLEANS — Four New Orleans Negro policemen were restored to duty this week.

They had been charged with aggravated battery upon James Gilbert, barber, who was being questioned in the death of Jose Tillman, 8-year-old lad whom Gilbert had taken for an auto ride on Lake Pontchartrain and who was later found drowned.

The coroner later returned a verdict of accidental death in the drowning of the lad.

The police returned to duty were patrolmen Louis Keelan, Warren Aubry, George Williams and Willie Biagas.

13e 1954

MARYLAND

Police sergeant held under bond

You don't feel when your son is killed, father says

By J. D. WILLIAMS

BALTIMORE—A full scale investigation is under way here to determine whether the fatal shooting of a 24-year-old returned Korean war veteran by a police sergeant, last Tuesday, was justifiable.

Shot through his chest with four bullets was James Broadus Jr., 706 Bradley St., in the back yard of his own home, where he was sleeping under an piece of canvas upon the family's glider.

Held in bond in the slaying is Police Sgt. Louis Rehak, who is out of jail in custody of his commanding officer, Captain Deems, on a technical charge of manslaughter.

Man Shot Lying Down

In examining portions of the autopsy reports, prepared by Dr. Russell Fishehr, chief coroner's medical eraminer, a prominent Baltimore physician said there were indicatioins the bullet had been fired while the ex-service man was lying prone.

The autopsy report also said that three bruises were found on Broadus's head, indicating that he had been struck by some blunt instrument, according to the physician.

"It tears you apart; you can't believe he is dead; it hurts, said James Broadus Sr., father of the deceased young man.

According to the sergeant's statement, he entered the back yard of the Broadus home looking for another man when the veteran stirred from the glider and lunged at him.

But two eyewitnesses said the ex-soldier never moved from the glider.

Broadus Is Dead

Regardless of who is right—James Broadus Jr. is dead and his father asks the simple question:

"Why?"

The Broadus family lives in a neat house on Bradley St. Their home is clean and bears evidence of the care it has received.

The family has lived there 16 years. The four sons and a daughter have always been "good children."

Worked For BTC

"James was a quiet boy. He liked to read. He left school when he was in the 11th grade and volunteered for the Army. In fact all the boys went into the Army at the same time. Richard, Pratt and James served together in Korea and Raymond was in Germany."

After discharge from the Army in May, 1952, James worked at several places until he became a trolley operator for the Baltimore Transit Company.

"He would have still been there but someone stole his cash box with $70 in it. He replaced it, but they wouldn't let him work any more."

That was several months ago, and since then James had worked at Sparrows Point. He lost his job last week and on Tuesday, the day he was killed, he had planned to look for another job.

She Also Wonders

Mrs. Broadus, who works in a variety store in the 900 block Pennsylvania Ave., also wonders why her son was killed.

"I can't understand it. He never hurt anyone. He never carried any kind of weapon. Why did the policeman have to shoot him?"

(Continued on Page 2)



JAMES BROADUS

—Vet slain

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. and Mrs. Broadus are sincere people. They tell you they have reared their children to be "good Christians" and you can feel the pain in their hearts as they take you out to the glider where the boy was shot and point to it in silence.

This is a pleasant back yard and you can imagine how nice it would be to stretch out on the glider and relax, as young Broadus was doing when he was shot.

The Same Question

Every place you go in the neighborhood, you hear the same question: "Why?"

The people who live in the area called young Broadus "Junior," and they all liked him. They are bitter and angry about the shooting. They wonder what would have happened to them if they had been lying on the glider instead of young Broadus.

But most of all they want the answer to the simple question: "Why?"

Sheriff Acquitted In Civil Rights Trial

BILOXI, Miss. —(ANP)— A jury which deliberated only 10 minutes before returning a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Shelby Smith Sheriff of George county, being tried on a charge of depriving David Alexander Phillips, Negro of Lucedale, Miss., of his constitutional rights in Federal court last week.

The charges were brought against Smith after he reportedly struck Phillips on the forehead with the butt of his pistol after stopping him for questioning on Sept. 5, 1953.

Willie Guess Killed By Patrolman After Making Harmless Gesture

Because it was so hot in the city Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29, Willie Guess, Albert Hall, Jake Bosley and Arthur Dillard had gone to Quindaro seeking a cool place to play cards when Guess was shot and killed by mistake by a county patrolman.

Guess, 43, an employe of the Fairfax Taxicab company and also of the noxious weed department of the Wyandotte county government lost his life because the patrolman, Robert Connell, misinterpreted an innocent gesture made by Guess as he sat in an automobile near the old Quindaro, Kas., ruins.

Guess was putting a thermos jug of water on the seat of the car when the officer shot him, thinking that he had reached for a gun.

Patrolman Connell, along with other officers, had been searching the Quindaro area for a man who earlier had shot and killed a country road patrolman. During the search, Connell and his partner spotted a taxi in which sat the four men who were seeking relief from the heat.

Thinking that one of the men might be the man who killed the patrolman, Connell ordered all four of them to raise their hands. Three of them, Hall, Bosley and Dillard, put up their hands at once. Guess, who was drinking water from the thermos jug, attempted to put the jug on the seat before raising his hands. The officer thought he was reaching for a gun and shot him.

Guess, known as "Buster" to everyone was born in Tillar, Ark., where he attended public schools. After moving to Kansas City, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Eva Guess.

Mrs. Guess had left last Friday for a 10-day vacation in Stockville, Miss., and her landlady notified her by telephone Sunday night that her husband had been killed.

She could hardly believe it and rushed back to her home to find that he had been killed by a policeman by mistake.

Survivors besides his wife are, his father, Sylvester Guess of Tillar who came to Kansas City when he heard about his son's slaying; a niece, Mrs. Selina Lawson of 323 Washington Blvd., cousins of this city and lots of other relatives and friends.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

Herviey was married but has been separated about five years.

When a CALL reporter talked with Mrs. Herviey, the mother, she was very sad and still quite shocked. Mrs. Herviey said, "When Mrs. Eugene English called, me, before she told me my boy had been killed she asked me about three times how I was feeling. I thought she was just acting as usual but when she said, "Herviey was killed this afternoon," I could hardly believe it.

"He left home Saturday evening in a very jovial mood. In fact, a neighbor had been kidding him about not watering her lawn and he had quite a laugh over it.

"Arthur was a good boy. I don't see why he had to be killed. He was always helping me around the house and doing odd jobs for the neighbors. Just a few weeks before, he had painted some houses on this street and had started painting a fence for a neighbor."

Besides his foster parents, he is survived by two children who are staying with their mother.

Miss Beverly Greer, the lady with Herviey Sunday afternoon, stated to a CALL reporter that she did not know Herviey and had never seen him until he and Roy Kenner picked her up Sunday afternoon.



WILLIE GUESS

Charge Police With Brutality to Woman

Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer will be filed with the Board of Commissioners against two Fifth District patrolmen who arrested a 33-year-old mother of ten children Jan. 7 and allegedly forced her to accompany them to the police station in her bare feet.

One of the officers was also alleged to have shoved one of the woman's infant children to the floor and pushed it aside with his foot.

The woman, Mrs. Rosalie Bradford of 811 Benton Street, was charged with two counts of resisting arrest and one count of general peace disturbance.

DISMISSED CHARGES

However, in Police Court Wednesday Judge Morris Rosenthal dismissed the three charges against her. Her attorney, David M. Grant, told the Argus that he would file the complaint against the patrolmen with the Police Board.

Officers involved in the case are Patrolmen Harry Lepping and Raymond Crain.

NO SHOES OR COAT

Mrs. Bradford testified that the officers refused to allow her to put on shoes or a coat before forcibly ejecting her and a 15-year-old son from her house and into a police cruiser.

The woman, who is expecting another child, also related that Crain kicked her 2-year-old son, Adrian, aside when the baby grabbed her dress as the officers were carrying her out. The boy, Charles Bradford, Jr., was also arrested.

Crain denied he pushed the child aside with his foot.

"I'll take a lie detector test on any of my testimony," Crain told the court.

HEALTH OFFICER

Lepping, who said he is the district's health officer, testified that he went to the house to investigate complaints of an unsanitary garbage can next to Mrs. Bradford's house.

He said when he consulted the Bradford boy about the garbage can the youth cursed him. Lepping then said he went to the door of the house and when Charles continued to be abusive he arrested him.

In his testimony Charles said he did not curse the officer until Crain, who walks the beat in the neighborhood, pushed his mother. Mrs. Bradford came to the front room of her home when she saw the officers holding her son.

NOT TRYING

Mrs. Bradford told the Argus that she was not trying to interfere with the arresting police in any way. She said she asked permission from the officers to try and quiet her son. The woman related that Charles attempted to hit one of the patrolmen after he pushed her and she was afraid they would beat him.

Judge Rosenthal questioned the two officers very sharply about the reason for the arrest of Mrs. Bradford.

Crain said, "I told her she was under arrest for interfering with an officer."

"Was there any violation in her home?" Judge Rosenthal asked the officer.

ATTRACTED TO HOUSE

Crain said he was attracted to the house when he saw Lepping standing in the house with Charles.

Lepping stated that during the disturbance in the house Mrs. Bradford hit Crain with a dresser drawer. However, in answer to a question by Grant, the other officer denied that the woman struck him.

"The dresser drawer did not hit me," Crain said.

In her testimony concerning the dressed drawer Mrs. Bradford said at no time did she attempt to strike the officer. She said that during all of the confusion she dropped the drawer to the floor while looking for some clothing.

Young Bradford who is large for his age, also said he was placed in a jail cell even though he told the officers his correct age.

Mrs. Bradford and her son were released from jail when she signed a recognition bond after spending nearly two hours in a cell.

Says County Cops Brutally Beat Him

Victim Is Shown Two Revolvers

By Steve Duncan

A 33-year-old World War II veteran has charged that Overland, Mo. police brutally beat him two weeks ago following a chain of events which started when he and two other Negroes went into a white sandwich shop in the St. Louis suburb to order hamburgers.

Victim of the police brutality is Jessie J. Shucks, an interior and exterior decorator, who lives at 9616 De Porres Lane, Overland.

Police Judge Harry R. Turner of Overland Wednesday night continued the Shucks trial to May 5 at the request of Atty. Frankie M. Freeman, a representative of the legal redress committee of the NAACP which has entered the case on behalf of the defendant.

Judge Turner refused, however, to give Atty. Freeman the names of four Overland witnesses who are scheduled to testify against Shucks after a hurried conference with Chief of Police Brown Hairgrove. Judge Turner ruled that the four names would be released Monday after the witnesses receive subpenas to be in court.

None of the four were present in the courtroom Wednesday night.

Shucks also identified Police Sgt. Charles Curtis as the man in plain clothes who participated in beating him at the police station. He made the identification to Hubert Brown, president of the St. Louis branch NAACP, his attorney, and an Argus reporter.

Shucks charged that after arresting him for "reckless driving" two officers handcuffed and beat him after stopping him at Woodson and Midland roads. Later at police headquarters, Shucks said officers "worked him over" again and he began to fight back after being beaten into near unconsciousness.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE

Dr. Walter A. Younge, a physician who examined Shucks about eight or nine hours after the attack, told the Argus Shucks suffered contusions of the head, face, body, arms and legs. He also suffered black eyes, according to the doctor.

During the beating at the police station, Shucks related, officers continuously reminded him of two Overland policemen shot and killed by a Negro youth in 1949. Later, he said, they made him stand handcuffed before a display case where two revolvers used in the police shooting were kept.

POLICE BRUTALITY

These are the events which led from the St. Louis Argus.

The sergeant then ordered the drivers of both cars to go to 9119 Lackland Road, the Overland City Hall, in which is located the Police Station. He said he was going to call the Chief of Police and proceeded to trail the two cars.

SERGEANT LOUD

Upon entering the station the sergeant began very loudly to censure the newsmen for taking pictures in the restaurant without first obtaining permission from the police.

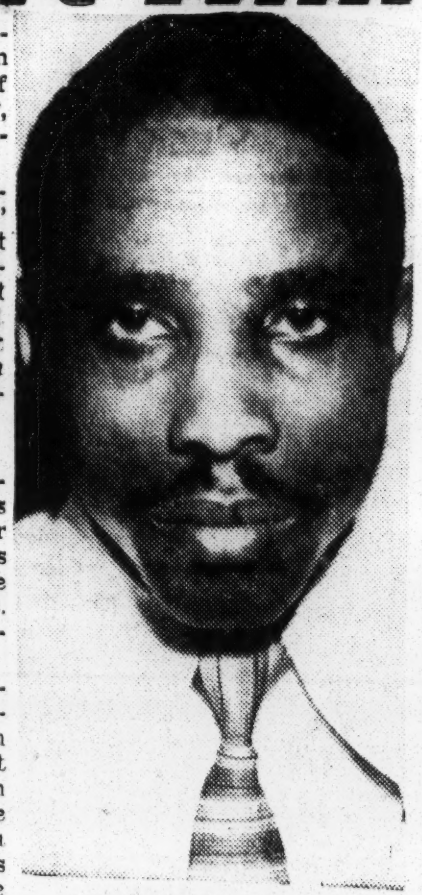
Asked if newsmen have to get permission from the Overland police before a picture can be made, the sergeant specifically citing the St. Louis dailies, said all papers go to the police department when they want to make pictures.

Atty. Freeman, showing her credentials, reminded him of the fact that he had ordered the group to the police station and asked if they were under arrest.

NOT UNDER ARREST

The sergeant replied he had not placed them under arrest, but merely told them to go to the police department.

While he was engaged in a discussion with the dispatcher, who was trying to contact the



JESSIE SHUCKS



THE TAS-T SANDWICH SHOP, at 2539 Woodson Road, in Overland, is the scene where Jessie Shucks, of 9616 DePorres Lane, said events began which led to his being beaten by police. This picture also resulted in the detention of the photographer and a reporter by local police.

Chief, Shucks pointed out the spot where he said he had been struck to the floor while handcuffed, and another spot on the wall where he said his head had struck.

He called attention to some brownish flecks which he described as his blood.

STOOD BEFORE CASE

Indicating a glass-enclosed case in which were two service revolvers and a plaque bearing two officers' names, Shucks said he had been stood before it on the night of his arrest and lectured to on the manner in which the officers had been killed.

(Shucks said he told the officers he could understand how it happened if the person who did the shooting had been treated as they were treating him).

Chief Brown Hairgrove entered the office a few minutes later. The sergeant told him he had brought the group in because they had been making pictures at the Tas-T Restaurant.

The Chief informed the sergeant and the group that they did not have to get permission from the department to make pictures.

PEOPLE COMPLAINED

Sgt. Onions then said the people at the restaurant had complained that the party was disturbing the peace.

Atty. Freeman informed the Chief that no one had disturbed the peace. She said they had not entered the restaurant and had remained outside the place only long enough to make a picture.

Chief Hairgrove pointed out that the proprietors of the restaurant might have felt their peace was disturbed in which case he said it would be up to them to file a complaint.

Atty. Freeman then related the reason for the presence of her party. She explained she was Shucks' attorney and her client had charged police brutality.

HAD MADE REMARK

The Chief then said Shucks had made some remarks on the night he was brought in to the effect that he might do the same thing that happened to the two officers who had been killed several years ago by a colored man.

He then said, "It's a wonder he still walks the streets today."

In reply to a question the Chief said Shucks had been arrested for resisting arrest and excessive speed. He said he could not let Atty. Freeman see the police report, but consented to talk with her in private.

Other members of the party were then dismissed.

COP BEATS VET VISITING MOM; CITY SUED FOR ONE MILLLION

NEW YORK CITY

A Negro veteran, who fought in Korea, is suing New York City for one million dollars on a charge that a policeman beat him "viciously and mercilessly" in Harlem Hospital as he waited outside the ward door where his mother lay gravely ill.

The veteran, Pvt. Clifford Hamp, who brought the damage action against New York City instructed his attorney to change the figure from $100,000 to $1,000,000. Trial Counsel Harry H. Lipsig filed a petition in Supreme Court. Hearing on the petition is set for February 15th. The figure is among the largest on record against the city.

The story, as the veteran tells it, is that he was at the front n Korea in November, 1952 when he received word that his mother was desperately ill with a heart ailment. Granted an emergency leave, he was flown across the Pacific and reached New York on Dec. 1. Early on the morning of Dec. 7, he was in the corridor outside the ward where his mother lay when Patrolman William B. Hayes ordered him out of the hospital. The soldier offered to show his pass entitling him to be in the hospital, but Hayes refused to look at it.

"I told him I intended to remain with my sick mother" stated Hamp. "Whereupon the policeman beat me, kicked me and threw me down a flight of stairs. Each time I attempted to stand up, he struck me down again."

For bruises received from the beating, the soldier spent 50 days at the Saint Albans Naval Hospital with a fractured jaw.

Cop in Brutality Suit Accused Again

2 Women Manhandled, GI's Lawyer Charges

Another accusation of brutality was made against Patrolman William B. Hayes today, charging that he manhandled two women in Harlem Hospital the same year he beat and kicked a soldier flown home from Korea to be with his seriously ill mother.

New York City is already a defendant in a $100,000 damage action brought by the soldier, Pvt. Clifford Hamp.

Injured in Collision.

Pvt. Hamp's attorney, Harry H. Lipsig, 20 Vesey St., filed a supplemental affidavit in Supreme Court today seeking permission to amend the complaint brought by the soldier, now serving overseas again.

The attorney asked permission to increase the damages claimed to $1,000,000 and Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber reserved decision.

In the affidavit it is charged that on April 26, 1952, Patrolman Hayes, of 68 W. 134th St., was on duty at Harlem Hospital when two sisters, identified only as Mrs. Stella Plump and Joan Serretti, entered the hospital. Mrs. Plump had been injured in a taxicab collision.

Mr. Lipsig alleges in the affidavit that Hayes "manhandled" Miss Serretti, and "when the sick and injured sister objected, he turned on her."

Remained on Duty.

It is charged that although the city was given notice of the assaults upon the women, Patrolman Hayes was permitted to remain on duty in the hospital and was still there about eight months later when he assaulted Pvt. Hamp, home on emergency pass, and with full permission to be with his ill mother.

The GI's jaw was broken and he suffered several other injuries but later was able to return to duty and was sent overseas again.

Police Brutality Agreement Not Sanctioned, Report Says

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The "agreement" of former Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan of New York City with the Justice Department, purporting to hold off FBI investigation of police-brutality cases in New York City until the New York Police Department had investigated each case for itself was never accepted as binding at the policy level here.

STORMY INVESTIGATION

That is one of the findings of the House Judiciary subcommittee which conducted a stormy investigation of the Justice Department. The report, covering the investigation, was released by the committee Wednesday.

Among the witnesses who testified in support of the charges that an agreement had been effected between the Justice Department and the New York Police Department, providing that FBI agents would not investigate complaints of violations of Federal civil rights were Representatives Adam C. Powell, Jr. Democrat, and Jacob K. Javits, Republican, both of New York.

"The truth about this matter is not as disstressing as the initial charges," the report states, **"and unfortunately little practical harm seems to have flowed from the ex**seems to have flowed from the episode."

The report states that the subcommittee, headed by Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican, of New York, was "satisfied that there was discussion of an understanding or agreement which would have affected Federal investigations of civil-rights violations."

"Such an agreement," the report asserts, "would have been an improper, and possibly criminal breach of duty by the high-ranking Justice officer and the police officials of New York City who initiated it, if it had been carried out."

"Its vicious potentialities were largely defeated by the good judgment of subordinate personnel with the Department and the forth right actions" of former Attorney General James P. McGranery and Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, "when the affair finally came to their attention," the report states.

The report recites that shortly after taking office in 1951, Monaghan became concerned "over the low morale of his 20,000-men force." It says the "morale problem was intensified by disclosures of police graft and corruption" and "further aggravated by an FBI investigation of charges of police brutality against one of his officers named Ryan.'

DROP CHARGES

While the Ryan case was under investigation, Monaghan approached former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in an effort to minimize friction between the FBI and the New York Police Department. McGrath referred him to James M. McInerney, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division.

McInerney on July 11, 1952, after agreeing in a conference with United States Attorney Myles J. Lane in New York City to drop charges against Ryan, participated in a conference with Lane, Monaghan's first deputy, Frank Firstensky, and Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengast.

At this conference the police department representatives urged that in future police-brutality cases the FBI should not initiate an investigation until the police department had completed its own investigation and submitted a report to the Justice Department.

McInerney is reported to have replied that he would be willing to give the arrangement a trial when another brutality case arose.

Such a case arose out of an incident on the night of August 9, 1952. A complaint of police brutality was made to the FBI on Sept. 10 and the FBI undertook a preliminary investigation.

On the basis of the preliminary investigation the FBI decided that a prima facie case of violation of the civil rights of a colored man had been made against the officer, and the FBI was requested to make a full investigation.

POLICE OFFICERS

Assistant United States Attorney Daniel H. Greenberg on November 12, 1952, requested formal permission for FBI agents to question certain police officers. Monaghan refused, claiming that he had an "agreement" that this would not be done, and urging Greenberg to hold up the FBI investigation until a report on the case could be prepared and submitted by Monaghan's own staff.

Monaghan said he would not allow his men to be questioned by FBI agents under any circumstances and that the United States Attorney would have to subpena them before a grand jury if he wished to get information from them.

Monaghan would not budge from this position—even after Attorney General McGranery repudiated the purported agreement on January 12, 1952, to the moment Deputy Attorney General Rogers told him in Washington on February 16, 1952, that no compromise with the Department's rights in such cases would be tolerated.

Rogers became Deputy Attorney General after the Eisenhower Administration took over. After his conference with Rogers, Monaghan gave assurance that he would cooperate fully with Federal authorities in police-brutality cases. Monaghan is now New York State Harness Racing Commissioner.

The incident which brought the matter to a head involved a colored man named Jackson, who was arrested in a street altercation. According to hospital reports, Jackson was so severely beaten that radical surgery was necessary to remove a brain clot caused by concussion.

The report states that former Assistant Attorney General McInerney should have consulted the Attorney General before attempting to establish as Justice Department policy the "experiment" which he had discussed with New York police officials.

The report also asserts that the "agreement" would have been technically a violation of the federal civil rights satute, which punishes conspiracies to deprive persons of their rights and carries with it a penalty of a $5,000 fine of ten years in prison, if it had been shown that the principals entered into it with itent to deprive citizens of New York City of their protections under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Korean Vet Says Cop Beat Him

Claims Attack While at Hospital To See Ill Mother

NEW YORK—(CNS)— A veteran, who fought in Korea, is suing New York City for one million dollars on a charge that a policeman beat him "viciously and mercilessly" in Harlem hospital as he waited outside the ward door where his mother lay gravely ill.

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"I told him I intended to remain with my sick mother" stated Hamp. "Whereupon the policeman beat me, kicked me and threw me down a flight of stairs. Each time I attempted to stand up, he struck me down again."

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NORTH CAROLINA

Court Move Eases Tension In Apex, N. C.

Hearings Set For Men Who Charged Police Brutality

Special to Journal and Guide

APEX, N. C. — In a move evidently calculated to ease the tension that had been aroused to fever heat over the brutal beatings allegedly given two Negro youths recently by the chief of police of Apex, the prosecution waived hearing in Apex Recorders Court last week and asked the two defendants be held for jury trial in Wake County's Superior Court.

Police Chief Sam L. Bagwell two weeks ago stopped Alfred Scott, 24, and charged him with drunken driving. According to Scott, Chief Bagwell, after accusing him of drunken driving, knocked him down several times and after beating him over the head and face with his blackjack, locked him in the town jail charging him with drunken driving and assault.

* * *

SCOTT'S SISTER later succeeded in bailing young Scott out and took him to St. Agnes Hospital where he remained for more than a week receiving treatment.

A few days after the Scott episode, Chief Bagwell allegedly gave another Negro youth, William Joyner, 17, a severe beating.

* * *

BAGWELL picked Joyner up on an Apex street and, according to Joyner, drove him to the town dump and there threatened, with a pistol leveled at his side, to kill him if he did not confess to an affray in a Negro juke place in Apex.

Joyner says Bagwell then drove him back to town and after banging him over the head several times with his blackjack, locked him up under charges of assault and battery.

* * *

BOTH DEFENDANTS, Scott and Joyner, have good reputations and are so well thought of by their employers that special counsel have been engaged by them to prosecute Bagwell.

Claims Police Brutality



CHARGES BEATING After more than two weeks, Alfred Scott, 24, wears dark shades to hide his still bloodshot eyes which he claims resulted from a beating at the hands of Apex Police Chief Sam L. Bagwell.

Here he waits with one of his attorneys, Herman L. Taylor, of the law firm of Taylor and Mitchell, of Raleigh, in the midst of news and cameramen for his case to be called.

Cops freed in street killing

240-pound victim fired first shots

CARTHAGE, N. C.— A coroner's jury last week exonerated Carthage Policeman John W. Joyce and State Highway Patrolman Johnnie A. Larrimore in the fatal shooting of James Worthy, 47, during their attempt to place him under arrest on Dec. 4.

The jury, including two colored members, ruled that the officers' action constituted "justifiable homicide" committed in pursuit of their duty and in defense of their lives.

According to county records, Worthy was committed to the State Mental hospital at Goldsboro Aug. 13, 1951, on his wife's affidavit that he was insane.

Released In 1952

He was later released, within two months, and on Sept. 30, 1952, was given his final discharge.

Worthy's slaying resulted after Joyce and Lowrimore sought to jail him on a warrant taken out by Will Harris, cafe owner, charging Worthy with a disturbance in his place.

The fugitive fired three shots at the patrolmen, wounding Larrimore in the foot, before the officers could return his fire. It is not known which policeman's gun killed Worthy, described as 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighing 240 pounds.

Present at the inquest were the slain man's wife, Mildred, and George Lawson, defense lawyer from Greensboro. Lawson's searching questions of witnesses seemed directed at proving that Worthy was insane at the time of the fracas.

TWO SLUGGED IN TWO DAYS:

Beatings by police chief probed by FBI

RALEIGH, N.C.—The F Bureau of Investigatio launched a probe into th ing of two prisoners by Bagwell, Apex chief of p

The FBI investigation after Chief Bagwell had accused of beating two prisoners within less than a week and news of his past record in the handling of prisoners had been bared.

'Ascertaining The Facts'

According to W. A. Murphy, director of the FBI regional office in Charlotte, agents from his office "are ascertaining the facts in the matter." Who summoned the FBI into the case has not been revealed.

First charge against the Apex police chief arose Saturday afternoon when he arrested Alfred Scott, 32, also of Apex but employed here, after stopping Scott's car in Apex.

Mr. Scott said the officer slugged and choked him after arresting him on an alleged drunken driving charge. Slugged until he was groggy, his eye blackened, Mr. Scott was carried to St. Agnes Hospital.

Joyner Second Victim

The other victim of the chief was William F. Joyner, 17, employed at Buchanan's Nursery, about four miles west of here, who said Bagwell took him to the city dump and threatened to kill him.

Prior to that, he said, the chief had beaten him unmercifully after stopping his car and arresting him on a charge of drunken driving and resisting arrest.

Joyner, his eye and neck still showing bruises, told the following story of the incident and the events leading up to it:

Shot At, Youth Says

He and two companions had gone to a beer parlor, where they were threatened by other youths. They all went outside the place, one of them knocked Joyner down and got up and ran from the scene.

As he ran, he said, he heard a shot but kept going. After reaching his automobile, he picked up one of his companions, carried him home, then started for his own home.

As he drove along Route 70, a few miles from Apex, he was stopped by two police cars, one in which was T. S. Bryant, a Cary officer, and the other, Chief Bagwell and Deputy Sheriff Connie Holmes.

Threatened On Dump

"He (Bagwell) kept asking me about the gun and every time I would tell him I didn't know anything about any gun, he would slap me," Joyner declared.

"After he took me back to Apex, he took me down to the city dump and pointed his pistol at the side of my head and told me that if I didn't give him the gun, he would kill me.

"He said 'I'll kill you and nobody will ever know.' I begged him please not to kill me . . .

"He then brought me back past the cemetery and said there were a lot of boys like me in there and that was where I would end up.

"In the town hall he choked me and shoved my head up against a post. He kicked me in the stomach. He hit me here —along here (touching the left side of his jaw)—with a blackjack."

Joyner Released Tuesday

Joyner, arrested Sunday, was released from jail Tuesday after his employer, S. W. Buchanan, posted bond. His trial was set for Wednesday in Apex Town Hall.

While Bagwell denied beating the prisoner or taking him to the city dump, Deputy Sheriff Holmes refused to make any statement, saying that he was questioning two other prisoners in a rear office at the time.

Holmes stated later, however, after consultation with Sheriff Robert J. Pleasants, that he did not see Bagwell strike Joyner, nor did he see the chief take the prisoner out of the town hall.

However, Joyner declared that Holmes was present when Bagwell beat him in the town hall office.

Sister Provides Bond

Mr. Scott, free on bond provided by his sister, Miss Maggie Scott, with whom he lives near Apex, told the following story:

"We (a friend was in the car with him but is not involved in the case) had come across the railroad tracks and were pulling into the next block (on Apex's main street).

"A siren blew and they (Bagwell and Holmes) came up and I stopped the car. Mr. Holmes asked me if I was drunk and I said no. He told me to get out and they took me back to their car, Mr. Holmes leaving me with Mr. Bagwell.

"I begged Mr. Holmes not to leave me with Mr. Bagwell.

Mr. Scott admitted having drunk one beer a short time before he was arrested, but denied that he was drunk.

Bagwell said Scott was driving down the main street, zigzagging "all over the road," when he and Holmes spotted the car just before it made a left turn near the police station.

"I blew the siren and he pulled over. He (Scott) was wild drunk," Bagwell said, "on one of those mean drunks. Holmes told him he was under arrest. He said 'What in the hell did you stop me for. I'm not going no g.d. place.

'I Knew About Bagwell'

"But Mr. Holmes went back to get my car and I asked Mr. Bagwell to take me to my sister and not to jail. I didn't want to go to jail, especially with him, because I know about him.

"He hit me. He said 'You're a smart S. o. b. I've been trying to get you a long time.' He was hitting me, tore my shirt and grabbed onto my throat . ."

He remembered nothing more, Mr. Scott said, until he was in the police station. He was bailed out by his sister and admitted to St. Agnes hospital Sunday morning.

'Had To Pull Him Out'

"I told him that the officer said he was under arrest and that he had better come along or he'd be in more trouble." Bagwell said, "but he said 'Hell, no.'"

He added that he and Holmes got Scott to the police car, but did not say how, and Holmes went back to get Scott's car. He said they had to pull Scott forcibly from behind the wheel of his vehicle.

While Holmes was gone, he said, he began searching the prisoner, slapped his pockets and felt a knife. When Scott told him he was not taking his knife, he said, and put his hand to his pocket, he struck him.

He Saw 'One Blow' Only

At that point, he said, Holmes, who had been unable to start Scott's car, returned and helped him throw the struggling prisoner into the police car and take him to the police station.

Holmes said he saw Bagwell strike Scott "only once" and it "looked more like a slap from where I stood." Of Scott, Holmes said he knew him, that "He's a nice fellow, but he was wild-looking then."

He said he took the knife from Scott, but when the man made bail it was returned to him because he said he used it in his work at a Raleigh storeroom.

Scott admitted having the knife in his pocket, but denied putting his hand in the pocket containing it or otherwise threatening Chief Bagwell in any way.

No Prior Police Record

He says he has no prior police record and records in the City-County Bureau of Identification bear him out, according to W. P. Whitley, chief of the bureau.

Most graphic story of the beating of Scott was given by Party Wall, 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. R. H. Wall, white, who took place in front of their home.

Patty said she saw Bagwell strike Scott when the man asked the policeman why he was being arrested. Scott was crying, she said, and Bagwell "knocked him in the stomach while he was standing still and made him fold up and fall in the car."

Where White People Live

She added that before that, Bagwell leaned over the prostrated Scott on the ground, struck him several times and told him to shut up . . .that he was where white people lived.

About that time, Mrs. Wall came out on the porch where her daughter was standing. She said she saw Bagwell strike the prone man several times.

Bagwell has had trouble with other persons, in addition to prisoners, on previous occasions.

He shot and killed two colored youths in May 1952 after one of a trio that he had arrested reportedly slashed him from his armpit to his navel as he was about to lock the three in a cellblock.

Accused By White Men

W. V. Tunstall, fire board member and former member of the town council, said Bagwell threatened him three or four years ago, forbade him to enter the town hall, requiring him to obtain a peace warrant against him.

Still another white man, L. L. Seagrove, Apex mechanic, testified during his trial on a drunk and disorderly charge that Bagwell beat him severely about the head and chest after putting him in jail.

He told the court that several of his ribs were broken and one of his eyes blackened. He appealed his conviction to Superior Court, but lost.

He did not himself file a complaint against Chief Bagwell.

Police Brutality

From Raleigh News and Observer

THERE is never any excuse for police brutality.

This is said in full understanding of the fact that police officers in enforcing the criminal laws of the land do not always deal with amenable individuals. Indeed, the class of people with whom any policeman comes into official contact includes many of the violent and dangerous. Good citizens expect officers to use force if necessary in dealing with law breakers who require it. Any more force than that, in the use of fist or gun or any other weapon, does not constitute law enforcement but the indulgence of brutality in law enforcement's name. Certainly an officer whose career in law enforcement is marked by repeated acts of violence and charges of brutality deserves civic scrutiny as to whether he is a man fit to wear a badge.

Obviously CHIEF OF POLICE SAM L. BAGWELL should be subject to sharp scrutiny. When he killed two Negroes whom he had arrested on a speeding charge he was given the full benefit of society's understanding of the difficulties an officer may encounter in connection with his work and let off scot free. Now not only is the same officer charged with the brutal beating of one Negro arrested on a drunken driving charge, and with threatening the life of another whom he suspected of an assault on another Negro, also it comes out that within the recent past a white man in Apex felt it necessary to swear out a peace bond against the officer on the grounds that he feared bodily harm from him.

It may be that in any one of the cases of brutality charged against him, as was the case when he killed the two Negroes held on a minor charge, that BAGWELL can plead that his acts were made necessary by the violence of his prisoners. When a succession of such cases are revealed, however, there should be less disposition to accept the statements of an officer about the necessity of the force in which he indulged. Cruelty can become a habit. Violence may become the mark of an officer. And if that happens, law enforcement may be marked by the very violence it is set up to prevent.

The charges against CHIEF BAGWELL should not be lightly or quickly dismissed. He is, of course, entitled to give his side in answer to charges which have been made against him. Certainly he should not be punished on any criminal charges unless they are clearly stated and clearly proved. If, however, his repeated violences do not constitute charges against him as a man, they may very well prove his unfitness as an officer. A man who cannot enforce the law without repeated acts of violence is hardly the kind of man a peaceful and law abiding community should have wearing its badge, its uniform and serving as the symbol of its ideal of law enforcement.

Beaten prisoner also fined $100

DUNN, N.C. — Two policemen who beat a suspect over the head so viciously that it took 30 stitches to close the wounds, were exonerated of charges of assaulting the prisoner by City Judge Paul Strickland, last week.

Plaintiff was Winnie Malloy Jr., who employed the City Attorney Charles Lee Guy to prosecute the case against the officers, John Brockington and another, and was also faced with Guy's prosecution on disorderly conduct charges brought by the officers.

Judge Strickland found "no probable cause" against the officers for blackjacking Malloy and fined him $100 and a three-year suspended sentence on charges brought against him.

Victim of police assault freed, 2 officers suspended

Automobile theft charge flops, safety director conducts probe

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — Testifying that he was assaulted brutally, then arrested on a false automobile theft charge, George Reynolds, 42, was acquitted in Buncombe Superior Court last week and the arresting officers were suspended for 10 days.

The court decision touched off an investigation by city officials into charges by Mr. Reynolds that he was beaten, then arrested by Patrolmen J. P. O'Reilly and R. C. Bell on a charge of stealing and automobile belonging to Police Sgt. Harry Godwin.

* * *

FOLLOWING A report of an investigation conducted by Capt. Harold F. Brownlee, ordered by Safety Director Carl B. Hyatt Jr. into actions of the two policemen and the jailer on the night of Reynolds' arrest, the two officers were suspended for 10 days.

Police Chief C. C. Waddell said Patrolmen O'Reilly and Bell were suspended for using "excessive force in subduing a prisoner" and for their "failure to allow Reynolds to use a telephone in a hospital" after he had undergone treatment for the alleged beating.

* * *

IN HIS TESTIMONY in Superior Court, Reynolds said he was pulled out of an automobile, beaten over the head by the two officers without being given an opportunity to explain his actions, then denied the right to use a telephone.

The two policemen admitted striking the man, but contended that they did so only after he "wrestled with" one of the officers, attempted to escape and reached into a pocket in which they later found a loaded pistol.

Reynolds' testimony that he made no attempt to escape but simply raised his hands to protect his head from the officers' nightsticks was corroborated by four other witnesses.

* * *

HE PROVED to the court that a screwdriver which the officers charged he was attempting to start the Godwin car, which he said he entered by mistake, belonged to Godwin and that Godwin's car was the same model as one he drove near the scene.

The defendant told the court he had been lent a 1947 Buick by his brother-in-law to drive to a store and get cigarettes. He parked the car, went into the store, got his purchases and returned to what he thought was the car he had driven there.

He said he worked at the car for about 10 minutes, exchanging comments with several passersby, before he was accosted by the two policemen. "They gave me no time to say anything," the man said.

* * *

HE WAS pulled from the car, Reynolds said, after "the little fellow said come on out" and both of them started hitting me. I didn't try to run because I didn't think I had done anything wrong."

A fifth witness for the defense testified that Reynolds made no attempt to reach a pistol in his pocket—a weapon which he established his right to carry. He added that the officers struck the man "eight or ten times."

An Unfortunate Situation

Last week this publication told of the shooting down of a Negro on the highway near Seminole by a highway trooper, and reported all of the shots entering the black man's body from the rear. First reports from the officer said the Negro had shot at him in the near-tragedy Christmas eve, but the attorney for the striken man said in news reports published in the daily papers and to this writer, who called him over long distance telephone, that the two guns in the possession of Wilber Stevenson were not fired during the difficulty he had with state trooper Bill Cooper.

Immediately the Wewoka Branch of the NAACP was alerted and attemped to have charges filed against Bill Cooper, and spent the better part of two days holding meetings in connection with this matter. No charges were filed, and in the meantime, this paper is advised the attorney employed by Stevenson immediately following the shooting, went to the hospital in Shawnee and secured a statement from Stevenson and his relatives, asking the county attorney not to file charges against the state trooper and that the Stevenson family did not care to appear as witnesses against Cooper.

All of this sudden change would of course seem strange but for the fact that two of Stevenson's immediate relatives hold lucrative positions in Seminole county. One teaches school, while another is said to drive the school bus. Pressure against Cooper would doubtless have caused a severance from Seminole county jobs for the Stevensons.

Now this is an unfortunate situation and one we can well understand, for after all when you strike at a man's basic economy you are delivering in many instances a lethal blow. The actions of most of us are dependent upon our economy, and we have nothing but the deepest sympathy for an individual who is practically forced to back away from insult and near murder because of matters relating to primary questions that have to do with mere existence. Here is a man shot down in cold blood, but because of circumstances indicated above nothing can be done about it.

Of course the county attorney in Seminole county has the right to file informations on his own responsibility. We recall several years ago when the son of Pearl Abernathy in St. Louis kidnaped a young child of the Orthwine family, decision for some reason was reached by the family of the kidnaped child not to prosecute young Abernathy, and the Orthwines publicly said they would have nothing to do with asking prosecution of Abernathy.

But the county attorney of St. Louis county announced that if the family did not wish to press charges he would do so himself in his own right, and he did. Thus, Abernathy, the kidnaper, was sent to the penitentiary. The Negroes of Seminole county should remember this in the next election.

'Tis an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good. All of us should secure a substantial lesson out of the shooting of young Stevenson. Here we have a picture of the trouble and danger we run into when we place leadership and trust in folk who are too vulnerable. In this instance no one is directly hurt but the Stevenson family, but suppose in another instance Negroes have vested leadership in a black man similarly situated. Everyone would lose because we had placed our interests in the hands of an individual who could be reached, who could be influenced, and was forced to back up.

The lesson in this Christmas eve shooting down in Seminole county is that leadership should be as nearly impregnable as possible. It should at all times be able to stand like the Rock of Gibraltar, as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. That's the fiber out of which leadership should be formulated.

We want to repeat, we have nothing but sympathy, which even might be characterized as grief, to know that there are times when good black men and women are unable to defend themselves against physical danger here in Oklahoma. In such instances like this the hands of the NAACP and every agency that would or could assist, is paralyzed.

Prejudice is surely an unsatiable and grotesque beast when viewed from the gutter in which it falls in denial of the imperishable right of man to defend himself.

Stevensons Agree Not to Prosecute Highway Trooper

Christmas Eve Shooting Victim Reported Better

SEMINOLE. — With the family of Wilbur Stevenson signing statements agreeing they did not want any charges filed against state patrol trooper Bill Cooper in connection with the Christmas eve shooting of Stevenson, the whole matter has been dropped by County Attorney Tom Smith.

While the local branch of the NAACP had been alerted and had taken steps to give assistance to the family, the action of the family, two of whom work for the school board in Wewoka, there is nothing further that can be done, according to an NAACP executive.

Attendants at a hospital in Shawnee report Stevenson was shot five times in the back. First reports said Stevenson shot first at Cooper, but later investigation shows that Stevenson's gun was not fired.

Stevenson is said to be rapidly convalescing and will be up and about soon.

POLICE BRUTALITY

MUSKOGEE, Okla. (ANP) — Calvin Richardson, 30, of Tulsa, World War II veteran, was recently beaten by an unidentified white policeman and desk sergeant while jailed on a traffic charge.

Brick Club Owner Charges Brutality Police Pressure

A story of possible intimadation, police brutality and public indignation was told by Jack Woods, owner of the popular Brick club, rated by many as one of North Tulsa's classiest night spots, last week as he denounced a raid and a newspaper story which have threatened his beer license to operate the club.

Alleging that "somebody" wants to turn his club into a walk-in whiskey joint, Woods protested a raid last Thursday night by officers Hubert Green and Ulysses Fuggett which resulted in the severe beating of one of employees, Marlow Scott, 23, of 1228 North Lansing, and the double arrest of Woods himself, causing him to spend a night in jail.

Woods now faces a November 9 hearing on whether or not he will be able to hold his beer license.

His charges followed a newspaper story in a local daily claiming that detectives Green and Fuggett found whiskey in a coffee urn at the club, and that the spot sold whiskey to teen-age whites. The story also referred to Woods' police record.

Story 'Untrue'

Of the whole thing, Woods said: "The whole story is untrue. White officers check this club for vice every night. The county knew about my record when I applied for a license to operate the Brick. I made an agreement at that time to cooperate fully with the police, specially when it comes to selling dope and whiskey to white teen agers."

Chief of Police Joe McGuire, when quizzed on Woods' statement, told the Eagle:

"I have heard no bad reports about the Brick club except a statement by an officer that a group of white teen agers once pointed this club out to them. Otherwise, I don't know a thing about the place."

The chief also said police officers are not to use brutality. They are to follow the law, treat all people alike, and if a law is broken to make the proper arrests. He also added that if Woods had any complaints to make, he would like them brought to his attention. The court will decide the question, he said but we will investigate and citizen's complaint.

Five Witnesses

In telling his story, Woods said five persons—Lela Randolph, Barbara Woods, Gussie Miller, Minnie Hoyt, and Donald Woods—can back up his charges of brutality in the beating of Scott.

Scott suffered a slight concussion and a head laceration plus very sore ribs from the beating. He is slated to face trial November 5 in Municipal court for liquor possession and resisting arrest.

Woods told this story of what he claims is police intimidation:

Officers Green and Fuggett came to his place last Thursday and after searching the Brick club thoroughly found no whiskey. They then grabbed Scott, took him outside in the back and beat him up, demanding that he tell them where they could find whiskey in the club. The officers then interrupted his call and told him to come out of the booth. When he told them he wanted to complete the phone call, they carted him and Woods off to jail.

After making his bond, Woods returned to the club and went into the telephone booth to make a call. Then they carted him and Woods off to jail.

they arrested him again and took him to [illegible] more. This time he was booked for investigation and had to stay all night.

Woods emphatically denied the following story as given by the officers and reported in a local daily:

During their search of the club Green and Fuggett claimed they found a half-pint of whiskey by the coffee urn. As they searched elsewhere, Scott sneaked the urn out of the place and ran out of the back into the dark. The officers arrested Woods and took him to jail, then returned to the club.

Scott Arrested

Finding Scott there when they returned, they told him they were booking him on a charge of possession of whiskey. When he resisted, they said, they had to force him to come with them to jail. They then booked him on the added charge of resisting arrest.

They arrested Woods a second time, they said, because he threatened them for arresting Scott.

The officers also are alleged to have called the club a dope center, and said it had sold whiskey to white teen agers.

Denounces Story

Woods called their entire story false. He also denounced stories in the white press which called it a "black and tan" club and "scene of several recent brawls."

"I challenge anybody to prove the story in the daily paper," Woods said. "None of it is true."

"I am trying to operate a decent place with the highest standards here. Someone wants to make this place a walk-in whiskey joint like

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PENNSYLVANIA

Clear Police Of Beating Teenager

PHILADELPHIA —(ANP)— An all-white jury in Quarter Session Court last week acquitted two Fairmount Park guards charged with beating a 16-year-old school boy last April 14. The victim, represented by James K. Baker, head of the local NAACP legal committee, was George Mariney, Jr.

Mariney accused guards John Kozell and Sgt. John Rooney of beating him while he was in custody at Sedgely guard house here. The officers were held in $300 bail each by a Negro magistrate, Amos Harris, but later released in the custody of their superior, Capt. Everett Springfellow.

Miscarriage of Justice?

Officer shoots two following drinking bout

Pleads guilty to charges; placed on probation by jurist

PHILADELPHIA

District Attorney Richardson Dilworth, Monday, described as "astounding and incredible" the sentence given a former policeman who two years ago shot two men while off duty.

Following the shooting the officer, who later was suspended by Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons, forced a passing motorist to assist him in an escape attempt.

Judge Vincent Carroll on Friday placed the former patrolman, Charles Tipping, 33, on probation for a period of from one to 22 months.

Indicted On Nine Counts

Tipping, who at the time of the shooting resided at 2427 Lombard st., had been indicted on the following charges:

Shooting with intent to kill, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill, playful and wanton pointing of a firearm, assault, kidnapping and false imprisonment, and attempted robbery.

He was placed on probation after entering a plea of guilty to aggravated assault and battery.

The sentence was protested by Assistant District Attorney Martin Vinikoor.

He told the court: "If ever a defendant deserves a jail sentence, this one does."



HARRY TUCKER HERBERT EVANS

Eyewitnesses in fatal shooting of detective

District Attorney Dilworth supported this belief. He said, in effect, the sentence represents a grave miscarriage of justice.

Miscarriage Of Justice

"This office (District Attorney) does not go along with Judge Carroll at all," he declared.

The shooting occurred early the morning of March 22, 1952, at 17th and South sts.

The victims were Daniel Chavers, 35, of 1704 South st., and William Rollins Jr., 26 of 1921 Federal st.

Eye-witnesses gave the following account of the incident:

Eye-Witnesses Give Account

After receiving his pay the afternoon of March 21, 1952, Tipping accompanied Chavers to the South st. address where a crowd gathered and started drinking.

Early the morning of March 22, Tipping, who was described as drunk, accused a woman of taking $20 from him.

When he failed to recover the money, he allegedly pulled his service revolver and shot Chavers in the shoulder.

He then is said to have chased all the party-goers from the building.

Following them out, he was standing in front of the building, 17th and South sts. when Rollins came up.

Rollins later testified in court that Tipping came toward him with gun drawn and demanded money.

He said he told Tipping that he had only 60 cents. The victim said the off-duty officer then jammed the gun into his stomach and fired.

Stops Motorist

Rollins ran toward 16th and South. Tipping fled toward 17th and Lombard sts. At gun point, he commandeered an automobile operated by Miss Gwendolyn Price of 2400 Carpenter st.

Patrolman Robert Frazier, now retired, who had been attracted to the scene by the shots, stopped an automobile and gave chase.

The vehicle Tipping had commandeered was overtaken at 20th and Bainbridge sts. Patrolman Frazier disarmed Tipping and arrested him.

Bail Set At $10,000

The following morning, Tipping was givin a hearing before Magistrate Benjamin M. Segal and held in $10,000 bail.

He was charged with abduction, false imprisonment, threats to kill, wantonly pointing a firearm, attempted holdup, assault and battery by gun and shooting with intent to kill.

Jesse Hicks testified that he saw Tipping shoot Rollins.

The following persons were passengers in the automobile operated by Miss Price:

Gerald Mason, 210 N. Ninth st., Darby, Pa.; Joseph Johnson, 24, 1719 Carpenter st.; Willie Brown, 22, 2243 st. Albans st.

The automobile commandeered by Officer Frazier was driven by John L. Gaines, 56, of 751 Chadwick st.

Both of Tipping's gun victims recovered.

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TEXAS

Isle Cops Kill Another Negro

informer P.1
Houston, Texas
Sat. 11-6-54
P. 1 Col. 8
Detail

GALVESTON—A Negro man, who "stabbed a detective" here last Friday evening, was shot to death by policemen after a three-block chase through alleys and back yards.

L. A. Mills, a former employee at the Seawall Hotel, 1702 Boulevard, was pronounced dead on arrival after being taken to John Sealey Hospital.

Detective Larry McCown was treated at St. Mary's Infirmary for a stab wound in the left shoulder and cut across the chest.

Five officers who fired at Mills during the pursuit were charged with murder without malice. They are Detectives McCown, M. E. Werner, Buster Landrum and Patrolmen Rufust Ferrino and Jerry Rodriguez.

The trouble reportedly started when John Barzan, 812 17th Street, called police after discovering Mills in an alley off Market Street. Barzan told police he asked the man what he was doing in the alley and Mills answered, "You shut up and leave me alone if you want to get out of here alive." Barzan said he chased the man then returned home and called police.

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When officers McCown and Werner arrived in a squad car, Barzan got in and they drove until the latter identified Mills as the alley prowler.

Detective McCown said he got out of the car and told the man he wanted to talk to him. He said the man started to run "but I grabbed him by the coat sleeve. According to police, Mills cut the officer with a small pearl handle pen knife and fled when Detective Werner came to help restrain the man.

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According to reports, the two officers fired at the man. They said he slumped as he ran into a back yard at 1509 Avenue C.

Detail

Later, Detectives Landrum and Barefield and Patrolmen Ferrino and Rodriguez came to the scene after Detective Werner radioed for help. He took the wounded officer to St. Mary's Infirmary for treatment.

Officers discovered Mills in the back yard after the occupant of the Avenue C address turned on the light. More shots were fired by the officers who finally caught the man under another house in the same block.

Mills' body was carried to the Strode Funeral Home.

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Texas

Auxiliary Policeman Kills Man

BEAUMONT — Prentice Malbrough, 48, was fatally shot Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. Taken to Baptist Hospital for treatment, Mr. Malbrough was dead on arrival. The victim was shot three times in the groin and heart.

The shooting occurred at Harrison's Service Station, Washington Blvd., and Houston St. He was shot by an auxiliary policeman. From the officer's and a witness' statement, the officer shot in self defense.

Auxiliary policeman Oliver Sheppard, who resides at 3475 Houston street, said he fired three shots into the man's body after he (Malbrough) started at him with a piece of iron pipe.

Mr. Sheppard was standing at the intersection of Houston St. and Washington Blvd. blowing a whistle. Mr. Sheppard accused Mr. Malbrough of creating a disturbance by action and when asked to stop, picked up a rock and threatened him, said Mr. Sheppard. He said he told Mr. Malbrough to drop the rock and he did. Later Mr. Malbrough picked up a piece of pipe and struck Mr. Sheppard behind the left ear.

Some who knew Mr. Malbrough said there was no harm in him. Mr. Sheppard said that he fired one shot in the air, that Mr. Malbrough refused to stop but kept coming with the piece of iron pipe in his hand. That he said was when he fired the second, third and fourth shots Malbrough was struck in the groin, side and heart.

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VIRGINIA

Police 'dragged me like a dog,' angry man cries

— RICHMOND

Pointing his finger in their faces, an angry Alfred Wilson charged two policemen with brutally beating him after they had locked him up.

Wilson, 205 W. Baker St., said that officers E. G. Clark and E. F. Jackson blacked both his eyes and broke several ribs.

"They grabbed me like I killed somebody," he said, "dragged me like I was a dog and threw me in the wagon. At the station they put me in the dungeon and both of them beat me up."

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THE POLICEMEN denied his accusations and said they arrested him only after he cursed them repeatedly while they were taking a report of another incident.

Wilson's attorney, Martin A. Martin, introduced as evidence a statement from Dr. E. Latane Flanagan concerning the Baker St. man's broken ribs.

Several witnesses, including his next door neighbors, Willie H. James and Leroy Brockington, testified that Wilson had not cursed the officers. Judge H. C. Maurice, however, found the man guilty and fined him $10. An appeal was noted.

30-Day Suspension Is Inadequate In Police Beating Of Prisoner

Every Birmingham citizen, if he is sincere in his attitudes toward citizenship, should ask himself what should be the punishment for police officers who deliberately beat a prisoner. In basic contribution to determination of municipal policy, the public at large should consider the matter in view of a decision made yesterday by the City Commission.

Chief of Police Pattie thought the two policemen in the case in question should be fired. Police Commissioner Lindbergh thought so too. They are the top-ranking officials closest to the situation. But Mayor Morgan and Commissioner Bradley thought differently, and the two policemen were given 30-day suspensions.

Some facts should be clearly kept in mind. The prisoner, a Negro man, was in jail after a run-in with the wife of a police officer over a downtown parking space. The police officer-husband later, in company with another policeman, left their beats, went to the jail, were admitted to see the prisoner, and there they beat him. At first they denied the beating, but later admitted it.

The two city commissioners who voted to suspend the two policemen rather than to support their associate and the police chief who favored firing said later they were influenced by the officers' good records during six and eight years of employment. Suspension, they thought, was sufficient punishment.

We strongly disagree. This was no beating that resulted from resisting arrest. It took place while the prisoner was presumably in the safety of the jail. He had every reason to expect that, no matter what his offense, he would be protected henceforth by the law's orderly processes. Instead, two men sworn to uphold and defend and protect at all times the operations of the courts and of the law came in and beat him.

The question of what should be done to officers who will do this kind of thing should be approached not so much from what is best for the officers themselves but what is best for society as a whole, that society which they were supposed to defend but in this case did not. Do we want men of this attitude of mind enforcing our laws? Do we want police officers who show such lack of self-control? Do we want policemen who failed completely in this case to recognize by their action that a jail prisoner has rights they should protect rather than violate?

The city would not think of hiring a truck driver who could not pass the state driver's test; or a bookkeeper who could not keep accurate books; or a swimming pool lifeguard who could not swim. Should it not be equally scrupulous in regard to employing policemen? Should it keep on the police force officers who fail to control themselves first of all?

There is no doubt about the beating. The two city officials who favored relatively mild punishment, over the police chief and police commissioner, found the officers guilty. Guilt had been admitted. Is the punishment of a 30-day suspension sufficient assurance that this kind of thing will not happen again? We certainly don't think so. Does not this relatively light reproof involve danger that other officers, under the plea of personal strain, might yield to impulses to beat prisoners?

Has Birmingham been well served by this executive leniency? That is the question every citizen should ask himself. This paper says it has not.

Two policemen fired in beating of prisoner

The Birmingham Police Department today clamped down on City Jail policy after booting two officers accused of beating up a Negro prisoner.

Fired were Policemen Arthur S. Lynch Jr., 34, of 7319 Third-av, s, and his partner, J. W. Siniard, 35, of 316 Fourth-ct, w.

Police Chief George L. Pattie said both officers had admitted leaving their patrol beats Dec. 11 and going to the jail where they "did strike or kick" Charles Patrick, 34, of 3221 62nd-st, n. Earlier the policemen had denied the attack and said they didn't remember if they had been to the jail on that date.

In the future, all Birmingham policemen visiting prisoners being detained at the jail will be required to sign a permonent roster, the police chief said.



J. W. SINIARD A. S. LYNCH

PATTIE ALSO suspended an assistant warden at the jail 10 days without pay. Earl J. Jackson, 31, of 3808 37th-av, n, was reprimanded for failure to report the incident.

Meanwhile, the FBI announced it was investigating to determine if any federal statutes had been violated.

James A. Robey, agent in charge at Birmingham, said the investigation would show if the jail attack had deprived the prisoner of any of his constitutional freedoms.

Patrick, an Acipco cook, was jailed after a run-in with Officer Lynch's wife, Margaret, over a parking space.

HE TESTIFIED in Recorder's Court last Friday he was backing into the space when she pulled into it head-on. In the ensuing argument, Mrs. Lynch testified Patrick cursed her.

He was picked up later at his home by Officers L. L. Marlow and J. P. Renshaw and placed in City Jail on disorderly conduct charges.

When his case came to trial, Patrick told Judge Ralph E. Parker that Lynch had come to his jail cell with another officer, who held him while Lynch beat him. He was unable to name the second officer.

Judge Parker took the case under advisement but called it up suddenly yesterday afternoon. He found Patrick guilty and fined him $25 and costs.

CHIEF PATTIE SAID Officers Lynch and Siniard were assigned to patrol duty in a Southside car Dec. 11, but had left their beat without authorization.

"They did go to the City Jail and call a city prisoner from a cell block and engaged in argument with said prisoner and did strike or kick said prisoner," the chief said in a report.

Neither officer had any business at the jail, Pattie said. They were not the arresting officers and they were not assigned to investigate the arrest.

A JAIL REGISTER would have shown this, Pattie said. All officers will be required to sign such a list in the future.

Pattie said Jackson took Lynch and Siniard to the cell block and called out Patrick. However, Jackson was credited with later "interrupting and interceding" for the prisoner.

Jackson's 10-day suspension came for his failure to immediately report the incident and for failure to see that the prisoner received medical attention.

Both Lynch and Siniard indicated they would appeal their cases to the Personnel Board. They were dismissed late yesterday.

13f 1954

ARKANSAS

FBI Reports Full Investigation Made

State Press Little Rock Ark.
Fri. 10-29-54 P. 1

Circumstances of the death of James Anderson, Sweet Home, who died after a beating reportedly by Hershel Jackson at the county farm, were given by Mrs. L. C. Bates to the Arkansas State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting at Mt. Zion Baptist church, last week.

At first Medical examiners at the University hospital said Anderson died of a heart condition and that heat probably contributed to the cause of death. the body bore no marks or bruises, they said, it was reported in an early account of the matter.

13 f Ark

Mrs. Bates asked that the case be re-opened after the local authorities seemed to have closed it. After thorough investigation by the State Press and the NAACP, the FBI, was asked to make an investigation, the committee consisting of Revs. E. C. Dyer, J. F. Henderson and Mrs. L. C. Bates. The names of six Negro prisoners and five white prisoners were given who witnessed the beating of Anderson. Following is the sworn affidavit given to the State Press and NAACP investigators by one of the prisoners:

"On the morning that Anderson was beaten to death, he could not keep up in the field, where we were chopping corn about 10 a. m., Jackson requested that Walter cut a stick from a pecan tree and he looked at Anderson and told him he was going to beat him to death. The stick that Walter got for him was about the size of my arm. Before noon Jackson whipped Anderson and when the man went for lunch Anderson was so sick he was unable to eat. He was unable to use his spoon, so he was eating with his hands, when Jackson cursed him and told him to get up and stop eating. He then fell out before we washed his face.

At 1 p. m., we all returned to the field and Anderson attempted to go to work, but was very sick at this time. Jackson told him to sit down, I want to talk to you. Jackson then had two white men that were carrying water to hold him, while he beat him.

State Press

....After this, Jackson called Evans and told him to come down there and he said, here is a nigger, what are we going to do with him. Evans said, that is your nigger. I suggest that you take him to the hospital. It was about 2 p. m. then. A colored man laid him in the truck and we could see the skin peeling from his arm. At 7 p. m., we heard he was dead. The same night, two colored prisoners resented the white water men holding Anderson and they had a fight with the two. The next morning we refused to work. It was later reported that Evans told the water men to leave the farm. The sheriffs came down to investigate. In doing so, one of the sheriffs hit Tender Richards with a pair of knuckles and put his eye out, and he is unable to see now

"What Killed This Man?"



JAMES ANDERSON, whose death has never been clearly explained - - read the startling story of an eyewitness in this issue, as reported to the local FBI.

The other man was also hit. These two were supposed to be the leaders of the group who refused to work in protest to the beating of Anderson. It was reported that these two men were taken to the Captain Bishop. It was reported that he gave them whiskey and that things would be better. They would work from 7 to 11 a. m., 2 to 6 p. m.

The third morning we went back to work. The sheriffs were back this day, but said nothing to no one but the captain.

Fri. 10-29-54

Three weeks before Anderson was beaten to death, he was sent to the hole because he was unable to work, due to being sick, and stayed in the hole four days. He was given 2 biscuits and a jar of water a day. The hole is a place outside of the building, dark and filthy with no toilet facilities. You use one end of the room. Before Anderson was sent to the hole, he was beat with a 7-pound strap.

Ark

The whites are whipped as well as the colored when they are wrong. No matter how sick you are, you don't get no doctor. You stay in until they decide for you to go back to work.

The meals consist of oatmeal, coffee, sugar, butter for breakfast, beans, cooked with salt meat, and white bread; supper include beans again. Two rolls of tissue, and two bars of soap are given to 35 men to use for one day. We have to wear our own clothes all the time, we are there unless we get clothes from home."

This information was turned over to the FBI. Warren Olney, III, Washington official instructed W. W. Burke, special agent at Little Rock to make formal investigation of the case. Mr. Burke stated in a recent interview that the investigation is now complete and in the hands of Warren Olney, III, in Washington, D. C.

munity Coordination workshops was the vote by the conference to continue to file petitions for integration and to take all steps possible to bring about immediate integration. Detailed suggestions were made to the delegates by the members of the panels.

After paying a tribute to the president of the state conference and urging ministers to become active participants in the NAACP program, Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, delivering the Sunday afternoon message to the assembly described "great moments in history" and rose to a climax with the great moment of May 17, 1954 when a "death blow was given to segregation by the Supreme Court." "The finest effect," he said, "has not been the effect on the association or on us, but on our white people and on the people around the world. Desegregation had a great emotional effect on India."

Concerning Bryant Bowles and the National Association for the Advancement of White People, the Bishop said, "I wonder how far he wants them to go."

Keynote speech of the meeting was deliver by Daniel Byrd in the opening session.

Mayor Pratt Remmel, candidate for the office of governor, addressed the Sunday afternoon group and presented the key to the city to Bishop Spottswood.

On this matter, the conference passed a resolution "That we deplore the beating of prisoners in penal institutions and the neglect of adequate medical inspection as reportedly evidenced in the case of James Anderson of Sweet Home."

The conference took cognizance also of the highly inadequate facilities for dependent and delinquent Negro juveniles in Pulaski county. Juvenile girls are sent to the basement of the county jail until they have been passed upon by the health authorities. After that the white girls go to the juvenile home. But there is no place to send the Negro girls, and they are kept in the basement of the jail until they are released into the custody of their parents or sent to the Girls Industrial home. The Negro boys are placed in jail until they can be disposed of. The organization considered the county judge responsible for this situation and felt that he should make suitable arrangements for delinquent Negro boys and girls in Pulaski county. The resolution stated: "That we deplore the inadequate facilities in Little Rock for the care or detention of delinquent and dependent Negro children."

One outcome of the Desegregation and Fund Raising and Com-

What Caused This Man's Death? . . .



James Anderson

Was It Heat? . . or . . Was It A Beating?

From Pulaski Co. Penal Farm 'Boss'

Negro Committee Asks Sheriff For An Investigation; Finds Campbell Hostile

Last week's episode just about links Arkansas's penal system with the notorious Georgia's chain gang in brutality to its prisoners, unless a complete investigation is made into the death of James Anderson. James Anderson, Negro prisoner, about 40 of Sweet Home, working out a sentence on the Pulaski county penal farm, died following a reported beating by Herschel F. Jackson, farm foreman.

The death and reported whipping of Anderson came t. light Tuesday after 65 other inmates of the 330-acre farm, nine miles from Little Rock, refused to go to the field, apparently in protest of the beating. The farm is worked with prison labor.

Anderson died about 9:15 Monday night following the reported beating and working in 95 degree temperature weather hoeing corn; however, his death was attributed to a "chronic heart condition, probably affected by the heat."

After viewing the body, and checking the bruises which indicated that Anderson was a victim of a vicious beating, a committee from the Ministerial Alliance and the Arkansas conference of Branches of the NAACP, Dr. E. C. Dyer, Reverend J. F. Henderson, and Mrs. L. C. Bates, met with Sheriff Gulley Monday morning asking what was planned to be done about the death of James Anderson following hoeing corn in a 95-degree temperature and an alleged whipping by a farm employee.

Sheriff Gulley stated that Jackson denied whipping Anderson. The sheriff said that in his investigation he could not find anyone who actually saw the beating. The committee pointed out that Jackson had a[illegible]ed that he [illegible] sheriff [illegible]nough, cor[illegible] of them went [illegible]ne and viewed the body, according to the committee's report. The sheriff said that Dr. Dishongh stated that Jackson admitted whipping Anderson with a switch.

Sheriff Gulley stated that he did not approve of the whipping or beating of prisoners.

The coroner's report showed that Anderson suffered from a rheumatic heart. When asked if Anderson had been examined to determine if he was physically fit to do the kind of work he was supposed to do, the answer given by Sheriff Gulley was that he "doubted it." Asked if it were a policy to see if the prisoners were physically fit to do the worked assigned to them, the sheriff said that it was hard to get a doctor to come out and pass on the condition of the prisoners.

When the committee asked for a conference with County Judge Arch Campbell, under whose jurisdiction the farm is operated, he refused to talk to the committee, stating that he had nothing to say and that he had talked enough about the case. And furthermore, he said, he did not have "the time to see every - - Tom, - - er - - little delegation that wanted to discuss the Anderson case. Anderson was just a law violator."

The fact that the committee was from the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the Arkansas Conference of N A A C P branches had no effect on him, according to the committee, for it was never given a chance to state its identity. This attitude, according to the report, that the judge has assumed, is far different from the attitude displayed when he was visiting, and soliciting the Negro votes when he was seeking the judgeship.

13f 1954 D.C.

District Court Asked To End Prison Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The United States District Court here was asked Monday to order the Attorney General and the Director of the Prison Bureau to end racial segregation in Federal prisons.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., an inmate of the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus. Named as defendants in his suit are Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr., and James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons of the Justice Department.

Mr. Davis is a former New York City councilman and was one of the top eleven Communists who were convicted of conspiracy to teacher and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Federal Government.

FIVE YEARS

He is the son of the late Republican National Commiteeman for Georgia and was educated at Morehouse College, Amherst, and Harvard Law School.

Convicted in 1949 and sentenced to five years in prison, with time off for good behavior, Mr. Davis is due to be freed in March.

His conviction along with that of the other ten top Communists was upheld by the United States Supreme Court June 5, 1951. Davis surrendered to the Federal District Court in New York City July 2, 1951, to begin serving his sentence. He was transferred to the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haut July 9, 1951.

The Terre Haute penitentiary is one of six institutions of its class operated by the Bureau of Prisons. It contains about 1,200 prisoners, about 250 of whom are colored.

In a class suit brought on behalf of himself and other colored prisoners similarly situated, Davis charges that colored prisoners are segregated from other prisoners in the dormitories, mess halls, and at entertainment.

He asks the court to order Mr. Brownell and Mr. Bennett to:

1. End the practice of segregating and classifying prisoners by race or color.

2. End racial segregation in the mess halls and places of entertainment in Federal prisons.

3. End the practice of providing separate sleeping quarters for colored prisoners.

4. Make available to colored prisoners without discrimination all benefits and privileges which are extended to white prisoners for meritorious conduct and exemplary work.

Davis alleged in his complaint that colored prisoners are confined in cells or dormitories which are located in a section of the penitentiary reserved for colored inmates exclusively.

OCCUPY CELLS

The other prisoners, he said, occupy cells or dormitories in sections of the penitentiary reserved for non-colored inmates.

Upon entering the mess hall or a place of entertainment, he said, is for the colored prisoners to enter as a group separately from other prisoners and occupy separate tables or seats.

In the auditorium, gymnasium and other places set aside for entertainment, he alleged, all colored prisoners are seated in on section while whites are seated in another.

Substantially similar practices obtain in all other Federal prisons, he alleged.

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

Such segregation of colored prisoners, he charged, is a violation of their rights under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, and of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment.

It also violates Federal law governing Federal prisons, Davis asserted. Such laws, he said, do not authorize racial segregation or prisoners.

The law provides, he said, that the Attorney General may "classify the inmates" in Federal prisoners, but sets out the standards to be followed in such classification and makes no reference to race or color.

Davis said he is able and willing to comply with such standards of meritorious conduct and exemplary work as may be required of both white and colored prisoners, and he is entitled to enjoy all of the privileges and benefits accorded to white prisoners.

The segregation of him and other colored prisoners from white prisoners is "personally offensive" to him and other colored inmates, Davis stated, and tends to foster and encourage racial prejudice contrary to the announced policy of the United States.

Davis declares that is is the duty of the Attorney General and the Director of Prisons to abolish racial segregation and discrimination in federal prisons.

Under the law, he said, the Attorney General should be required to "promulate rules" governing the prisons in accordance with the Federal Constitution and to "classify the inmates...and provide for their proper government."

He added that the Attorney General also should be required, as provided by law, to "provide suitable quarters" free from segregation and discrimination.

The Attorney General should be directed, he contends, to classify and segregate prisoners, as directed by law, in accordance with the criteria set forth, without reference to race or color.

Ralph E. Powe, an attorney, is representing Davis.

Desegregation In Prisons Sought

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Negro communist leader filed suit in Federal Court today seeking to have segregation in federal prisons declared "unlawful and unconstitutional."

The suit was filed by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., a former New York City councilman, who was among the 11 top party leaders convicted in New York in 1949 under the Smith Act. This act makes it unlawful to advocate and teach the overthrow of the government by force.

Davis, confined in the Terre Haute, Ind., Penitentiary, asked for a court order directing Attorney General Brownell and James V. Bennet, director of the Bureau of Prisons, to "terminate and abolish" the practice of classifying prisoners according to race or color.

13f 1954

GENERAL

JC and federal prisons

President Eisenhower, who has freely admitted he has reservations about the value of legislation in bringing about equality, nevertheless has taken a bold stand against segregation.

What's more, when given situations were called to his attention, he has promptly honored his promise to eradicate this evil in all Federal establishments to which his powers as President extend.

But there's one area, clearly within Federal jurisdiction where that ugly old bird, Jim Crow, still roosts with complete immunity.

We have reference to Federal penal institutions.

Not often does news leak past the thick, gray and well - guarded walls of these prisons. Therefore the public seldom hears any description of the segregation and discrimination that exist there.

Last March, Benjamin Davis Jr., serving a five - year sentence, was able to get word out that he planned a suit against the United States in protest of the racist policy followed by James V. Bennett, director of prisons.

Mr. Davis complained that because of a rigid policy of segregation, life was made miserable for colored prisoners at Terre Haute.

Confined to cells in a separate section, required to eat in mess halls set apart as if they were lepers from other inmates, they are even restricted to separate sections of theatre auditoriums and recreational facilities.

Even more shocking was Mr. Davis' disclosure that white Federal prisoners are granted certain privileges and benefits that are withheld from other prisoners solely on the basis of race.

Now from Alcatraz comes a report that the racial situation at the island fortress differs little from that at Terre Haute.

Willard McKinney, an Alcatraz prisoner, facing trial for assaulting a guard, has testified that his troubles originated with the strictly enforced pattern of segregation enforced in the cell blocks, the mess halls, and recreational facilities.

If this policy is followed by the Federal government at Terre Haute and Alcatraz, it presumably is also enforced at Atlanta, Leavenworth, Lewisburg and McNeil Island.

Administration of Federal prisons is the job of the Department of Justice headed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

It was Mr. Brownell's brilliant brief before the Supreme Court that segregation is itself discrimination, which helped the nine justices reach their historic school decision of May 17.

We find it odd that it has not occurred to him that if applicable to public schools in various states, this legal principle surely must hold true for prisons under the supervision of the Federal government.

"Nazi-like Tortures"

Georgia Prisons Blasted by Judge

Courier p. 1

Sat. 4- 12-54

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Votes 6-to-1 To Return Fugitive, But Dissenting Jurist Compares Georgia Prisons to Nazi Camps

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Edward Brown is en route to a Georgia prison, from which he escaped, despite Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno's blast at the "savage and barbarous cruelties" inflicted on the escapee by penal authorities in the Dixie state.

Brown was returned to the custody of Georgia authorities on a 6-1 vote of the Pennsylvania high court, Justice Musmanno casting the lone dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion of the court, penned by Chief Justice Horace Stern, had explained that Georgia abolished her chain gangs in 1945 and observed that Brown had "no reason to fear" further cruelment.

* * *

HOWEVER, Justice Musmanno, writing a twenty-page dissent, asserted: "This observation by the majority opinion almost approaches naivete."

He said that the treatment accorded Brown was meted out after the enactment of "these acts of the Georgia Legislature."

Brown had been sentenced to life imprisonment after pleading guilty to charges growing out of a brawl in which a man had been killed. He had escaped twice from Georgia's clutches, the second time fleeing to Philadelphia. Georgia then asked Pennsylvania authorities for his extradition in 1952.

TESTIFYING before Philadelphia's Common Pleas Court, Brown had charged that he had been stretched on a "Georgia rack" while chained to a tree by his wrists.

He asserted that he was placed in a barrel while a hose poured water inside. He was forced to bail with a tin cup to prevent "accidental drowning."

Brown accused Georgia authorities with shackling the point of a pick to his leg to prevent running and pouring molasses on him then placing him in the hot sun with flies and other insects.

Brown charged the prison bosses with the use of a sweat box, stating that he was placed in a cubby hole with a tin roof that had a two-inch vent where the temperature registered 120 degrees.

Brown also testified that he was without medical attention for two days after he fell, breaking an arm and a leg.

* * *

JUSTICE MUSMANNO wrote that "such is a tale of torture, cruelty and sadistic punishment that one could believe this happened in a Nazi concentration camp and not . . . in the sovereign states of America.

"The clanking chains on a person's body is an ominous sound in a country that was born amid the music of the Liberty Bell."



[TRIBUNE Photo]

...of convicts at Stateville penitentiary at Joliet yesterday as ... received elementary or high school diplomas. Making awards (left to right) were: Warden Joseph Ragen, William Davies, prison education head; and Verne Crackel, Will county schools superintendent.

...en Doesn't Just Turn Men Loose; ...t Conditions Them For A New Life

By GEORGE DANIELS

JOLIET, Ill.—One hundred and ... convicts were seated in the ...pel at Stateville Penitentiary ... recently, nervously awaiting ... arrival of four men who would ... instrumental in completing ...ans that would return them to ...eir respective communities and ...e ways of society.

They were now facing the task ...inning the respect of the same ...ciety that they had wronged ...years and months ago.

...the convicts — all slated to ...paroled within the next few ...s or months — waited, a door ... back of the chapel open- ... a tall, willowy gentleman entered. Followed by three other men, he walked down the long aisle towards the front of the room.

The man they had awainted had now arrived. He was Big James Rosenberg, the Institutional Parole Officer of the prison who handles all details for paroles. With him were Russell L. Higgins, assistant superintendent of parolees for the State of Illinois; Michael M. Gorun, a parole agent and William Hrerber Johnson, personnel director of the Chicago Towel company.

Their job was to conduct the Pre-Parole Conference, a program designed to find employment for parolees and help them make a successful transition from parolee to employee.

GET PAROLEES JOBS

At each conference a businessman from the nearby community is brought in by parole officials to address the parolees and reacquaint them with the pertinent acts of holding down a job, once they get one.

They're told how to dress and act. They're advised to join company unions and participate in company projects. They're even told how to fill out an application when looking for employment.

The Pre-Parole Conference at Stateville started a little over five years ago and, today, only a few U. S. prisons have inaugurated the program even though it has proven to be one of the most successful aids to ex-convicts attempting to rehabilitate themselves and forget the past.

Many of these 105 convicts have been in prison more years than out. Slick cons like "Joliet Joe" who has been in Stateville on and off since 1930, will be back, too.

But in the last three years only 11 out of 100 have returned. Five of the 11 return for breaking parole; six return on new charges after finishing their parole time.

Warden James Ragen believes this to be a good record. The fact is, however, it is one of the best records in the country.

In lean years jobs get really tough for most people and unemployment rises. But for ex-convicts every year is a lean year and jobs are always hard to obtain. Says Rosenberg:

Finding employment for an ex-con is not easy. The community from which they came most times refuses to give them a second chance. They fear for their business and personal prestige.

When a convict is paroled he has a list of rules which he must follow. And to see that he does not violate any of these rules, a parole agent keeps tag on him.

One of these rules is that he must stay employed. Once employed an ex-convict has little trouble keeping his job. The trouble is first getting the job. Businesses primarily are reluctant to hire anyone who has "served time" for committing a crime against man.

When a businessman was approached several weeks ago by a parole agent who asked him to hire a parolee, the owner remarked, "I'd like to hire that man but it would probably ruin the morale of my entire staff."

Later he learned that his foreman and assistant manager were both parolees who made good. The businessman then hired his third ex-convict, on request of the agent.

"Ex-convicts," said Higgins, "are no different from other people. It's only that they have violated the law and were caught. Now, they've paid for their mistake and are trying to become good citizens."

During the Parole Conference parolees were warned that to "brag" about being a "graduate" of Stateville would be dangerous to their efforts to find employment.

"We tell them not to brag about being a parolee just because they have been released from prison because of good behavior or because they had served the minimum time required by law," said Gorun, the parole agent. "After all, that is behind them, now."

When personnel director Johnson climaxed his speech to the 105 parolees, one convict raised the question:

"I don't have any experience and no one would even hire me before I was sent to prison. What should I do?"

Before the conference was over he was assured of a job.

Many of the convicts to be released have learned a trade which they can apply when given the opportunity.

TIME'S UP

Here's The Story Of The Next Step



HIGHLY PRIZED GARDENS form an impressive front yard for Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet.

Take the case of the 31-year-old son of a Baptist minister who hails from a small provincial Georgia town. He holds a Masters degree in philosophy, has attended the University of Chicago and even taught school.

Divorced by his wife after being sentenced to 3 to 10 years in the penitentiary for renting a car in Chicago and later selling it for $1,100, the "Boy from Georgia" has spent his four years here learning electronics. He hopes to get a job with a radio station.

Another parolee has been in Stateville two months short of a year. He is a printer by trade.

A third parolee had a problem that caused a stir among other parolees and even parole officials.

"I'm 60 years old," he said, "and I've spent the better part of my life here. Who will hire me?"

His question still needed an answer.

13f 1954

INDIANA

BENJAMIN DAVIS JR. CHARGES:

Prisoners jim-Crowed in Indiana federal prison

13 f

WASHINGTON

Benjamin J. Davis Jr. is planning a suit to end racial segregation and discrimination in federal prisons.

According to Mr. Davis, confined in U.S. penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., he will file the suit in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia through his attorney, Ralph E. Powe.

Slated to be named defendants in the petition are Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and James V. Bennett, director of the bureau of prisons of the Department of Justice.

Federal Code Violated

He contends that Section 4001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code provides that the attorney general may "classify the inmates" of such prisons, but Section 4081 of the same title sets standards to be observed but makes no reference to race or color.

Mr. Davis charges that all colored prisoners are confined to cells in a section reserved exclusively for them, while all others occupy cells reserved only for prisoners who are classified as white.

This segregation prevails both in mess halls and in entertainment and recreational facilities, he charges, adding that they also are denied other benefits granted to other prisoners.

He says he will ask a writ of mandamus to compel U.S. prison authorities:

Demands Outlined

To end the practice of segregating him and other prisoners in mess halls and entertainment halls;

To abolish segregation and discrimination in the assignment of sleeping quarters for prisoners, and

To grant to him and all other prisoners similarly situated — without discrimination—all benefits and privileges extended to white prisoners for meritorious conduct and exemplary work, etc.

About 10 days ago, a delegation from New York, New Jersey and other areas came here to present to the attorney general's office a petition asking for the freedom of Mr. Davis, former NYC councilman.

While here, the group also visited the Senate Judiciary Committee and presented to it the draft of a bill to end segregation and discrimination in federal penitentiaries. Mr. Davis will ask the same thing in his suit.

He is now serving the third year of a five-year term in federal prison. He was convicted under the Smith Act along with 10 other persons of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence.

Part Negro jury frees accused policeman

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10—(AP)—An all-male jury which included two Negroes has freed a former Annapolis, Md., policeman of charges that he violated the civil rights of a Negro prisoner by beating and kicking him.

The verdict acquitting Henry W. Trott Jr., 28, was returned in Federal Court here Monday after the jurors had deliberated three hours.

Elmore Roberts, the 29-year-old Annapolis Negro who was arrested by Trott last Aug. 6, was not in court for the final day's proceedings.

Roberts and the government's principal witness, Corp. Joseph Farrell of the Annapolis police, both testified that Trott had beaten Roberts with his fists and kicked him several times after arresting him on a charge of drunkenness.

Trott testified that he had hit Roberts only once and that was in self-defense.

Farrell admitted there was "mutual dislike" between himself and Trott.

'RACE RIOT' IS STAGED AT MISSOURI'S PRISON

Negro Prisoners Involved In Fighting First Time—One Dead, 36 Hurt

By The United Press

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—One convict was shot to death and 36 others injured Saturday in a third major disturbance within a month at the Missouri penitentiary.

Officials described Saturday's outbreak as a "race riot," with Negro prisoners being involved in the battling for the first time.

White Inmate Killed

Prison guards, reinforced by state highway patrolmen and city policemen, got the situation "under control" at 3:15 p.m., an hour and a half after the rioting broke out in a dining hall.

Warden Ralph Eidson announced one white inmate was killed, shot by prison guards, and he listed the 36 injured as being 24 white and 12 Negro convicts. Two were said to be in "very serious" condition.

Nearly 1,000 prisoners from two cell buildings were involved.

The state prison has been the scene of unrest since a month ago when four convicts were killed during a five million dollar riot. Several buildings were burned and scores of prisoners were injured at that time before troopers stopped it.

Shot, Cut and Bruise

Some three hours after the prisoners had been returned to their cells, prison authorities classified the injured as four Negroes burned by hot coffee, nine white and three Negro prisoners shot, five Negro and 15 white inmates cut and bruised, mostly by flying bricks and other debris.

As Negro prisoners walked into the dining hall, the riot started and guards immediately fired several shots. The convicts dropped to the floor in a mad scramble to avoid the bulets.

About 30 minutes after the outbreak started, guards and heavily armed troopers marched about 30 prisoners out of the dining section. It was believed they were considered the ring leaders and were taken to another part of the prison for questioning.



Associated Press Wirephoto

PRISONERS ROUNDED UP, RETURNED TO CELLS
Building in Background Was Burned Out Last Month

Fourth Prison Riot; Convict Shot Down

Missouri Fracas Hospitalizes 36 Men; Women in Nearby Building Start Fires

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 (AP)—One convict was killed and nearly two score injured in another riot at Missouri's strife-ridden state men's prison Saturday and Saturday night inmates of the nearby women's prison tried to burn down a dormitory.

These were the third and fourth outbursts within a month.

The first and worst, Sept. 22, left four convicts dead, 30 injured and seven buildings destroyed by fire.

The second, Friday, was a dining demonstration that was put down without casualties.

SATURDAY'S RIOT at the men's prison, like the two that preceded it, started with protests over food. Before it was over, 1,000 convicts were embroiled. The trouble broke out while white prisoners were being served in a dining hall.

About 125 Negro convicts, waiting outside for their turn to be served, grabbed bricks and chased the white men back into their cellblock with a shower of missles.

Guards and extra officers, quickly mobilized, fired at least seven shots with riot guns in quelling the outbreak.

* * *

THE FIRE at the women's prison apparently was a sympathy demonstration. Some of the women convicts have husbands in the men's prison.

Prison officials said eight or 10 beds were set afire on two floors of the dormitory.

Jefferson city firemen used two trucks to bring the blaze under control in a few minutes. Firemen wearing gas masks dragged out the smouldering mattresses and bedding.

None of the women were injured.

* * *

THE RIOT at the men's prison lasted about an hour.

Warden Ralph Eidson said all convicts were locked in their cells again by 3 p.m.

Eidson said Joseph R. Coffey, 26, serving a 6-year-term from Butler County, Missouri, was killed by a guard's gunshot at the top of the stairs in one cell block.

The warden said Coffey and other convicts were throwing chairs and other furniture down the stairs at the guards and were starting small fires.

The 36 men in the hospital suffered comparatively minor injuries, prison officials said. Nine of them received gunshot wounds, none serious, and the others sustained lacerations, burns, bruises and sprains.

At one time officials had 41 counted as injured, but a recheck by J. T. Lamar, identification officer, placed it at 36.

* * *

THE TROUBLE started when one of the convicts in the cell block yelled, "flat dog," in protest against the boloney the convicts were served at their afternoon meal, H. N. Headger, a guard in the hall, told reporters.

Gov. Phil M. Donnelly arrived at the prison about the time the convicts were locked up again.

The prisoners staged a demonstration Friday, just a month to the day after the wild riot of Sept. 22 when four convicts were killed, 30 injured, and seven prison buildings burned.

Racial Conflict Seen As Prison Riot Cause

Ten Negroes Are Among Injured at Jefferson City

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Ten Negroes were among the 37 prisoners injured Saturday during a riot at the Missouri State penitentiary. One prisoner was killed in the melee.

It was the second uprising in two days and the third since the multi-million-dollar rebellion 31 days ago which left four dead and 30 injured.

Racial conflict was suggested by state director of corrections, Thomas Whitecotton, as a cause of Saturday's riot. He added it appeared to be "all prearranged."

The uprising broke out immediately after one prisoner yelled, "flatdog," a possible code signal.

Prison officials said they have noticed during the last few days that Negro and white prisoners seemed to be avoiding each other during time outside their cells.

Whitecotten said he did not believe the riot was caused by alleged bad food served to the convicts, a complaint on which inmates blamed the uprising in September.

Saturday, a screaming, dish-hurling fray broke out in the main mess hall for prisoners of cellblocks B, C, F and G—the same place Friday's riot erupted.

Guards, steeled by Friday's clash, closed in immediately and opened fire. The rioters were cowed within minutes and a ringleader was seized and taken to Warden Ralph Eidson's office.

The others were marched under muzzles of shotguns and submachine guns to a maximum security block.

A shakedown disclosed only one weapon among the inmates, a knife hand-honed from a spoon.

The dead inmate was identified as Joseph R. Coffey, 26, of Butler County, Mo., who was serving a six-year term for burglary.

The injured inmates were taken to the prison infirmary for treatment.

A fight between Negro and white inmates also flared Sunday. Eidson said today that no changes in feeding the two races at the same time will be made. While they eat in the same dining hall, they sit at different tables. The Negro inmates are all segregated, however, in building on the main prison square.

Following is the list of Negro prisoners injured in Saturday's riot:

Leroy Jones, 31, serving a 10-year sentence from St. Louis for second-degree murder, a lacerated finger.

George Jefferson, 48, two years for burglary and larceny from Clay County, gunshot wound in the hand.

Eddie Blake Smith, 26, five years from St. Louis for assault with intent to kill, burns on his head.

Otis Banks, 20, five years for kidnaping from Cooper County, burns on right arm.

Eddie Smith, 28, two years for burglary from St. Louis, back lacerations.

Herman Lee King, 27, three years for first-degree robbery from St. Louis, burned, lacerated hand.

Ernest Lee Smith, 25, five years for rape from Montgomery, 23, five years for robbery from St. Louis, a sprained foot and back.

Willie Lee King, 27, three years for grand larceny from St. Louis, burned, lacerated hand.

Raymond Washington, 27, fifteen years for rape from Franklin County, a bruised leg.

Eugene Walker, 27, six years for burglary and larceny from Clay County, gunshot wound in the hand.

Eddie Blake Smith, 26, five years from

Women Prisoners Riot Over Death Of Negro Inmate

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21 (AP)—Extra policemen were called out today to put down an angry demonstration by about 350 shouting prisoners at North Carolina Woman's Prison here. No one was injured, a prison official said.

The demonstration, one source said, was touched off by the death last night of an 18-year-old Negro inmate, Eleanor Rush. She was found dead in an isolation cell.

Prison Director William F. Bailey earlier had said there were no marks of violence on the body and no indication of suicide. He ordered an autopsy.

One prison official, who asked not to be identified, reported the women prisoners gathered in the prison yard and began shouting, asking what had caused the girl to die. Both Negro and white women joined in the demonstration but there was no attempt to break out of the prison's 15-foot steel fence mounted with barbed wire, he said.

Extra guards from the state's Central Prison for men, across the town from the Woman's Prison, were rushed to the scene, as well as details of policemen from Raleigh and the Wake County sheriff's office. They herded the women back into their two dormitories and order was restored, the official said.

Violent Symptom

The concern of North Carolinians with regard to conditions in the Woman's Prison will not be diminished by the events which took place there Friday night and Saturday. The riots brought to light a disciplinary situation which obviously is not good. Also the riots, wild as they were, gave needed attention to the strange facts surrounding the death in a solitary confinement cell of an 18-year-old prisoner which loosed the fury in the prison yard.

She was found with her hands trussed behind her and her neck broken 25 minutes after the superintendent of the prison, two guards and a nurse left the cell. Of course it may be only hysterical prison screaming which charges that the Superintendent of the Prison, I. D. Hinton "put a towel in her mouth, tied it around her neck and choked her to death." State Prisons Director William F. Bailey may have stated the correct facts when he said that the prison doctor surmised that the girl "ran into a wall of the cell and broke her neck." The doctor reported, however, that there were no marks on the body to indicate that the prisoner's head had hit the wall or the cell floor. Indeed, about all that is clear about the whole matter is the statement of Prison's Director Bailey:

"I feel that a lot of facts ought to come to the surface to clean this thing up."

Certainly nothing less than that will suffice. Undoubtedly the dead woman was a serious disciplinary problem. Indeed, the whole Woman's Prison constitutes a serious disciplinary problem. It also constitutes a problem in prison management about which there have been serious questions since the former superintendent of the prison, Miss Ronie Sheffield, was dismissed some time ago under vague charges. Two of the women involved in the charges against Miss Sheffield, Mrs. Ray Reeve, prison nurse, and Mrs. Helen Reinhardt, assistant superintendent, were among those who tried and failed to restore order at the prison on Saturday.

Riot is a poor method of communication about conditions within the Woman's Prison but significance should be attached to the fact that Prisons Director Bailey said that the leaders of the women prisoners, four whites and four Negroes, told him that the rioting was staged to call his attention to the circumstances surrounding death of the young prisoner.

This whole situation, of course, gives new and additional emphasis to the dangers of a penal system controlled by politics and run by roadbuilders. No one would minimize the problems involved in the handling and the hope of rehabilitating several hundred criminal women. It is the very difficulty of that problem which speaks insistently for its handling by those who are concerned primarily with penology and not pavement. Of course, there continues to be talk about how costly a separate prison system would be. The truth of the condition of which this riot was a symptom is that the present situation is both costly and careless in terms of human lives, the safety of society and a prison system itself which keeps more repeaters than it reforms offenders.

All the facts in this case should, as Mr. Bailey says, be brought "to the surface to clean this thing up." The chief fact which was only brought to the surface again by this young prisoner's death and the fury which followed it, however, was the already well known one that the Highway Commission is incompetent in the management of the prison system.

It is time to move for humanity, for the safety of society and for true economy to an independent prison system. Indeed, as this riot indicated that time is overdue.

Prison head airs views on girl's death

RALEIGH, N.C.—"If administrative efficiencies" were involved in the death of Miss Eleanor Rush at women's prison Aug. 20, he will not fail to correct them, William Bailey prison director, said in a statement issued Thursday.

Mr. Bailey's written statement, the first he has issued since he and Solicitor William Y. Bickett turned the case over to the State Bureau of Investigation, followed close on the heels of the coroner's jury verdict in the case.

Text of the statement follows:

"Upon assuming the duties of director of prisons a year ago, studies were immediately instituted to determine ways and means to improve prison administration in North Carolina.

"On the basis of facts revealed by these studies, many steps have been taken in the way of policy formulation, personnel changes and improvements of institutional facilities.

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"THESE STUDIES are continuing and as they uncover conditions requiring corrective action, the necessary action will be taken to further the best interests of the prison department and the state.

"Mr. I. D. Hinton and his associates at women's prison have been exonerated by the coroner's jury after a full and complete hearing and this should bring to an end the criminal elements involved . . .and settle the question of culpable negligence.

"However, it is possible that the exhaustive investigations that have been made in connection with the case may reveal administrative deficiencies requiring correction at women's prison.

"And the honorable William Y. Bickett has been requested to make available the report of the coroner's inquest.

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"THIS REPORT, along with the FBI report and the prison department's investigation, will be studied and used like all other studies of the state prison system made by the prison department or made available to the department during the past year to improve prison administration in North Carolina."

He would not elaborate on his statement, he said, but other statements would be forthcoming when he has the facts to warrant them. Then, he concluded, he will act on the facts and give full explanation of his actions.

LAYMAN TO SPEAK

BROOKLYN, N.J. (ANP) — Allen Jordan, president of the National Baptist Laymen's Convention, will be the principal spaker at a community program at Concord Baptist Church here Sept. 19 at 8 p.m.

GIRL'S BODY WAS MOVED BEFORE CORONER'S VISIT

The Raleigh News and Obsever Wednesday morning said that "the body of Eleanor Rush was moved after she died at Women's Prison and before the corner visited her cell."

Continuing, the Observer said:

The body of Eleanor Rush was moved after she died at Woman's Prison and before the coroner visited her cell.

Wake Coroner Marshall W. Bennett said yesterday that when he arrived the cuffs and gag had been removed and the body had been placed on a mattress.

He announced an inquest will be held at Woman's Prison at 10 a. m. next Tuesday.

He was told, he reported, that the body originally lay partly on and partly off the mattress.

But he was not told at the time, he said, that the girl had been wearing leather restraining cuffs about her arms or a gag about her head.

Bennett said he understood that a corpse should not be moved until viewed by a coroner.

The gag had been fashioned from a cup towel, thrust as a "muffler" between the Negro inmate's teeth and tied behind her neck.

The first printed reports definitely established that the improvised gag was used were carried in last Thursday morning newspapers. Until then, rumors to the contrary, it was definitely known only that the girl's arms had been bound.

Eleanor Rush, an 18-year-old Negro domestic servant, was found on the floor of an isolation cell at Woman's Prison around midnight Aug. 20 shortly after Superintendent I. D. Hinton and three prison employees applied the gag and cuffs.

Hinton and his aides — guards Ashley Horne and Paul Jones and Prison Nurse Ilo Vinson — claim they left the girl standing in a corner of the cell. They said they were not aware the girl had died until a guard happened to look in to check on her condition.

The State Bureau of Investigation has assigned at least two agents to look into the mystery. The SBI entered the case Aug.

23 at the request of Solicitor William Y. Bickett and State Prisons Director William F. Bailey.

J. Wilbur Bunn, a Raleigh attorney, has been retained by Hinton and is representig both Hinton and other prison personnel involved in the incident.

Bunn has urged Coroner Bennett to call an inquest "at the earliest hour possible." He said in a letter written to Bennett last Friday that the delay was "resulting in a great deal of unreasonable and unjust local newspaper publicity."

Bennett and Bickett have been waiting to get a report of the SBI probe before proceeding with the inquest.

BODY MOVED

INQUEST SET TUESDAY

Bunn reported that the corner had agreed to set the inquest for Tuesday morning. The date and time were decided upon, Bunn said, after he conferred with Bickett and Bennett. He was advised by Bickett that the SBI expects to have its report ready by then.

Eleanor was sentenced to Woman's Prison from Stanley County last May to six months for forcible trespass. The sentence was her second. Last September, she was sentenced from Stanley to six months for drunkienness and disturbing the peace. She completed the earlier term last February after twice being confined at Goldsboro State Hospital for observation as a possible mental case.

A frequent violator of prison rules, Eleanor was placed in isolation August 14 as punishment for threatening a matron with a rock. Hinton told reporters at Woman's Prison August 21 that he, the guards and the nurse went to the girl's cell because she was "hollering" and beating on the door. He said they placed her in the restraining cuffs and left her, but he did not mention the gag.

Last Thursday, after the news that a gag was used became circulated, Helen Reinhardt, assistant superintendent of Woman's Prison, said the gag was fixed in Eleanor's mouth to muffle her. She claimed the girl's noisy demonstrations had disturbed patients in the prison infirmary nearby and could be heard outside the prison yard.

A check of the prison code failed to uncover any authority permitting the use of improvised gags to silence prison inmates. The rules provide only that "inmates may be shackled or placed under other approved means of mechanical restraint, if in the judgement of the warden or superintendent this measure is necessary for custodial purposes or to prevent injury to the inmate or to others."

Miss Reinhardt has contended that the rules authorized gagging and also contends that a gag was used once before at Woman's Prison to muffle a troublesome white inmate.

An autopsy report stated that 'a broken or crushed spinal cord caused by the slipping of the atlas and axis vertebrae in the neck."

The break occurred at approximately the point where the improvised gag was tied.

Shocking Verdict

To say it simply "the blue ribbon" coroner's jury brought the same attitude to its verdict in the case of the neck breaking of Eleanor Rush that the prison employes brought to the control of her violence.

It approved the "iron claw" as a necessary instrument of restraint by prison officials in the case of a girl of whose mental balance those same officials had twice shown themselves to be in doubt. There was not one word in the verdict that suggested that more competence could have been exercised in restraining this girl. The verdict will be taken by the worst kind of supervisors of imprisoned people—and should be taken by the people of North Carolina—as meaning that anything goes in "restraining" prisoners in this State.

Of course, Eleanor Rush came to her death as a result of her violent resistance to restraints. Also it can be said that there was no reason to believe that the prison superintendent and the others who restrained her had any intention to do her permanent harm. Under the system in which they operated they obviously followed methods which have prevailed in our prison system. What they brought to the control of a violent girl were the accepted methods of violence accompanied by the tools of violence. What they lacked was competence in dealing with the kind of people they are hired to handle with methods which reflect not the violent resistance of an hysterical criminal but the humanity of an enlightened state.

The most tragic thing about this verdict was that it was rendered by good men. Not one man on that jury would have participated for one moment in the kind of restraint which they have approved. Not one of them would use on a human being such an "iron claw" as the employes of the State used after the State presumably had equipped them with such a tool of barbarism. Obviously, however, the members of this jury were more concerned about the violence of this girl than the violence which seems under the present prison system the only conception the State has of "restraint."

This verdict may end the case of little violent, broken Eleanor Rush. She never was important to anybody except as a nuisance at best and a trouble maker at worst. The verdict, however, will not quiet the conscience of the people of North Carolina. The truth is that in this case it was not the prison superintendent nor the guards who helped him who were under investigation. What remains under investigation is a prison system which seems incapable of competence in the handling of human beings.

The men who were involved in the night scene in the isolation cell which preceeded Eleanor Rush's death may come from the verdict of this coroner's jury without even rebuke but the prison system as it exists in North Carolina today cannot continue much longer if North Carolina hopes to maintain any reputation for humanity in its prison system.

This verdict was shocking. Its only merit is that it may shock the State into responsibilty for competence and humanity in its prison system.

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NORTH CAROLINA

Prison head, guards freed in 18-year-old inmate's death

RALEIGH, N.C. — Deliberating only 40 minutes here Thursday, a six-man "blue ribbon" coroner's jury ruled that an 18-year-old girl, bound and gagged by prison guards, caused her own death in her cell.

The girl, Miss Eleanor Rush, woman's prison inmate, died Aug. 20 trussed up in leather restraining straps and two towels stuffed in her mouth by four male prison guards, then left in an isolation cell.

Finding that Miss Rush died as a consequence of "her own violence," the Wake County jury ruled that there was no cause for action against Prison Superintendent I. D. Hinton and four guards who bound and gagged the girl.

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THE JURY FAILED to explain how it felt the death occurred, but its members wrote on a blank supplied them for writing their verdict that:

"Eleanor Rush was definitely incorrigible and very difficult to control. Her conduct caused her to be placed in confinement many times.

"On the night of Aug. 20, her behaviour was such that it was necessary to restrain her for the benefit of inmates in the building and also herself.

"We find that Eleanor Rush came to her death due to her violent efforts against necessary restraints while they were being applied and in subsequent struggle to remove them."

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SIGNED TO THE document were the names of James D. Briggs, C. A. Dillon, P. D. Snipes, James D. Kilgore, Dwight Avery, all white, and David W. Andrews, all selected as "outstanding citizens."

The jury had left the courtroom at 6:10 p.m. and returned with its verdict at 6:50 p.m., 40 minutes later—exonerating all persons who played a part in the prison tragedy. As far as it was concerned, the case was closed.

However, State Prison Director William Bailey and other state officials who formulate prison policy must still rule on the matter.

And Herman Taylor, Raleigh attorney representing the family, said after the hearing, "You may say that this is not the end of it (this case)."

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THE OVERWHELMING majority of citizens of both races asked for their opinions on the outcome of the coroner's inquest expressed the feeling that justice has not been done.

Although no definite action has yet been taken by attorneys for the girl's family (an Albermarle lawyer is attorney of record in the case), some action is expected within a week or 10 days.

There are some indications that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may be asked to make an investigation, it being pointed out that none of the prison officials or guards was suspended while the case was pending.

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THERE ARE other angles also that have not been cleared up. One is the fact that the body of the girl was moved before it was viewed by a coroner and the mattress and other bed clothing were removed from the cell before an inspection could be made.

Too, all of the evidence presented to the coroner's jury came from prison workers or inmates, all of whom were and still are under the domination of the prison officials who were in charge at the time of the death.

Before the jury retired to consider its verdict, a long line of witnesses had paraded before it, many of them telling conflicting stories, and doctors had described for them how the death could have been caused.

The jurymen were told by some witnesses that the guards who placed the straps, cuffs and gags on the girl had used iron claws to hold her arms, but that they handled her "as gently as a baby."

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THE GUARDS had denied that any force was used in applying the restraining harness. One man held the right arm with the iron claw, another held the left, still another held her head from the rear and a fourth held the nose, they said.

In his testimony, Dr. Rene Hadre told the jury that two theories could be advanced to explain how the girl's neck was broken (slippage of the vertebrae and compression of the spinal cord):

First, he said, the dislocation and compression could have occurred at the same time, causing instantaneous death.

Secondly, the dislocation could have occurred first (at the time the gags were being applied) and the compression (twisting of the neck) sometimes later.

NOTHING IN his autopsy, he said, was found to support the conjectures that the injury was self-sustained. If the girl had fallen or had struck her head, he added, there would have been some mark or bruise.

There were no bruises, he said, to show thi d happened, although dislo on was found below the girl's scalp.

He conceded that it was possible that the neck could have been broken either while the gag was being applied by the girl's efforts to resist it or to remove it.

Miss Mabel Wright, considered by prison officials as the leader in the three-hour riot that followed a report in the prison that Miss Rush had been killed by prison officers, testified that the girl was slain.

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SHE SAID she watched the altercation in Eleanor's cell first through a transom over her door by standing on the bed, then, when the bed was removed, through a window in the door and, when that was pasted over, from a crack under the door.

She said she could see because the door to the dead girl's cell was open while Superintendent Hinton, the guards and the nurse were in Eleanor's cell.

She said she saw Eleanor placed in steel handcuffs, not a leather restraining belt — as prison officials said — that her hands were manacled behind her back, one towel stuffed into her mouth and another tied across the mouth.

The disturbance that prison officials said that she and Eleanor were creating was their crying because they were hungry, Miss Wright testified, but prison officials insisted that both had three meals of prison fare that day.

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AFTER THE guards bound and gagged Eleanor, Miss Wright said, they laid her on a mattress, tied her feet, then bound her to the mattress. "I saw her on the floor; she was kicking and moaning," she said. "I knew something was wrong."

Later, she said, Superintendent Hinton came into her cell and told her he was going to take off her gag (she had been gagged and restrained at the same time as Eleanor), that he was surprised at her but not at Eleanor.

"About five minutes after that," she testified, "Mr. Hinton came into Eleanor's room, squatted at Eleanor's head and I heard a noise that sounded like that (she struck one hand with the palm of the other).

"After that happened," she said, "Mr. Hinton and the guard went down the hall and stayed a good while. After a while the back door opened and in walked four white men. They came in a car.

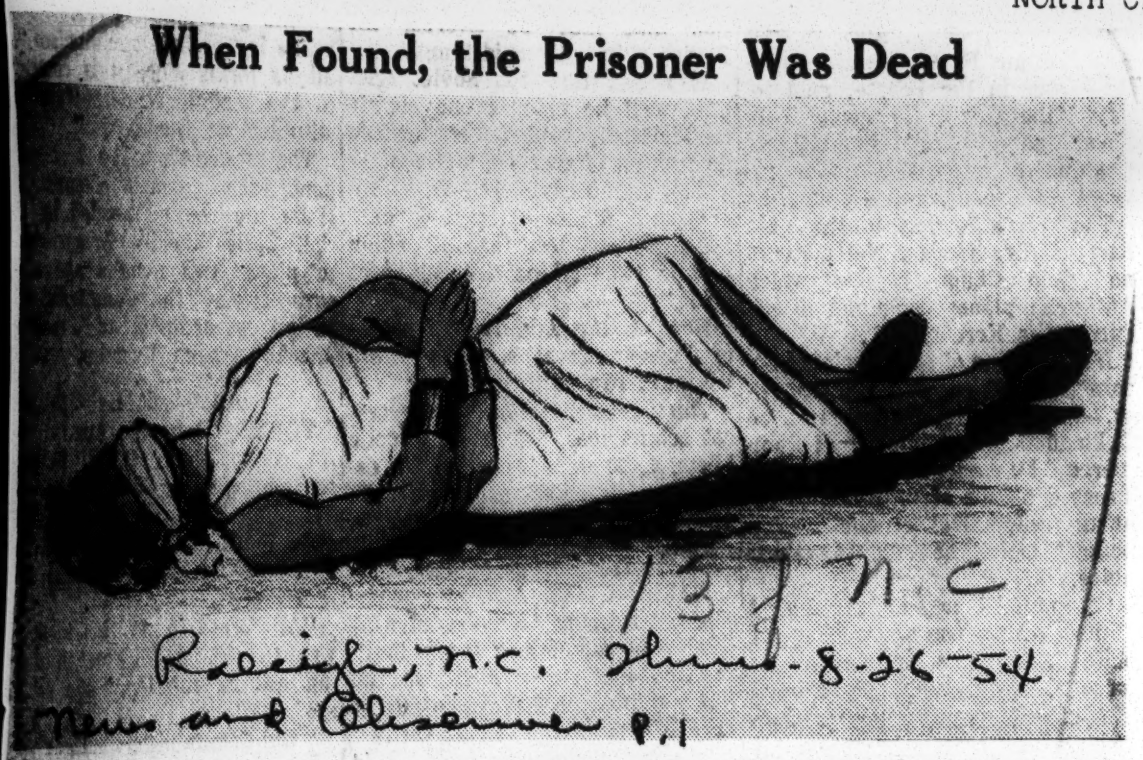
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"I DON'T KNOW whether it was a car or a hearse, but one of them opened my door and spoke to me."

She learned eventually that Miss Rush was dead, after having seen her being dragged out of the cell with the gag still around her mouth and head. Hinton and the undertaker both told her the girl was dead, she said.

A large group of other prisoners testified to the "good treatment" that they had received in prison and praised Superintendent Hinton highly.

When Found, the Prisoner Was Dead



An artist reconstructs the scene which greeted prison officials when they went to solitary in Woman's Prison and found Eleanor Rush.

Gag Was Used On Eleanor Rush, Violating Prison's Regulations

By JIM CHANEY.

The Woman's Prison employes who visited Eleanor Rush's isolation cell the night she died at the least broke a State Prisons Department rule.

It now has been established that they tied an improvised gag about her head and neck in addition to the leather restraining cuffs they strapped around her arms.

Prison rules allow the use of restraining cuffs when there is danger that a prisoner may escape or do harm to himself or other prisoners.

Nothing in the rules allows the use of gags. Nor are gags permitted at other State institutions such as the State's mental hospitals. A careful check of the prison code yesterday showed that in applying the gag, the Prisons Department's policies against mistreatment of inmates were violated.

The gag was made from a towel. It was wrapped around her head, pressed tightly against her mouth and knotted at the back of the neck.

A preliminary autopsy report already in the hands of investigating authorities states Eleanor's death resulted from what layman call a broken neck—"a broken or crushed spinal cord, caused by the slipping of the atlas and axis vertebrae in the neck."

The break or slipping occurred at about the point where the unauthorized gag was tied.

The question now is whether Eleanor died fighting the gag or as a consequence of the pressure used in making the gag fast as she struggled.

Eleanor Rush, an 18-year-old Negro domestic servant, was found on the floor of an isolation cell at Woman's Prison around midnight last Friday night shortly after Superintendent I. D. Hinton and three other prison employes applied the belt and gag. About 25 minutes after they left her cell, a passing guard reported finding her body.

The State Bureau of Investigation has assigned two agents to look into the mystery. The SBI entered the case at the request Solicitor William Y. Bickett and State Prisons Director William H Bailey.

Eleanor was sentenced to Woman's Prison from Stanly County last May to six months for forcible trespass. The sentence was her second. Last September, she was sentenced in Stanly to six months for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. She completed the earlier term last February after twice being confined at Goldsboro State Hospital for observation as a possible mental case.

She was placed in isolation August 14 for creating a disturbance.

Hinton went to her cell Friday night with Guards Ashley Horne and Paul Jones and a prison nurse, Ilo Vinson. Hinton told reporters last Saturday that the girl was creating some type of disorder. He said they placed her arms in the restraining belt, left her and locked the cell door.

Oh No, Not a Riot

Prison officials have been quoted in the press and on the radio as saying that the uproarious disturbance at the Women's Prison Friday morning was not a riot. Maybe the prison officials have some semantic sensibility about this use of the word. But if it was not a riot it seemed to meet all Mr. Webster's specifications in definition: "disorderly behavior; disorders; uproars; tumult."

Something happened, which seemed to justify calling a van load of extra guards from Central Prison and a detachment of Raleigh policemen.

Maybe it was not a riot. It is going to be difficult enough to find out what happened from the severed spinal cord of the dead young prisoner to the last cry of her furious fellow prisoners. At this point the problem is getting the facts, not altering the vocabulary. It is much to be hoped that this seeking of a softer word for a riot will not be a prelude to the finding of a pleasant explanation for death as well as tumult.

FBI Asked To Probe Death Of 18-Year-Old Girl

RALEIGH, N. C. — (INS) — William Bickett, Wake County solicitor, Monday asked the North Carolina Bureau of Investigation to probe the mysterious death of an 18-year-old Negro girl in the women's prison at Raleigh.

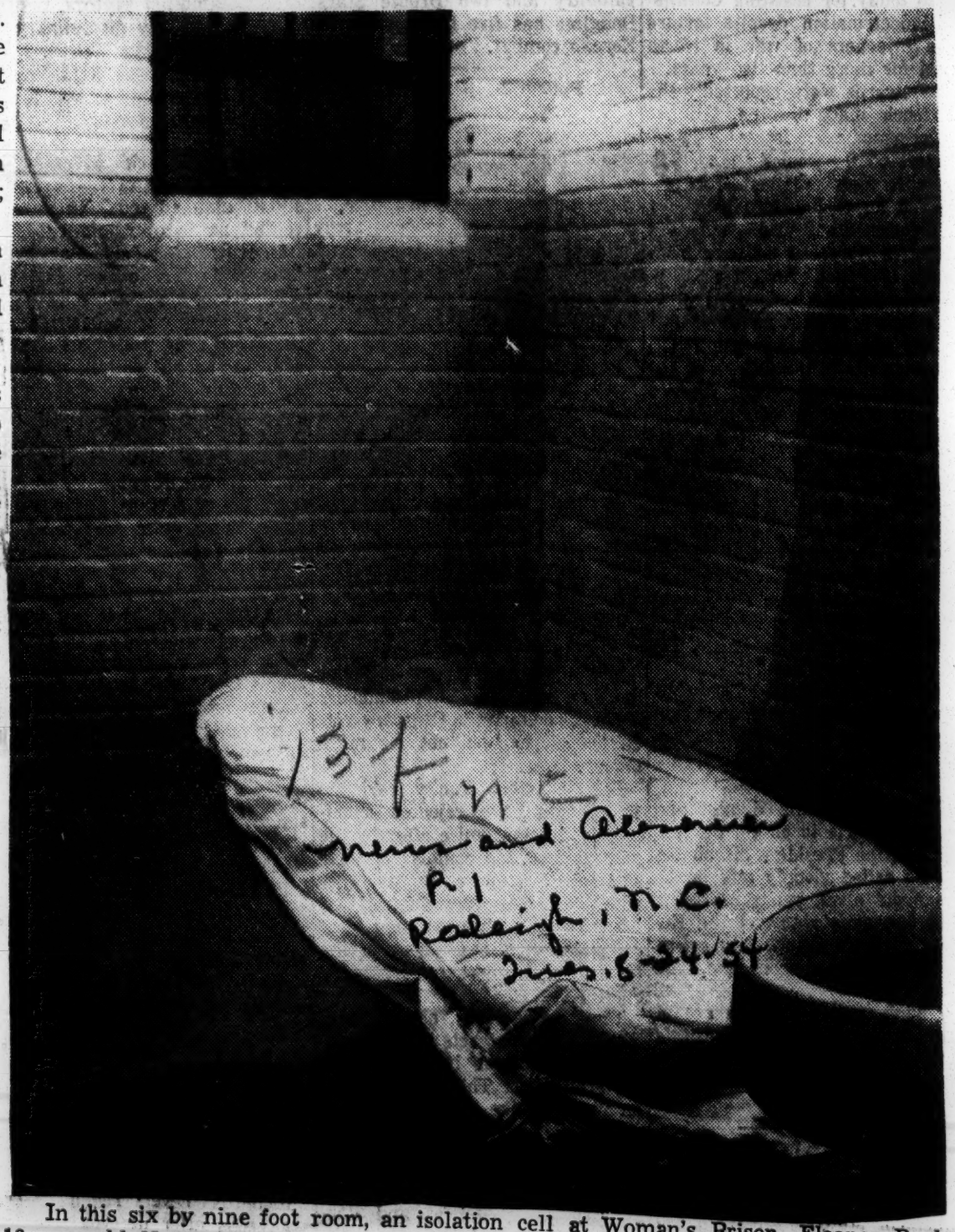
Bickett asked the bureau to conduct "a complete investigation" into the death of Elenore Rush.

Prison officials said the girl, whom they termed a "disciplinary problem," had been left in the cell with her hands tied to her sides. Twenty five minutes later she was found dead in the cement-walled isolation cell.

Prison doctor C. E. Flowers said the girl died of a broken neck. He said the injury possibly was called by a fall.

Thirty four women were transferred Thursday as the aftermath of a three and one-half hour riot among the inmates after word of the girl's death spread through the prison.

Cell Where Girl Died at Woman's Prison



In this six by nine foot room, an isolation cell at Woman's Prison, Eleanor Rush, 18-year-old Negro inmate, died mysteriously Friday night. Her body was found lying on the cell floor approximately 25 minutes after prison officers say they bound her hands in a restraining harness. She had been placed in the cell August 14 as punishment for creating a disturbance. The cell has a screened window, which is shown; a lavatory, a commode and a mattress. It is painted white and light green. There is a light fixture enclosed by a metal guard over the door. There once was a cot, but prison officers say this was removed when Eleanor attempted to smash it. While Eleanor was confined, the Raleigh-Durham Weather Station reported high temperatures of 95 degrees on August 15, 97 on August 16, 91 on August 17, 83 on August 18, 87 on August 19 and 94 on August 20.

Solicitor Asks SBI Investigation Of Prison Death of Girl Inmate

Solicitor William Y. Bickett yesterday asked the State Bureau of Investigation to conduct an immediate investigation into the death of an 18-year-old Negro girl in an isolation cell at Woman's Prison.

Bickett said the purpose of the probe is to determine whether or not the girl's death was caused by culpable negligence on the part of prison officials.

The girl, Eleanor Rush of Albemarle, was found dead around midnight Friday shortly after Superintendent I. D. Hinton and three other prison employes bound her arms in a restraining belt.

An autopsy revealed that she died of a broken spinal cord. Her neck was dislocated, but there were no bruises or signs of violence on her body.

On Saturday morning news of the death spread through the prison yard where 300 inmates were relaxing and playing softball. Rumors that the girl had been mistreated touched off a three and a half-hour riot which brought officers from Central Prison, the sheriff's office and police department to restore order.

Seven Days In Solitary.

The girl died after spending seven days in solitary confinement. State Prisons Director William F. Bailey said Superintendent Hinton went to the isolation cell with Guards Ashley Horne and Paul Jones, and Nurse Ilo Vinson because Eleanor was creating a disturbance.

Hinton said they placed the girl's arms in a restraining belt and left her alone, locked up in the room. She was found dead 25 minutes later by a passing guard.

Bailey immediately began an investigation and was waiting for written reports yesterday from all persons, prisoners and officials, who had knowledge of the death and riot.

Wake Coroner Marshall Bennett and Solicitor Bickett said yesterday that an inquest will be held as soon as the SBI investigation is completed.

Bailey joined Solicitor Bickett yesterday in asking SBI Director James W. Powell to make an independent investigation.

Eleanor Rush's death ended her second term in Woman's Prison. During both of her terms she had proved troublesome and twice was sent to the State mental hospital for Negroes in Goldsboro for observation. Each time she was declared sane.

The full text of Solicitor Bickett's letter to SBI Director Powell follows:

"Re death of prisoner—Eleanor Rush.

"It has been reported to me that the above named prisoner, Eleanor Rush, died at Woman's Prison in Raleigh at 12:30 a.m. Saturday, August 21, and that she died of other than natural cause and I am informed by the physician that her death was caused by a broken or crushed spinal cord, caused by the slipping of the atlas and axis vertebrae in the neck.

"You, of course, know that GS 148 25 requires that the State Highway and Public Works Commission make an investigation into this kind of death and report the findings to the Governor, which investigation they are at this time conducting.

"The writer has consulted with counsel for the State Highway and Public Works Commission and we agree that, under the circumstances, we would like to have a complete investigation by your department of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of this prisoner, together with your comments, if any, in connection with same. The writer will appreciate it if you will begin this investigation immediately and let him have a report of same at your very earliest convenience so that the Coroner of this County may conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining all the facts and circumstances in connection with same and whether or not any person or persons were culpably negligent in connection with same.

"Mr. Bailey, director of prisons, has joined me in this request and he is anxious to see that all the facts are made a matter of record. Mr. Bailey informs me that he expects to use your report, together with his own investigation ,in making the necessary report to the Governor of North Carolina."

The use of the term "culpable negligence" suggested that Solicitor Bickett and Prisons Director Bailey want to establish whether or not the death resulted from a criminal neglect. At the same time, the investigation will probe the possibility that the girl was pushed, struck or roughly handled.

Possibility of Neglect.

The possibility of neglect was indicated in the fact that the girl, known to be a reckless and violent inmate, was left, hands tied, alone in the cell. To establish culpable neglect, evidence would have to be submitted showing that the prison officers involved knowingly failed to take proper safeguards for the girl's safety. It would not be enough, Bickett said, to show only that the girl was restrained and locked in a cell.

If it is developed that the girl's death was caused by rough handling, then charges of manslaughter could be filed.

Bailey, a World War II colonel, former High Point mayor and one-time regional director for the Office of Price Stabilization, was appointed prisons head approximately a year ago. At the time, he was director of the State's civil defense program.

Shortly after he took the prisons post, a male convict died of self-inflicted wounds in an isolation cell at Central Prison. Bailey handled that case by dismissing the prisons medical director for failing to go promptly to the prison and by reorganizing the prisons medical program to assure proper care for sick or injured inmates in the future.

He promised yesterday that he would act as quickly again if the investigation of the Woman's Prison death indicates any of the Woman's Prison personnel were careless or negligent.

Succeeded Woman.

Hinton, a veteran prisons officer, was placed in charge of Woman's Prison in July, 1953, by Highway Chairman A. H. Graham and Bailey's predecessor, former Prisons Director Walter F. Anderson. He replaced Ronie Sheffield, Raleigh career woman who had headed Woman's Prison since November, 1950. Previously he was superintendent of the Caledonia Prison Farm.

Hinton joined the prisons system in 1931. The State then was in the process of taking over the road camps from the counties, and Hinton became a camp organizer. He began his job at Caledonia on September 24, 1933. In that capacity, he was in charge of hundreds of men and women Negro inmates assigned to work in the big prison farm's fields, laundries and canneries.

Miss Sheffield, a 46-year-old native of Moore County and graduate of Woman's College, had been an assistant director of the State Recreation Commission, recreation director for the City of Charlotte, recreation representative for the Office of Civilian Defense and executive secretary of the North Carolina Heart Association. Her ouster as Woman's Prison superintendent and whispered allegations reflecting on her character provoked one of the hottest controversies of the summer of 1953. She now is in Europe as a representative for a church welfare agency.

Woman's Prison was opened in the early 1930's. Before it was established, women prisoners were housed in a section of Central Prison.

The first woman superintendent was Mrs. Ethel Strickland, appointed by Oscar Pitts, auctioneer and cattleman who headed the prisons system in the Broughton administration. Mrs. Strickland was succeeded, in the Cherry administration, by Tom Edison, who was succeeded at the start of the Scott administration by Mrs. Maude Riggs Johnson.

After several months service, Mrs. Johnson resigned because of poor health. Miss Antoinette Lamonte, a Texas native who had been working as assistant superintendent, then took charge. She later was let go, and eventually was replaced by Miss Sheffield.

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GAG MAY HAVE CAUSED GIRL'S DEATH IN JAIL

RALEIGH, N. C. — (INS) — A possibly-fatal gag was chief item of mystery and speculation Tuesday as a coroner's inquest began into the isolation death of an 18-year-old Negro girl at woman's prison in Raleigh.

I. D. Hinton, suprintendent of the prison, testified that he watched three prison guards thrust a twisted towel between the teeth of Eleanor Rush and tie it behind her neck.

The inmate was in a restraining belt at the time.

"She gave a terrific struggle, but no one struck her," Hinton said. "I don't know what killed her, unless she hit her head against the wall or the door."

Hinton said he didn't know what happened to the gag after the death was discovered.

The inmate's body was found lying partly on her mattress about 25 minutes after she was left alone and gagged.

An autopsy showed she died of a dislocation of part of the spinal cord.

Dr. G. C. Dixon and Dr. Walter Neal testified earlier Tuesday that prison officials didn't tell them at first that the prisoner had been gagged.

Miss Helen Reindhardt, assistant superintendent, said she had advised Hinton about two weeks before the death:

"Use a gag."

Hinton said it was the first time he used a gag since taking his position at the prison. Hinton said the girl was "emotionally unstable."

NAACP blasts police department's discrimination against women

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 11-6-54
p. 22

RICHMOND

The Richmond Branch NAACP assailed the Richmond Police Department, this week, for alleged discriminatory treatment of colored women prisoners.

In a statement to the AFRO, David D. Longley, chairman of the Richmond NAACP executive board, accused the police department of "rank racial discrimination."

The accusations followed police department policy exposed in last week's Richmond AFRO. A front page picture showed colored women prisoners being placed in a patrol wagon already nearly filled with colored and white male prisoners.

The caption explained that colored women arrested in Richmond are forced to ride in patrol wagon with male prisoners, while white women under arrest are carried in the patrol wagon alone, or in a police car, with a matron.

Mr. Longley's statement follows:

"The officers to the Richmond Branch NAACP commend the Richmond AFRO - AMERICAN Newspaper for exposing the vicious practice of the Richmond police department of mixing colored female prisoners with male prisoners in the patrol wagon.

"Were the same treatment accorded white women we would suggest that it be stopped on the grounds that it exposed women to hardened criminals at times.

"But since it is a practice reserved for colored females in custody of police officers, we charge that it is rank racial discrimination as well as unjustifiable exposure.

"The Richmond police department has entirely too many Ku Klux Klan minded simpletons in its ranks."

A spokesman for another organization, the People's Civic and Political League, said that organization would study the police department policy in reference to handling colored prisoners at its next meeting.

In a recent radio address, Howard H. Carwile, white attorney, had this to say of the police department policy:

"A white girl or woman who is arrested in this city on a criminal charge is always carried to the police station in a police car, or in a police wagon alone. She is never transported in a car or police wagon with male prisoners.

"The same police officers who so considerate of white womanhood will arrest a colored woman or girl on a minor criminal charge and place her in a wagon with a group of colored and white male prisoners dope fiends and sex maniacs and perverts.

"When female prisoners are transported from the police court bull pen to the city jail, the same is true: colored girls are forced to ride with the male prisoners in any exceedingly cramped style; white girls have special cars assigned to them in order that they will not have to ride in a congested state with male prisoners.

"The Commonwealth of Virginia never falters in its grave responsibility of glorifying white supremacy."